



УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ
ФІЛАТЕЛІСТ
UKRAINIAN
PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF THE UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



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The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS) seeks to unite all collectors of Ukrainian materials and is particularly dedicated to the promotion of Ukrainian stamp, coin, and medal collecting. *Ukrainian Philatelist* serves as the society's official record of original research, new discoveries, and member activities. Inquiries regarding society membership, journal subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to:

The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society
P.O. Box 303
Southfields, NY 10975-0303 USA

Single copy price USD \$5.00; double issues USD \$10.00.

Manuscripts for possible inclusion in *Ukrainian Philatelist* are not limited solely to UPNS members. Articles by non-members are also reviewed and, if appropriate, retained for publication. Submittals should be sent to:

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Advertising rates for *Ukrainian Philatelist* are:
quarter page – \$45 (two issues \$75)
half page – \$75 (two issues \$125)
full page – \$125 (two issue \$200)

Prices quoted are in US dollars. Camera-ready ads should be sent to: George D. Fedyk, Editor, *Ukrainian Philatelist*, P.O. Box 466, Woodville, SA 5011 AUSTRALIA.

More information about UPNS can be found on the society's website: www.upns.org

Cover: Selection of fixed date commemorative pictorial postmarks (see article on page 58). From top row, reading from left: 14.03.1992—First Convention of the Union of Philatelists of Ukraine (first commemorative postmark of modern Ukraine); 20.11.1993—75th Anniversary of the First Western Ukrainian National Republic (ZUNR) Postage Stamps; 22.01.1994—75th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Independent Ukraine; 4.03.1995—180th Birth Anniversary of Mykhailo Verbytskyi, composer of the Ukrainian National Anthem, "Ukraine Has Not Yet Perished"; 14.04.1996—Easter Greetings; 4-5.10.1997—900 Years Since the First Meeting of Kyivan-Rus Princes; 9.09.1998—200th Anniversary of I. Kotliarevsky's "Aeneid"; 24.12.1999—"Christianity and Culture" Philatelic Exhibition (last commemorative postmark of the 20th century).

THE STATE OF THE SOCIETY

*Interview conducted by Ukrainian Philatelist Editor George Fedyk
with UPNS President Inger Kuzych*

In lieu of a presidential message and editorial statement, I thought we would try something different for the first issue of 2001. This interview is a first for the society and this journal; it was conducted “long distance” between 22 January, when I sent our president a list of 10 questions to answer, and 27 January when his response was received.

What are the objectives of UPNS?

The goal of the UPNS has always been the promotion of Ukrainian collecting in all its forms. Given our name, it’s obvious we’ve stressed stamps, coins, and medals in the past, but never to the exclusion of other collecting areas. In checking back issues of *Ukrainian Philatelist* or *Trident Visnyk*, one can find information on postal stationery, post cards, banknotes, coupons of various types, pins, and even phone cards. In addition, we’ve run articles on related areas of interest, such as heraldry and vexillology (study of flags). So, unlike other philatelic societies that focus solely on stamps and related products, we encourage the entire collecting spectrum.

What have been the highlights and achievements of your first 12 months in office?

I’m pleased to report several outstanding accomplishments from 2000. First, the society is now online with its own web site (www.upns.org). This was an intensive and time-consuming effort on the part of Judy, my wife, and myself, but the hard work was worth it. Anyone interested in our society, or in Ukrainian philately in general, now has a place they can access to get accurate information. They can also print off an application to join our society and/or they can link to some other fine selected sites.

Another important development has been the regular appearance of both society publications. Thanks to you George, *Ukrainian Philatelist* is once again a semi-annual journal and, thanks to Lubomyr Onyshkevych, *Trident Visnyk* continues as a bimonthly.

I am particularly happy to report that the society experienced solid membership growth in 2000, reversing several consecutive years of decline. According to numbers provided by Secretary-Treasurer George Slusarczuk, early in the year we only had 257 members, as some two dozen collectors in Ukraine failed to have their sponsored memberships renewed. We were able to attract 38 new members during 2000, but experienced eight dropouts. So, we ended the year with a membership increase of about 12%, to 287. I’d like to continue to strive for annual increases of about 10%. We should easily pass 300 members this year and I don’t see why we can’t shoot for 400 or 500 eventually.

A few other highlights I’d like to mention are the successful and well-attended Zustrich-Meet gathering of east coast members in May and the Detroit UKRAINPEX in October. Many thanks to Mike Matus and Roman Maziak respectively for organizing the events.

Finally, thanks in part to the letter writing campaign of many of our members, we were able to help convince the appropriate powers in Ukraine to rescind the onerous mailing restrictions that had clamped down on stamps and coins leaving the country.

What have been the major obstacles of your first 12 months?

I believe the major impediment for me has been a lack of time. There is so much more that I’d like to accomplish, but I only have so much available free time. I very much appreciate the help I’ve received from other members of the Governing Board, particularly Executive Vice President Andrew Martyniuk, to whom I’ve been able to delegate various projects.

What are your plans to celebrate the society's 50th anniversary?

We've put together several anniversary projects that I believe will appeal to members. First off, Marka Ukrainy (Ukraine's postal service) has agreed to release a commemorative envelope honoring our anniversary. Hopefully, we'll be able to get lots of extra copies for this year's Zustrich and UKRAINPEX.

John Jaciw, the popular graphic artist who has designed a number of show covers and cancels for the society in the past, has agreed to come up with a 50th anniversary logo. We hope to display this logo on all society events this year (as well as on the journal cover).

Mr. Jaciw will also assist in the acquisition of a special society stamp that we hope to get prepared through Canada Post's personalized stamp program. The frame of these personalized stamps has the country name and denomination printed on it and this serves as the "stamp" portion. For a modest fee, we can get the UPNS logo inserted into the frame. Once "our" stamps are ready, Mr. Jaciw will also prepare an appropriate matching anniversary envelope. All these items should be ready for UKRAINPEX where we'll, of course, have a special cancel available.

We also plan to print an extra (third) issue of *Ukrainian Philatelist* this year honoring the anniversary. It will contain a specially written history of the society as well as some other unique articles.

How does the society's membership break down domestically and internationally? What are our strategies for expansion and generating further interest?

About 60% of our membership resides in the US and 20% in Canada. The rest are scattered in various countries on every continent but Africa. I believe there is good potential to expand our membership in Europe. Just recently I sent a letter to each of our west European members asking for their ideas on how we can attract more collectors on that continent. I am looking forward to receiving their replies.

Our web site and the monthly philatelic articles appearing in *The Ukrainian Weekly* have helped draw new members. I was very pleased and amazed at how many folks complimented me on those articles at the Detroit UKRAINPEX. In addition, in order to attract more young people to our hobby, every other month *The Weekly* carries a "Mykola Myshka" feature that also depicts a Ukrainian stamp and a related question. The first youngster with the correct answer gets a philatelic prize. Publicity surrounding the annual Narbut Prize for best stamp design has also drawn attention to Ukraine's continually improving philatelic issues. (After a hiatus of several years, the Prize is once again affiliated with the UPNS.)

What about the society's membership fees and other financial issues? Are we sound?

For now our financial situation is stable. This is due to the tremendous generosity of those individuals who donated to our Millennium Publishing Fund. (We ended the year with about \$1000 more than when we started.) We also received a generous donation of philatelic materials from Tillie Decyk, the widow of former member and dealer Walter Decyk. The society was able to raise about \$800 in disposing of most of those items at the Zustrich. (A couple of albums full of Polish Solidarnosc labels remain if anyone is interested in purchasing them.) The joint mailings of our journal with a newsletter have also helped us save on postage costs and I expect we will continue this practice.

The new mailing policies instituted by the US Postal Service in early January really hurt the UPNS. There is no longer a book or printed matter rate and all of our publications will be treated as regular letters. That means that for overseas mailings the postal rates will be about double. After consultation with Secretary-Treasurer George Slusarczuk and the rest of the Board, I was forced to agree to a raise in membership fees to: \$25 for US and Canada, \$35 for overseas surface mail, and \$45 for overseas airmail.

Nevertheless, I still believe members get a tremendous amount for their dues (two journals and seven newsletters), far more than what other societies offer. Here's where getting new memberships really helps. If we can continue to bring in new blood (and I urge members to try and recruit others interested in Ukrainian collecting) those additional member fee payments will help stave off any potential future increases in membership dues.

What has been achieved as far as contacts with Ukrainian philatelic authorities?

Thanks to the efforts of our Eastern European Liaison Mr. Val Zabijaka, we've established a very good relationship with Marka Ukrainy. I've already mentioned the 50th anniversary cover they're creating for us. They also quickly informed us once the mailing restrictions were lifted and we made sure the information got into the newsletter right away.

I've also written to them urging them to improve their marketing and distribution of Ukrainian stamps outside of Ukraine. This is one area in which they could make tremendous inroads. Ukraine's philatelic designs continue to get more imaginative every year, but so few people know about them. A distribution agreement has supposedly been set up with a company in Florida. I've checked the firm's web site several times but, as of the end of January, they still weren't listing Ukraine as one of the countries they distributed!

What contacts and responses have we had with other philatelic organizations?

One of my first undertakings when I assumed the presidency a year ago was to contact all of our chapter leaders, as well as the heads of various related philatelic organizations, offering to work with them to promote our hobby. The responses received were generally positive. We have set up journal exchange agreements with a number of the related societies and may add a few more. Our new web site is also listed as a "link" on a number of the web sites of these societies. In addition, we send out both our publications "for the record" to about twenty institutions like the American Philatelic Society, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian, various philatelic libraries, etc.

Can you please comment on future society shows or other planned events?

The society is fortunate in that it has active chapters, one of which has been able to host a UKRAINPEX every year but one since 1982. This year's show is slated for New York over the Columbus Day (US)/Thanksgiving Day (Canada) weekend (6-7 October). This is a new site for us but one that is very appropriate since UPNS was founded in New York in 1951.

We usually plan these shows during the year they're held, so nothing is lined up for 2002 and beyond. A special Pan Slavic show is scheduled for November of 2006 in Chicago. We've tentatively committed to participate and so UKRAINPEX that year will probably be held in conjunction with that event.

Finally, can you comment on other future projects of the society?

The field of Ukrainian collecting is so vast that there are a myriad of projects that could be tackled. Most of the philatelic field has still not been properly cataloged, but a number of UPNS members are working on catalogs covering various topics. One on Plast (Ukrainian scouting issues) is supposedly being prepared, as is one on Pidpilna Poshta (underground post issues). I myself am working on a catalog of classic Ukrainian issues.

The society received a splendid surprise in January of this year when UPNS member and Carpatho-Ukraine expertiser Georg von Steiden in Munich, Germany released his *Spezialkatalog Karpaten Ukraine*. This beautiful, thorough, 192-page, full-color, glossy paper, reference book will do much to help popularize this area of collecting.

I would love to see more study groups established and with e-mail this should now be easier than ever. Apparently a Pidpilna Poshta study group has been set up. Discussions in the past have mentioned setting up study groups dealing with modern day provisionals and Western Ukraine, but I don't believe they ever got off the ground. All it takes is one or two interested people (preferably with access to the Internet) to contact others with similar collecting interests. Members are welcome to e-mail me (ingert@starpower.net) if they need leads on who to contact for similar collecting interests.

I would like to add improvements to our web site. We hope to add a counter soon to gauge how many "hits" the site is receiving. I'd also like to add a bulletin board page where members can send collecting questions/problems to me and (depending on the subject) I, or some other expert, will provide answers and post them (along with the original question) on line for everyone to see.

In parting, thanks George for allowing me the opportunity to reflect on the last year and at the same time bring our members up to date on the various happenings in the society.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

When taking on the editorial responsibility of this journal it was never my intention to publicize or print any congratulatory letters for the sake of self gratification (or the boredom of readers). However, the following two letters related to important issues that appeared in *Ukrainian Philatelist* No. 83 and so I have reprinted the relevant parts.

I encourage other readers to respond to any issues pertaining to information contained within articles in our journal. It is this sort of interaction that makes our chosen hobby and collecting area vibrant.

George Fedyk, Editor.

Dear Mr. Fedyk,

15 December 2000

I have read the current issue of *Ukrainian Philatelist* (No. 83) and find it interesting and informative. A few articles contain information which needs to be clarified, corrected, or addressed as follows:

1. The proper Ukrainian spelling is MARIUPIL and it should appear as such throughout the entire article on page 3 of the journal.
2. The statement on page 18 pertaining to the UPNS Expertizing Committee is not correct and requires immediate clarification. The UPNS Committee as such has never in the past or present issued any kind of opinion to anyone. Our designated experts have in the past and will continue to render opinions in their designated areas of expertise only. Propaganda labels of Division Halychyna are an interesting collecting item as are many other Ukraine-related items, however, they do not fall within the realm of the UPNS Expertizing Committee services.
3. "The First Stamp of Western Ukraine" article which appears on page 8 of the current *Philatelist*....there is no mention in the article who examined and confirmed the authenticity of the material presented in the article.

Respectfully,
Jerry G. Tkachuk (USA)

(EDITOR: Mr. Tkachuk is the Chairman of the UPNS Expertizing Committee. In the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vol III (L-Pf), page 312, the entry for the city of "Mariupil" ("Маріуполь" in Ukrainian) has the transliterated names of Mariupil or Mariupol.)

From a letter sent originally to Inger Kuzych...

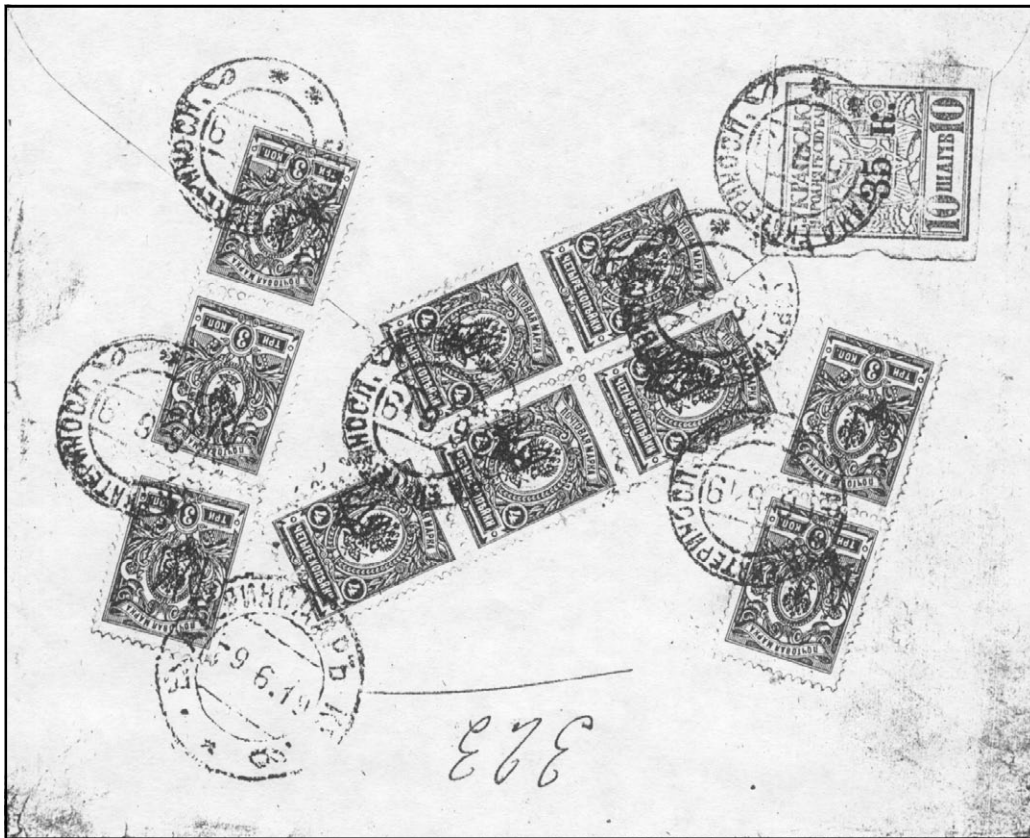
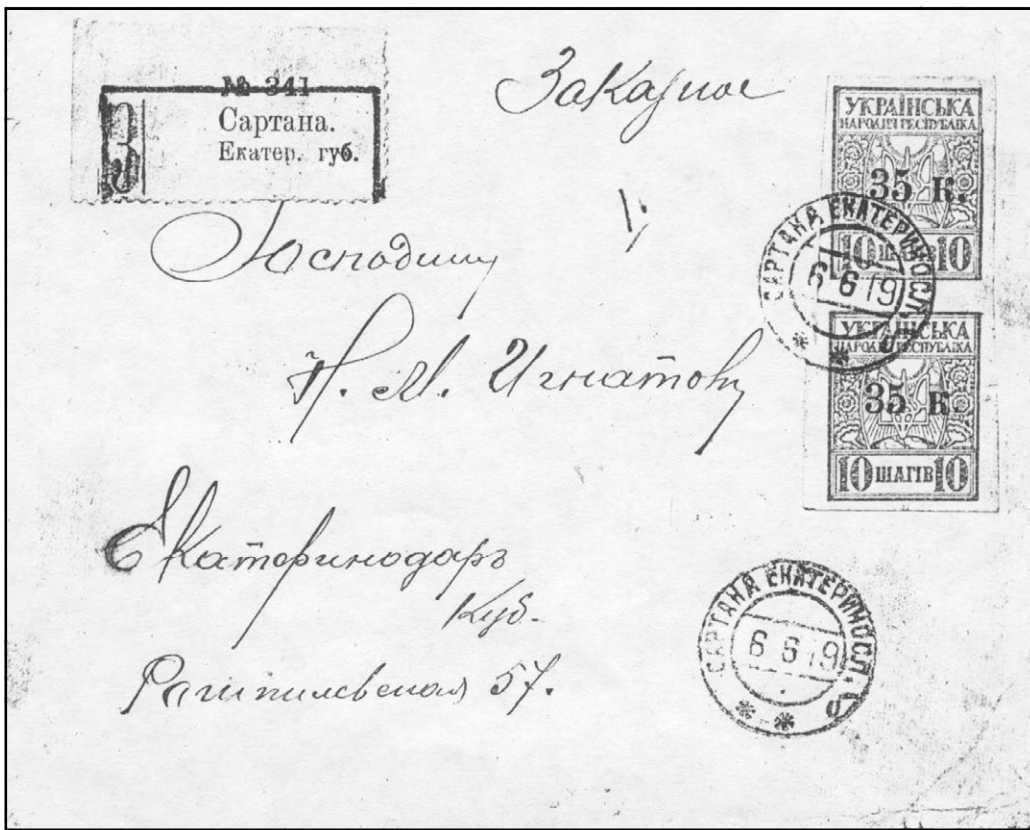
22 December 2000

Just received a copy of the *Ukrainian Philatelist* – excellent! – something for EVERYBODY. Congratulations on your articles!

...The article by Alexander Epstein, on the Mariupil Issues, was very interesting, but very confusing, especially the postal rates, and wrong in its conclusions.

I enclose a copy of both sides of his No. 5 registered letter from Sartana (Katerynoslav). Who overprinted the Shahy stamps is of little or no interest, as this cover shows that the 35k overprints WERE IGNORED – as illegal (Shahy stamps were NEVER overprinted legally) – ignoring the overprints, gives the correct rate 100 shahy (50 kopeks) – 25k for the letter and 25k registration! Does Mr. Epstein have copies of both sides of No. 1 – No. 4? He claims item No. 4 has 25k postage due, impossible as this would mean it was underpaid by 12.5k?!

Best wishes,
Peter Cybaniak (United Kingdom)



Both sides of A. Epstein's No. 5 registered letter from Sartana (Katerynoslav).

THE REGIONAL COSTUME SERIES FROM REGENSBURG,
CAMP GANGHOFERSIEDLUNG:
AN EXPRESSION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY

by Karen Lemiski



Figure 1.
A cover from the Soviet Union and three
stamps featuring Ukrainian national
costumes.

Ukrainian folk costumes have been featured on several issues, most notably on Ukraine's 1992 stamp commemorating emigration to Canada, a 1936 Romanian stamp depicting the regional dress of Bukovyna, and a 1961 stamp and cover from the Soviet Union as part of its series of national costumes (figure 1).

Yet the most complete and detailed presentation of Ukraine's regional costumes was on a set of ten stamps that was released in the Regensburg Displaced Persons' camp in 1947. More importantly, perhaps, by featuring the national dress from eight regions of Ukraine, this semi-official series recognized the ethnic diversity among

the "Ukrainian" people, a distinction that was often overlooked by the administrations of the Ukrainian S.S.R. and greater Soviet system.

A Note on the Status of the Series

During the years between 1923, when the Ukrainian S.S.R. issued its last stamps, and 1991, when Ukraine again became an independent state, postage stamps and postcards were issued by various Ukrainian exile organizations in countries where they took up residence. Most of these items are considered to be semi-official, local issues: local for the country in which they were released and local for the Ukrainian community. Although

theoretically “cinderellas”, from the point of view of the Ukrainian diaspora and especially its government-in-exile, these stamps are considered to be legitimate postal products, produced by a government body for a needed postal service.¹ In all instances, the Ukrainian diaspora communities including those in the post-World War II camps followed much the same type of postal programs as those adopted by internationally recognized states. Postal services were financed by the sale of stamps — understandably produced in relatively small quantities — that honored the Ukrainian heads of state and promoted the national culture.

Displaced Persons

By the end of World War II, approximately six million people had been uprooted from their homelands and moved to Austria, Italy, and the western part of Germany, which was then occupied by the American, British, and French armies. Most of these were labor conscripts, prisoners of war, concentration camp prisoners, and other victims of war. Among these Displaced Persons (DPs) were more than 200,000 Ukrainians, who were either caught in wartime combat or otherwise unable to reconcile themselves to the lack of cultural and political freedom in the Soviet Union.



Map taken from “The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons after World War II”, Isajiw, Boshyk and Senkus.

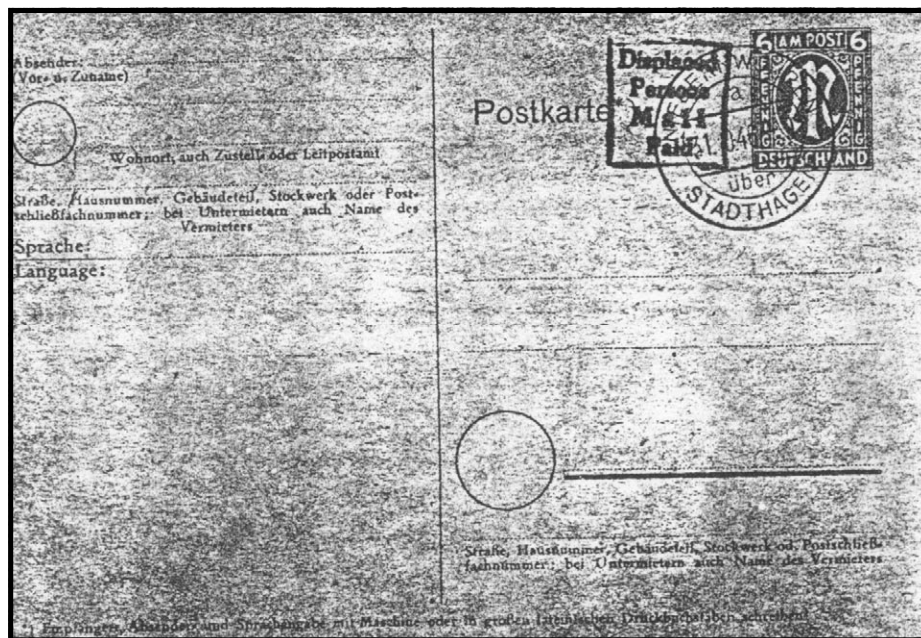
In 1946, Ukrainian refugees were interned in 125 camps, and in 1949 in 110 camps; about eighty of these camps were predominantly or completely Ukrainian.² The largest Ukrainian DP camps (2000 to 5000 people) were in the American zone, near Munich (Warner Kaserne), Augsburg (Somme Kaserne), Mittenwald (Jäger Kaserne), Regensburg (Ganghofersiedlung), Aschaffenburg, Berchtesgaden (Orlyk), Bayreuth (Leopold Kaserne), Neu Ulm (Ludendorf Kaserne), Leipheim, and Dillingen (Luitpold Kaserne). In the British zone, there were large Ukrainian camps near Hannover and Heidenau; and in the French zone, near Stuttgart and in Salzburg, Austria. Other Ukrainian refugees lived in mixed camps, and between twenty-five and thirty percent lived outside the camp system.

Between 1945 and 1949, Regensburg was the site of the largest DP camp in Germany. At its peak in 1946–47, the workers' district of Ganghofersiedlung housed almost five thousand Ukrainian and one thousand non-Ukrainian refugees and displaced persons.³ With a population from all regions of Ukraine and representing all occupations, the camp formed a microcosm of Ukrainian society.

International supervision of displaced persons was governed by a treaty signed by forty-four countries on 9 November 1943. Together with the occupational administration of Germany and Austria, the camps were initially placed under the supervision of the United Nation's Relief and

Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) during the closing phases of World War II. The International Refugee Organization (IRO) later received its five-year mandate (June 1947–February 1951) for administrative affairs; in civic matters the settlements were subordinate to the Central Representation of Ukrainian Emigration (*Tsentralne Predstavnytstvo Ukraïns'koi Emihratsii v Nimechchyni/CRUE*) in Germany.

The large populations within the camps allowed for vigorous social interaction and the formation and support of political, cultural, educational, religious, economic, literary, and artistic associations. In Regensburg, the wide range of organizations and institutions included: both Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox parishes; a school system consisting of a kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools, and vocational courses in a variety of subjects; Plast and SUM youth associations and various sports clubs; cultural and social organizations such as a church choir, a drama group and orchestra, a music school, and an ensemble of actors; a medical and social service; camp-run tailor, barber, toy, leather, jewelry, and ceramics workshops as well as a few private business enterprises; political groups that competed in the camp elections; several regularly published periodicals; and cooperative and private ventures for the publication of literary, scientific, and practical manuals.⁴



Enlargement of the free-frank camp cancel with the German post cancel.

Figure 2
A postcard from the Meerbeck DP camp (British Zone) with a free-frank cancel.
Photo from "Catalog of Displaced Persons", 9.

DP CAMP POSTAL SERVICES

The British Zone

For those Ukrainians situated in camps within the British zone, after December 1945 mail within Germany was handled free of charge. The DP camp administration stamped on the covers or cards a free-frank mark, which generally took a four-line form reading "Displaced / Persons / Mail / Paid" (figure 2). All incoming mail from abroad could be carried only by the British field post office (FPO), while occasionally the British FPO also delivered DP mail within Germany. After September 1949, mail from the British camps was routed through the German post office.⁵

The American Zone

In 1945, the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF) established a postal connection between camp residents and destinations in the United States. Although no free-frank privileges were introduced in the American zone, all refugees, including the Ukrainians, living in this area did have four basic options for mail service to locations outside Germany.⁶

The first was a UNRRA postal form, which came in two parts. One part of the card was retained for the administrative files, while the other portion was mailed in bundles to a censorship station either at Munich or Offenbach. After examination, the

card was transferred to the US Army Postal Service for cancellation and transit to the United States. Early cards are franked with a three-cent US stamp, while after 1 April 1946, the cards were required to be franked with German postage. These UNRRA forms permitted the recipient of the card to send a five-pound package weekly to Germany.

The mail of Jewish DPs was handled separately. In these cases, an outer envelope was addressed and carried by courier to the American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC) at Frankfurt/Main. From here, the inner envelope, which was addressed to the ultimate destination, was sent by courier to the censorship office at Offenbach. After examination, the letter was returned to the AJDC in Frankfurt, forwarded by courier to the AJDC office in Paris, and then put into the regular mail service.

After 1 April 1946, the German postal service again accepted mail for delivery abroad. After this time, all DP mail passed through the German system and thus required the appropriate franking with German stamps.

And finally, with the approval of the authorities, some camps organized their own postal services that were responsible for: the acceptance of incoming mail delivered by the German post office and its distribution within the camp; the collection of all pieces of mail within the camp and its delivery to other German post offices; and the transmittal of all intra-camp correspondence. Among the

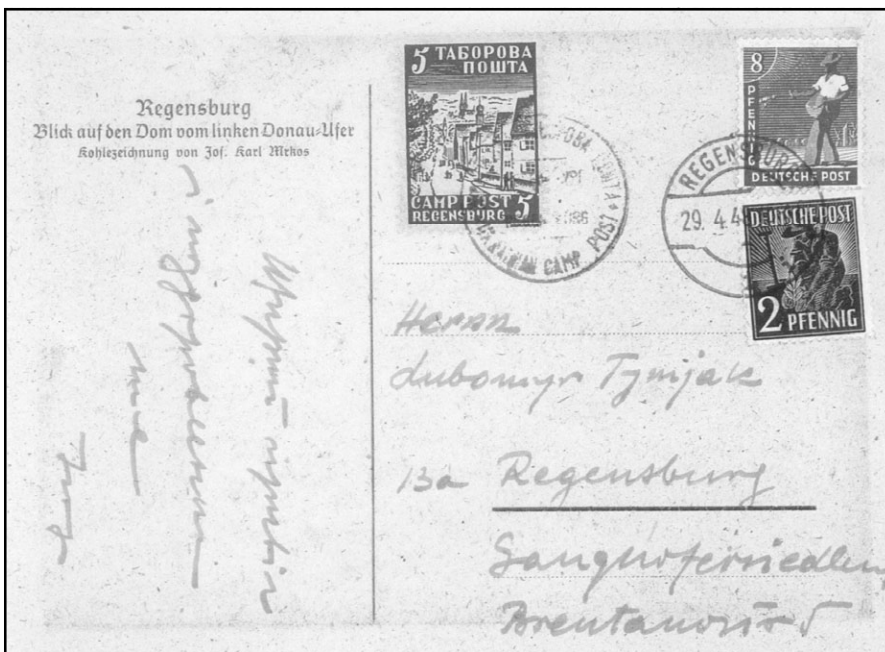


Figure 3

Postcard mailed in the town of Regensburg (29.04.1948) to the Regensburg DP Camp. The five-pfenning camp stamp has a Regensburg DP Camp cancel (see also fig. 3a, page 23)



Figure 4a
Enlargement of the Regensburg camp cancel (Ukrainian National Council postal station).



Figure 4
An airmail cover mailed from the Soviet Union in April 1948 to the Regensburg settlement.
The ten-pfenning camp stamp has a cancel from the Ukrainian National Council postal station.

Ukrainians, the post office at Bayreuth's Leopold Kaserne was established in June 1946, one year after the camp itself was created. In Regensburg, the camp postal service began operation on 11 December 1946. When these two settlements were closed and their populations transferred, postal services were started at Neu Ulm in the fall of 1949 and at the Ulm-Donau Sedan Kaserne in May 1950.⁷ Among the historical precedents for these systems were the postal services created in 1919 by Belgian prisoners of war in the Dutch camp Nymwegen, by English prisoners in the German camp Ruhleben, by German prisoners in the Japanese camp of Bando, as well as by Ukrainian prisoners of war in 1946 at Rimini, Italy.⁸

To obtain funds for administering these postal systems, postal rates were established and postage stamps were issued. The permission to print and sell the stamps was granted by the U.S. Military Government.⁹ For internal correspondence, only camp stamps were needed. For mail sent to addresses within the camp from other centers, it was necessary to affix camp stamps to pay for the

services provided by the local camp post (figures 3 and 4). These arrangements were much the same as imperial Russia's zemstvo postal services during the late nineteenth century. Finally, because the German postal system did not recognize the camp stamps, German stamps were required in addition to the camp stamps for all mail destined beyond the camp.¹⁰ Despite these conventions, most surviving mail from the settlements lacks the DP stamps and cancels. The cards and covers are most easily recognized as having gone through the camp postal services by the addresses of the senders and recipients.

Stamps were issued from only four Ukrainian centers: Regensburg (June 1947 to December 1948); Bayreuth (December 1948 to May 1949); Neu Ulm (September to November 1949); and Ulm-Donau (May 1950). Additionally, the Plast formations at several other camps issued stamps, albeit irregularly and generally to raise funds for specific events: Munich and Mittenwald (summer 1947); Hannover (February 1948); and Aschaffenburg (March 1948).¹¹

The communities of several other DP settlements also actively issued stamps in this same general period. They were the: Polish camps (Dachau-Allach, Ettlingen, Freiman, Lübeck, and a few smaller camps in Bavaria); Lithuanian camps (Augsburg, Detmold, Meerbeck, Seeford, Hanau); Estonian camps (Geislingen and Kempten) and the Estonian–Latvian camp at Hanau; and the multi-ethnic Baltic camps (Schongau and Augsburg–Hochfeld).¹² By comparison, though, the majority of these stamps were issued before the Ukrainian stamps appeared: Polish (May 1945 to February 1946); Lithuanian (August 1946 to August 1947); Estonian (November 1947 to October 1948); and the Baltic camps (June–August 1946 and February 1948).

Each camp also modified a standard cancellation design for mail passing through its system. The general format of the cancellations for the Ukrainian camps was a ring with the words “Ukrainian Camp Post” in both Ukrainian (top) and English (bottom) inside, and the name of the individual camp in both languages across the center of the ring (figure 3a [see page 23]). A simpler, three-line English cancellation “Ukrainian / DP Camp Post / Ellwangen, Jagst” was used at Muhlberg Kaserne northeast of Stuttgart. Similarly with the stamps, the German postal service did not recognize these cachets and they could only be used to cancel the stamps for internal camp services.

THE STAMPS OF REGENSBURG, CAMP GANGHOFERSIEDLUNG

Not only was Ganghofersiedlung the first Ukrainian DP camp to issue its own stamps, but among the camps, it was also the most prolific stamp-issuer: thirty-six stamps, in six series, were produced over an eighteen-month period.¹³ Because some general characteristics of all the Regensburg issues will be discussed in this article, a basic list of the stamps is given below:

30 June 1947 Definitive Issue

(eight stamps, six different images): views of Regensburg (two stamps, one image) and Ganghofersiedlung (two stamps, one image); the UNRRA emblem (one stamp); portraits of Taras Shevchenko (one stamp) and Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky (one stamp); and the trident emblem (one stamp)

16 October 1947 Semi-Postal Issue

(ten stamps, eight different images): Ukrainian regional costumes

1947–1948 Commemoratives

(five stamps): trident design repeated from the 1947 definitive with five sets of historical dates added

22 January 1948 Commemoratives

(five stamps): trident design with historical dates repeated from the 1947–1948 commemoratives, printed in different colors as se-tenant strips

10 June 1948 Commemoratives

(four stamps, four designs) for the centennial of the “spring of nations” in western Ukraine: a torch and a newspaper, two guardsmen, a peasant plowing his fields, and a portrait of Bishop Hryhorii Yakhymovych¹⁴

28 December 1948 Monetary Reform Issue (four stamps)

four designs repeated from the June 1948 commemoratives with new values overprinted

With the exception of the designs from the first definitives carrying images of Regensburg, all of the designs issued by the Regensburg postal service can easily be tied to the Ukrainian national identity. Moreover, among these images it is possible to discern three categories of designs.¹⁵

The primary function was undoubtedly *national publicity and education*. Admittedly, most of the Ukrainians living in Regensburg were from western Ukraine, where it was possible to display distinct features of Ukrainian culture and history. Based on this knowledge, some of the stamps carried portraits of important religious and cultural figures. Additionally, architectural landmarks and general landscapes from Ukraine were included in the background of the regional costume series and two designs from the “spring of nations” set.

The semi-postal series also fulfilled a second function, namely the *generation of revenue* for purposes beyond the maintenance of the postal service. Although I have not been able to find any records related to the amount of money earned from the sale of these stamps, we know that other fund-raising campaigns throughout the Ukrainian camp network were successful. For example, during the first six months of 1948, CRUE received 131,477 Reichsmarks (RM) from Christmas caroling donations and 258,858 RM from the sale of Easter pysanky.¹⁶ Through CRUE, the money raised supported a variety of institutions within the camps and a great number of individuals — primarily the sick and children — especially orphans, invalids, students, scientists, artists, and community leaders. Prior to the costume series, several philatelic

souvenir sheets had been released as a means of raising funds for camp schools. For example, a March 1947 sheet was prepared in conjunction with a Shevchenko festival (figure 5), with profits donated to the Ukrainian grade school in Regensburg, while another sheet was issued in May 1947 for support of the Ukrainian Technical and Husbandry Institute at Ganghofersiedlung.

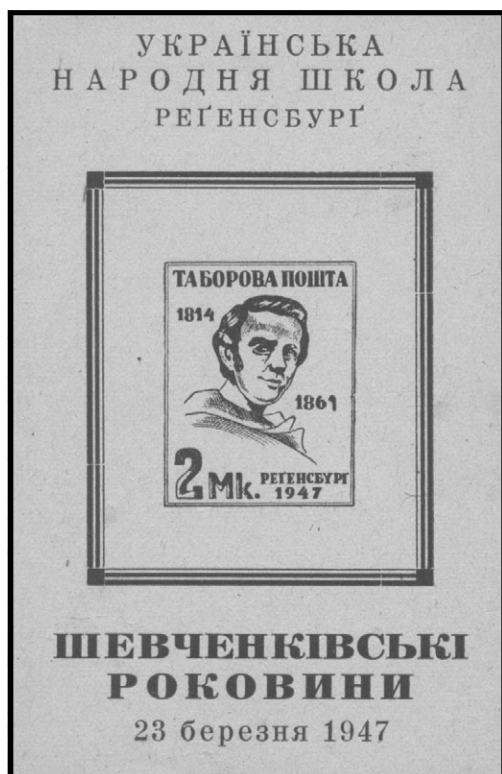


Figure 5
A commemorative sheet prepared in 1947 for the benefit of the Ukrainian grade school in Regensburg.

And as one final comparative example, four charity stamps were later produced in November 1948 for the benefit of Ukrainian schools in the camp at Dillingen; they appropriately featured the portraits of the prominent Ukrainian cultural figures Markiian Shashkevych, Lesia Ukrainka, Ivan Franko, and Taras Shevchenko.¹⁷

The last category relates to *political* designs. Although it would be an overstatement to classify the images as being propagandistic, special dates from the political history of the independent Ukrainian states were clearly marked: 30–VI–1941, the declaration of Ukraine’s independence by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (*Orhanizatsia ukrains’kykh natsionalistiv / OUN-Banderivtsi*); 1–XI–1918, the formation of the Western Ukrainian National Republic; 22–I–1918, the declaration of the Fourth Universal, which

established the Ukrainian National Republic; 22–I–1919, the unification of the Western Ukrainian National Republic with the Ukrainian National Republic; and 15–III–1939, the proclamation of Carpatho-Ukraine’s independence. Similarly, the final commemorative stamps of the Regensburg camp celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of important events in western Ukraine. Although it is rather cliché to speak of 1848 as the “spring of nations”, there were several significant developments: the establishment of the first Ruthenian newspaper *Zoria Halytska* (The Galician Star), the organization of a para-military national guard, the abolition of serfdom, and the gathering of the Supreme Ruthenian Council in Lviv.

Finally, almost one-third of the individual stamps from Regensburg featured the trident. In March 1918, Mykhailo Hrushevsky (1866–1934) had recommended that the Central Rada adopt the trident, which had been the emblem of Kyivan Grand Prince Volodymyr, as the coat of arms of the Ukrainian National Republic. Just as Hrushevsky’s decision had been crucial in linking the twentieth-century Ukrainian state with medieval Rus, so, too, was the trident an important declaration by the Ukrainian refugees both of their rejection of the Soviet experience and of their political aspirations toward an independent Ukrainian state.

What is additionally interesting is that the basic trident design that was used for the Regensburg camp issues was also adopted onto a stamp for the émigré youth organization SUM (*Spilka ukrains’koi molodi*), which was first established in Germany in 1946 by members of the Bandera faction of OUN.¹⁸ When a chapter of SUM was created in Regensburg in May 1948, a single commemorative label was prepared. It featured the trident against a blue shield with the phrase “under the banner of SUM” written in red ink (figure 6).¹⁹



Figure 6
The label prepared in 1948 for the Ukrainian Youth Association, which reuses the central trident design from the Regensburg historical dates series.

General Characteristics

All of the stamps prepared for the Regensburg camp featured several common design elements. As a sign of the authorizing agency, each stamp carried the words “Таборова Пошта” in Cyrillic letters near the top of the stamp and “Camp Post Regensburg” in English at the bottom. The designs also included a number specifying the face value of the stamps. Although on the majority of stamps there was no indication of the denomination, the stamps were all apparently issued in pfenning and mark values. (Those stamps from Regensburg that do have declared values are clearly denominated in marks, not shahivs.)

The first sets of designs were also all prepared in panes — both perforate (11½) and imperforate — of twenty-five stamps and produced by the Regensburg printer Friedrich Pushtet.²⁰ The border around the stamps consisted of the phrase “Ukrainian Camp Post Regensburg” in Ukrainian (top and bottom, in different type), German (left), and English (right) (figure 7). For the two horizontal

stamps (the Hutsul and Kuban costumes), the placement of the border text was altered slightly: English (top), German (bottom), and Ukrainian (left and right). Only the “spring of nations” commemoratives did not use this decorative border, but had plain margins instead. The most likely explanations for this are that these final commemoratives were printed by a different company — Shilff Printing in Regensburg²¹ — and in sheets of only six stamps.

There may be an additional significance related to the border design. Along with the text, the border included a repetitive pattern of horizontal and vertical lines, with a stylized flower at each corner. Very similar markings were found both on panes of the earlier German occupation issues and on German definitives from this period, especially the higher values. In most cases, the stripes on the regular German issues were accompanied by numbers, which simplified counting either of the columns on the sheet or of the amounts of a particular row. The *Michel Catalog* also implies that the pattern was a type of security device.²² It seems



Figure 7

Strips from two different Regensburg issues showing that a common border pattern was used: the top is an imperforate strip from the costumes series; the bottom is from the historical dates issue.

possible, then, that when the Ukrainian sheets were prepared, at least the border was modeled on contemporary German issues (figure 8).

There is also an interesting parallel between



Figure 8
Samples of German issues that used a border pattern of horizontal and vertical markings.

the border pattern used on the Regensburg camp stamps and the issues of the Allies that were used in occupied regions of Germany after the war. Figure 9 shows the bottom border from a 1947 pane of one-pfenning stamps, which combines the phrase “Allied Military Postage Stamps – Germany” with the pattern of stripes. Because the right to issue stamps in Regensburg was granted by the Allied authorities, it could be that this type of border was a required element. Or again, the Ukrainians may have simply chosen to modify this pattern for their own designs.

Each design from Regensburg was printed on gummed, buff-colored paper. About half of the designs used only one color for the complete design including the border inscriptions, while others combined either black with one additional color (the Shevchenko and Sheptytsky designs) or two colors

other than black (the trident and “spring of nations” designs). The only example in which the paper itself was tinted in order to create a complimentary background was for the regional costume series; for all other stamps, the background remained buff.²³

THE COSTUME SERIES

On 16 October 1947, a set of ten stamps portraying Ukrainian folk costumes was released. The series is clearly identified as being a charity issue by the two figures of denomination that are linked by a “+” sign. As with any other charity stamp, the cost of the stamps was the sum of the two figures that appear on each individual design. The first figure represents the amount for postage and the second indicates the amount being devoted to a purpose other than the transmission of mail, in this case welfare causes within the Regensburg camp.

Although the Regensburg series contained the greatest number of designs, at least five other charity issues were produced by refugee groups in post-war Germany: three souvenir sheets were printed in Dachau for the benefit of the Polish Red Cross (September 1945); the Lithuanian community in Meerbeck produced a set of three stamps for the benefit of the Lithuanian Red Cross, on the four hundredth anniversary of the first book printed in Lithuania (August 1947); and two stamps were issued from Kempton with a surtax for the Estonian Scout Office, on the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Estonian Boy Scouts (September 1948).²⁴

The eight different Regensburg designs portray traditional Ukrainian folk costumes from Bukovyna, Polisia, Podilia (Podolia), Poltava, and the Kuban region as well as of the Lemko, Boiko, and Hutsul groups. To aid in identification, each design includes its respective designation in extremely small print. With the exception of the Hutsul and Kuban images, the stamps were



Figure 9
The bottom strip from a contemporary German one-pfenning sheet shows the similarity between the border pattern used on the Regensburg sheets and on sheets prepared by the Allies Military Authorities.

designed in a vertical format measuring approximately 29 mm x 38 mm; the two horizontal designs measure approximately 45 mm x 34 mm. By comparison with the other stamps from Regensburg, these sizes are “average”. The first definitives measured approximately 26 mm x 34 mm; the trident series approximately 29 mm x 43 mm; and the “spring of nations” stamps approximately 32 mm x 42 mm. Undoubtedly, this was a conscious decision that allowed the printer to reuse the standard border design described above.

For each design, 1250 imperforate and 10,000–11,000 perforate stamps were released. Again, for comparison with the other Regensburg issues, a greater number of imperforates of the costume series was printed; for example, 500 imperforate sets were prepared both of the first definitives and the 1947–1948 trident commemoratives, and 960 sets of the “spring of nations” monetary reform issue. Regarding the perforate copies, an “average” number was prepared. There were substantially fewer perforated sets of the costume design than of the first four values of the 1947 definitives, which were respectively produced in quantities of 31,900 (5 pfenning), 21,350 (10 pfenning), 16,500 (20 pfenning), and 11,900 (30 pfenning) copies. But apparently more perforate copies of the costume series were printed than of the other Regensburg issues.²⁵ Given that there were still more than four thousand people living in Regensburg in 1947, the total number of stamps printed might indicate that each person was only sending and/or receiving a few pieces of mail.

In terms of the designs chosen, the folk costumes represented can be classified into five general areas.²⁶ The people of the Middle Dnieper region, including the Left Bank and steppe areas, dressed in clothes originating in the Hetman period (Poltava). In the second region, very old features of dress dating back to the princely era were preserved (Polisia), while in the third district, strong influences were seen from western Ukraine (Podilia). The fourth region reveals the style of dress from the cossack period (Kuban). The final area encompasses Subcarpathia and the Carpathian Mountains (Bukovyna, Boiko, Lemko, and Hutsul), where women’s skirts were somewhat shorter than on the steppes.

A Note on the Denominations

In the absence of official documents, it is difficult to determine the rationale for the denominations on each stamp of the series. It is easy to dismiss any speculation that the camp postal authorities referred back to the original conventions set out by the Universal Postal Union in October

1874, by which the usage of each stamp was related to its color. For example, red was used on stamps assigned to postcards and blue for letters of the basic rate. However, there is a problem because different shades of green, intended for the payment of wrappers, were used on two stamps of the costume series. Moreover, the cover sent from the Soviet Union shown in figure 4 is franked with a brown, ten-pfenning stamp and so it would seem logical that this stamp, not the blue one, paid the basic letter rate within the Regensburg settlement.

Similarly, there is little correlation between the values on the Ukrainian stamps and those on the charity issues of the other non-Ukrainian camps. For example, the basic face values of the Polish charity issues were 10, 25, 50, and 75 pfennings and 1 mark. The two Estonian stamps had 6 and 12 pfenning values. And the Lithuanian issues were in 20, 30, and 50 pfenning denominations. That only a few of these values are common to several communities would seem to eliminate the idea that there was a wider series of postal rates that was applied to the mail services of all the settlements.

The basic values of the Regensburg semi-postals do correspond to stamps from the regular German series of 1946, and German covers from this period indicate that the basic, domestic letter rate was ten-pfenning. Yet, this may not be significant because the Ukrainian stamps were to be used within the camp system and we do not know if the Regensburg postal directors intentionally matched their rates to those of the German post office.

What is also apparent is the general correspondence of values among all the stamps produced at Regensburg. The values of the semi-postals, with the exception of the 15 + 15 and the 40 + 30 stamps, and the four “spring of nations” commemoratives match those used on the first definitives. This indicates that the values were not chosen randomly.

There is also a correlation to the values on the first stamps produced a year later by the Ukrainian National Council (*Ukrains’ka Natsional’na Rada / UNC*), the parliamentary body of the government-in-exile and the ideological and legal successor of the 1917 Ukrainian National Republic. For example, under the UNC recommendations postal cards sent between Ukrainians were to carry five shahivs in UNC postage, while ten shahivs in UNC postage were required for letters and packages weighing up to five kilograms.²⁷ The higher values among the charity stamps would have been needed to pay the postage on packages from relatives and aid agencies from abroad that were regularly received in the settlements.

Yet because all of the Regensburg stamps were local issues, released by the camp authorities for the equivalent of a “regional” mail service, it is quite possible that the values on the stamps were simply chosen arbitrarily in logical increments. Because their use was limited to a defined territory, they were not subject to the same kinds of regulations as nationally issued stamps. According to one philatelic researcher, the use of such semi-postal stamps by mail users is generally optional and supported mainly by collectors.²⁸ So in this light, it is possible that the values had no relation to any existing postal regulations and that their correlation to other rates is simply coincidental.

The explanation offered by another philatelic expert may be interesting. Because the Universal Postal Union is a “civilized convention”, the reality of it, along with most other notions of unified world communities, breaks down in wartime. Thus belligerent powers in a war can refuse to accept mail from one another except through special intermediaries, such as the Red Cross, which operates under the conventions of the “laws of war”. Under such circumstances, the adherence to postal regulations within the DP settlements was “irrelevant” and made that much more trivial by the difficult conditions of everyday life. Finally, even in peacetime, the UPU really has no enforcement authority if the participating countries choose not to obey its statutes.²⁹

THE INDIVIDUAL DESIGNS

The comments provided in this section follow a general format. Inserted arrows on each stamp point to the inscription provided by the artist to indicate the region depicted (*Ed. not always clear*).

For each design, the face value of the stamp is given, the predominant color of the image, and the quantities produced in both the perforate and imperforate formats.

The description of the image on the stamp is then followed by brief notes on the geographic location of the region, the role it played in Ukraine’s history, and the typical folk costumes worn in the area.



Bukovyna: 5 + 5

*Dark Green / Light Green*³⁰ (10,500 perf; 1250 imperf.)
also *Emerald Green / Cream* (10,425; 1250).

A young man holding a cane and woman stand in the foreground of this image, with a church — most likely Orthodox — and a general landscape scene in the background.

Bukovyna is the territory between the middle Dniester River and the main range of the Carpathian Mountains, around the source of the Prut River and the upper Seret (Siret) River. It is the border area between Ukraine and Romania. According to the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, the name of the region dates back to the fourteenth century when it designated the lands on the Moldavian-Polish border, and is derived from its expansive beech (*buk*) forests.³¹

With the third partition of Poland in 1795, Bukovyna became part of the Habsburg Empire. One interesting event in the history of the province, the southernmost part of Galicia, involves a peasant revolt led by Lukiian Kobylytsia (1812–1851). In 1843, Kobylytsia directed an uprising of peasants against the landowners, who were mostly Romanian. The revolt spread to such a degree that within a year, Austrian troops had to be called in to put down the disturbances. Kobylytsia organized two other peasant meetings in late 1848, to raise objections to the unresolved problem of peasant indemnification for the land acquired following the emancipations of 1848.

The woman on the stamp wears a long linen underskirt and a woolen wraparound skirt with thick vertical stripes (*horbotka*), one corner of which was typically folded back and tucked under her woven belt (*poias*) to facilitate walking and working. The wide bands of embroidery, generally in a multicolored geometric pattern, are clearly seen on the upper sleeves of her blouse. Her headdress consists of a wreath of flowers (*vinok*) and a number of long ribbons. The man’s costume includes a long shirt over narrow white either linen (summer) or woolen (winter) trousers, a short sleeveless vest (*kyptar*), and a heavy black straw hat that is decorated with feathers and flowers according to the locality of the region. Both figures wear tall leather boots.³²



Boiko: 10 + 10

Indian Red / Light Lilac (10,200 perf; 1250 imperf.)
also Slate Purple / Orange (10,475; 1250).

This is the only stamp of the series that features a woman with a young boy, instead of an adult male. The background is dominated by a three-domed church.

The Boikos are a tribe or ethnographic group of Ukrainian highlanders who inhabit both slopes of the middle Carpathians. In the north, the limits of the Boiko region coincide with the borderline of the Carpathians; in the south the region borders on the middle Carpathian territory. In the west, the Boiko population extends as far as the Solynka River, which is a tributary of the Sian (San) and marks the border with the Lemkos; in the east, the region extends to the Limnytsia River valley.

The Boikos are believed to be the descendants of the ancient Slavic tribe of White Croats that came under the rule of the Kyivan state during the reign of Grand Prince Volodymyr. Certain Boiko folk legends, such as one story about the grave of Sviatoslav the Conqueror (d. 972) and another about Danylo of Halych (1202–1264), reinforce the importance the area played especially in medieval Ukrainian history when the main military and trade routes ran through Boiko territory. Among other key historical figures, Hetman Petro Konashevych-Sahaidachny (1570–1622) was born in this region.

The boy is probably wearing a linen shirt and pants underneath his coarse woolen coat (*hunka*), which typically would have been either gray or brown in color. Along with her linen head scarf (*rushnyk*) and short, sheepskin jacket with fur inside (*kyptar*), the young woman featured in the scene is wearing a skirt decorated in the front with pleats and folds (*maliiovanka*) and a lightly embroidered blouse. In contrast to other regions, the shirts worn by the Boikos were sometimes embroidered in a combination of red and blue, and with plant designs instead of the more standard geometric patterns. Both individuals have light, but sturdy, leather shoes (*khodaky*).

The three most well-known examples of Boiko church architecture are located in Silets, St. George's Church in Drohobych, and the village church in Botelka. Unfortunately, it is impossible to determine if one of these churches was specifically represented.



Lemko: 15 + 15

Brown Lilac / Light Blue (10,950 perf; 1250 imperf.)

This is the only design in which the man and woman are turned toward each other. In fine detail in the background are a house and bell tower.

Until 1946, when large segments of the population were transferred from occupied German territory into Poland, the Lemkos lived in the most western part of Ukraine on both sides of the Carpathian Mountains and along the Polish-Slovak border. They ranged from the Poprad River in the west to the sources of the Sian and the Uzh rivers in the east.

According to the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, the Lemkos are a distinct ethnic group within the Ukrainian nation. Their dialects, and spiritual and material culture preserved some unique archaic elements that were lost by other Ukrainian groups. They also seem to be more impervious to external influence than other Ukrainians.³³ In the 1870s, the Lemkos were the first group of Ukrainian immigrants to enter the United States, as "Ruthenians"; until the end of the nineteenth century, the majority of Ukrainian immigrants in North America were Lemkos.

The dress of the Lemkos is similar to that of the Boikos, but it is more attractive because of a finer selection of cloth, colors, and embroidery. On the stamp, the woman's clothing includes a characteristic felt vest (*leibnyk*), a blouse embroidered primarily in red, a pleated skirt, and a starched headwrap (*fatselyk*). On her feet, she wears moccasins (*postoly*), probably of thick leather. Through holes on their edge pass laces (*voloky*), which run around the leg above the ankle. Lemko women also wear a fancy necklace (*sylianka*) that is made of colorful beads. Along with his distinctive overcoat (*hunka*) made of felt and moccasins, the man wears narrow trousers. Although Ukrainians rarely decorated their pants, among the Lemkos a man's trousers often had a colored edging, which is included in the details of this design, and brass buttons. That the man carries a cane may indicate not only that he comes from a mountainous region but also that he is married. Typically throughout the Carpathians the canes had a copper head (*topirets*).



Polisia: 20 + 20

Dark Blue / Light Blue (10,625 perf; 1250 imperf.)

A young woman carrying a basket with fish stands in the right foreground of this stamp, while a young man poles a boat at left. One unique characteristic about this scene is the implication that the couple is physically separated by at least some distance, whereas in the other stamps they are not.

Polisia is a physical-geographical region of lakes, marshes, and mixed forests lying between the Belarusian Upland to the north, the Volhynia-Kholm Upland and the Dnieper Upland to the south, the Buh River and Podlachia to the west, and the Dnieper Lowland to the east. The reference to water in the image on the stamp may have been a reminder of the swampy terrain of much of Polisia, where both the Ukrainian resistance and Soviet partisan groups were active during World War II.

Throughout the broad band of Polisian territory, many cultural elements have been retained from ancient times. These include a strong wood culture and widespread rituals that are similar to the Boikos and Hutsuls in the Carpathians. Polisian oral traditions are closely related to Ukrainian folklore in general, although the Polisians preserved a greater number of carols (*koliadky*) with ancient themes.

While there were variations among the four main districts of Polisia, the woman depicted on the stamp wears a blouse with wide sleeves, which would typically be embroidered predominantly in red and a small amount of black, and a long, flared skirt (*litnyk*) with a band of embroidery near the bottom. The narrow headband that frames her face (*namitka*) is accompanied by a wreath of flowers, and she has moccasins on her feet. The man is dressed in simple, clothes: a plain work shirt (*khlopyanka*) and relatively narrow trousers.

On other occasions, the Polisians retain pieces of clothing that show traces of the medieval Ukrainian costume. For married women, this older style of dress includes a ring of embroidered cloth that is worn on the head (*kybalka* or *kychka*) around which their unbraided hair is wrapped. Similarly, Polisian men might wear a cone-shaped felt cap, which is another old form of headcovering that otherwise has been abandoned in Ukraine.



Podilia: 30 + 20

Carmine / Light Rose (11,000 perf; 1250 imperf.)

A man smoking a pipe and woman are featured in the left foreground of this design, with a house and church tower in the background, against a backdrop of rolling hills.

Podilia is a historical-geographical upland region of southwestern Ukraine, consisting of the western part of the forest-steppe belt. Podilia is bounded in the southwest by the Dniester River; to the north it overlaps with the historical region of Volhynia; to the west, it is bounded by the Vereshytsia River; in the east Podilia passes imperceptibly into the Dnieper Upland, with the Boh River serving as part of the demarcation line; and in the southeast, the region descends gradually toward the Black Sea Lowland and is delimited by the Yahorlyk and Kodyma rivers.

Within the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the southern and southeastern areas of Podilia served as the border with the Ottoman Empire. The history of this region was also strongly influenced by its proximity to the steppe and for centuries, Podilia was subject to nomadic raids. Beginning in the fifteenth century, it was a favorite target of the Tatars, while earlier the Pechenegs and Cumans had also controlled wide areas of Podilian territory. This may, in part, explain the numerous folk tales and songs about bandits (*opryshky*) that are not found in eastern regions of Ukraine.

In Podilia, women typically wore a blouse embroidered in red and black, a rectangular, wraparound skirt, and a woven belt. In this scene, her necklace of gold coins (*dukachi*) is clearly visible as are her tall leather boots and complicated headdress. The male shown on the stamp wears a long tunic-like work shirt over narrow trousers, and a short woolen vest. Unlike many of the other men shown on the stamps who are wearing leather boots, this one wears thick wool stockings (*kapchuri*) that wrap his legs up to the knee. His hat is decorated with either a black or colored band and a few feathers.



Poltava: 40 + 30

Olive Green / Yellow Green (10,825 perf; 1250 imperf.)

The last of six vertical designs, this stamp prominently features a man seated playing a stringed instrument, most likely a bandura. A young woman stands to the right, looking down toward him. Details in the background include a blooming sunflower, a thatched-roof peasant cottage, and a farm cart.

Poltava has played several important roles in the history of Ukraine. Under the Hetman state set up by Bohdan Khmelnytsky (1595–1657), Poltava served as a regimental center and it flourished as a trading town. During the Russian-Swedish War (1708–9), it withstood a two-month siege by Swedish forces, only to fall to Peter the Great in July 1709. With the subsequent abolition of the Hetmanate, Poltava became a county center of New Russian gubernia and the Katerynoslav viceregency. The city of Poltava, situated on the right bank of the Vorskla River, also served as the administrative center for Poltava gubernia for more than one hundred years.³⁴

The costumes of Poltava featured on the Regensburg stamp are perhaps the most-well known, or at least considered the most “typical” by non-Ukrainians. The man wears a plain shirt with a turned-down collar and wide trousers (*sharavary*) tucked into tall leather boots (*choboty*). The woman’s costume consists of a blouse with wide, embroidered sleeves, an underskirt (*spidnytsia*), a delicately colored wraparound skirt (*plakhta*) and linen apron, and a long velvet bodice (*zhupan*). Her boots are similarly tall, and because the scene seems to indicate a festive occasion, they would have been either of red or yellow-colored leather. She also wears several strands of beads, which were typically red or amber coral; the number of strands indicated her family’s wealth. Her headpiece consists of a wreath of flowers with several long ribbons.

A number of stringed instruments have traditionally been played on Ukrainian territory. The bandura, brought to Ukraine at the end of the sixteenth century from western Europe, superseded the kobza. The lira combined a bow and key mechanism with three or four strings. Finally, the torban was a two-headed instrument that was popular among cossack officers.³⁵



Hutsul: 50 + 50

Bright Carmine/Light Yellow (10,850 perf; 1250 imperf.)

This design features a couple riding horseback and a man blowing a mountain horn (*trembita*), which was made of wood covered with birch bark. In the background, a wooden church stands against a ridge of mountains.

The Hutsuls are an ethnographic group of Ukrainian pastoral highlanders inhabiting the Carpathian Mountains. Historically, the Hutsul region extended into Galicia, Bukovyna, and Transcarpathia, and thus it was influenced by developments in each of these three areas. In relation to other groups, the Hutsuls lived to the east of the Boikos and extended down into Romanian ethnic lands in the east and southeast.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, many Hutsuls took part in the drive for Ukrainian independence. On 7 January 1919, a Hutsul force drove the Hungarian garrison from Yasinia. Within a month, a Hutsul Republic had been proclaimed in Transcarpathia. However, the government was short lived. On 11 June, Romanian troops occupied the area and the Hutsul Council was disbanded.

The Hutsuls were distinguished from other ethnographic groups in the Carpathians by their colorful, richly ornamented folk dress. All three figures in the design are wearing the typical short, sleeveless white sheepskin jacket (*kozhushek*), which was often decorated with appliques of leather, bright ribbons (*darmovysy*), tassels (*kutasy*), and embroidery. The man in the foreground is wearing a longer shirt with shirred cuffs, narrow woolen trousers (*hachi*), woolen socks (*onychky*) and leather moccasins, and a belt with leather purses (*dubivky*) and brass ornamentation over the shirt. His broad-rimmed hat (*krysania*) is decorated with colored strands of wool and feathers. The woman on horseback is most likely wearing a wraparound skirt (*zapaska*), a linen blouse with multicolored embroidery in a geometric pattern, as well as a colorful kerchief (*peremitka* or *khustka*). If she is wearing any jewelry, it would most likely consist of a typical necklace of copper crosses of delicate workmanship (*zgarda*). It was also only in the Hutsul region that women wore bracelets, while silver rings with points (*pupchikovyi*) were encountered throughout the Caucasus region.



Printing Flaws

Two known printing flaws appear on the semi-postal costume series. The first is a “bird” impression on the 5+5 Bukovyna stamp (figure 10), appearing under the numeral “5”. It was purportedly created as a collectible for philatelists and only appears once in each sheet of twenty-five stamps³⁶. The second flaw appears on the 1+50 Kuban stamp (figure 11) — the numerals “1” and “0” have darkened sections within the body of the numerals. They appear once in every sheet on stamp number 14.

Kuban: 1 + 50

Sepia/Light Brown (11,000 perf; 1250 imperf.).

The last stamp of the series similarly features two mounted horsemen in the foreground, with a windmill, a cart with two oxen, and a peasant cottage in the background. This is the only design without a female figure, although the face, stature, and headgear may indicate that the rider of the front horse is a woman.

The Kuban was a historical-geographical region in northwestern Caucasia. It is the southernmost Ukrainian ethnographic territory, separated from the rest of Ukraine by the Sea of Azov and the Russian Don region.

Kuban emerged as a political and administrative unit in 1860 after the unification of the territories of the Black Sea cossacks with the eastern regions of Kuban. This new territory was mostly inhabited by the Kuban Cossack Host. In the late nineteenth century, almost a quarter of a million Ukrainian peasants fled from oppressive conditions in other parts of the Russian Empire to the Kuban. The cossacks here showed a great deal of social and political initiative. For example, they established their own elementary schools, credit institutions, and agricultural cooperatives. In 1906, Otaman Mikhailov convened the Kuban Military Council to settle land rights, while during World War I, the Kuban People’s Republic claimed for itself most of the territory of Kuban. By 1920, the Bolsheviks had incorporated the region into the RSFSR.

Elements of sixteenth-century cossack clothing were preserved the longest in the Kuban. The style of dress among the cossack officers, as shown in the design, was necessitated by military requirements. The costume is characterized by wide trousers, an embroidered shirt, and a shorter jacket (*zhupan*) that is held close to the body by a long silk belt; the cossacks tucked their swords into their belts. The longer outer coat (*kyreia*) is slit at the back to allow for travel on horseback. Both figures in the scene on the stamp have caps (*kubanka*), which were either typically red or green cloth, or of fur (*kuchma*).

The team of oxen in the scene relates to the history of the *chumak* salt traders. From the seventeenth to the mid-nineteenth century, chumaks used wagons to transport salt from the Crimea as well as salted and dried fish from the Black and Azov seas.



Figure 10
“Bird” impression.

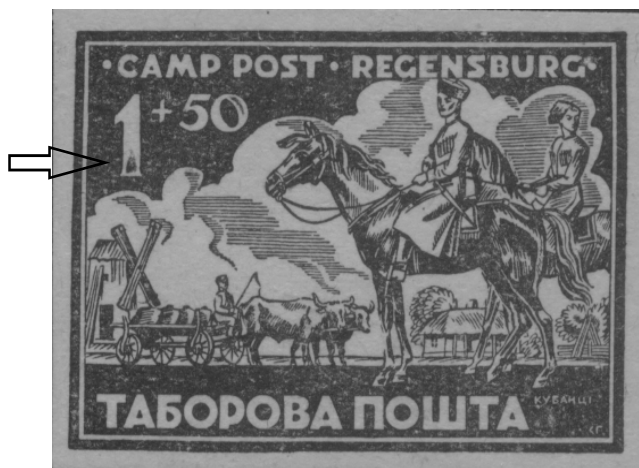


Figure 11
Damaged numeral.

The Artist

The stamps of the regional costume series were designed by Sviatoslav Hordynsky, who was born on 30 December 1906 in Kolomyia, western Ukraine.³⁷ A well-rounded artist, Hordynsky was an accomplished painter, poet, translator, art and literary scholar, and a member of both the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Shevchenko Scientific Society. As a Ukrainian graphic artist, he belonged to the next generation after Heorhiy Narbut (1886–1920) and Antin Sereda (1890–1961). Hordynsky studied art, in 1923, at the school established in Lviv by the painter Oleksa Novakivsky (1872–1935), in Berlin (1928), and in Paris at the Académie Julien and the Académie de l'Art Moderne (1929–1931). Returning to Lviv in the early 1930s, Hordynsky worked as a painter and book designer. He co-founded the Association of Independent Ukrainian Artists, co-edited the five issues of its journal *Mystetstvo* that were published in Lviv between 1932 and 1936, and organized two art exhibitions (1931, 1933). While in Regensburg, Hordynsky was associated with the Ukrainske Mystetstvo cooperative.

Hordynsky emigrated to the United States in 1947, where he helped found the Ukrainian Artists' Association. He served as its president (1956–1963) and participated in several exhibitions. Since 1950 Hordynsky has painted about fifty churches in North America and Europe in a style synthesizing the neo-Byzantine and modernist styles. In addition to completing several volumes of poetry and numerous articles on artistic topics, he has also compiled and edited albums of such individuals as Taras Shevchenko; Pavlo Kovzhun (1896–1939), who ranks with Narbut as a leading Ukrainian graphic artist in the twentieth century; the three sculptors Hryhorii Kruk (1911–), Antin Pavlos (1905–1954), and Mykola Mukhyn (1916–1962); and painters Viktor Tsymbal (1902–1968), Petro Andrusiv (1906–1981), and Halyna Mazepa (1910–).

The regional costume series was the only set of postal designs that Hordynsky completed in Regensburg. All the other stamps were prepared by either the graphic artist Antin Maliutsa (1908–1970)³⁸ or Myron Bilynsky. It is interesting to note that while the signatures of Maliutsa and Bilynsky appear at the bottom of the stamps they designed (except for the “spring of nations” set by Bilynsky), Hordynsky did not sign his illustrations.

Commemorative Folders

In 1948, a special edition of five hundred decorative folders for the stamps from Regensburg was prepared. The folders measure 105 x 147 mm. An inscription in gold on the front cover reads “Ukrainian Camp Post Regensburg” in Ukrainian, English, and German. It is surrounded by a red border of stylized leaves.

Each folder contains a combination of mounted stamps, either canceled or not canceled; the example shown in figure 12 contains one mint, uncanceled stamp of each of the ten values in the costume series.

Also prepared were souvenir “proof” folders. Measuring 181 mm x 147 mm, the front of the covers have the typed inscription, in Ukrainian, “Ukrainian Camp Post / Regensburg / 1947 / Series

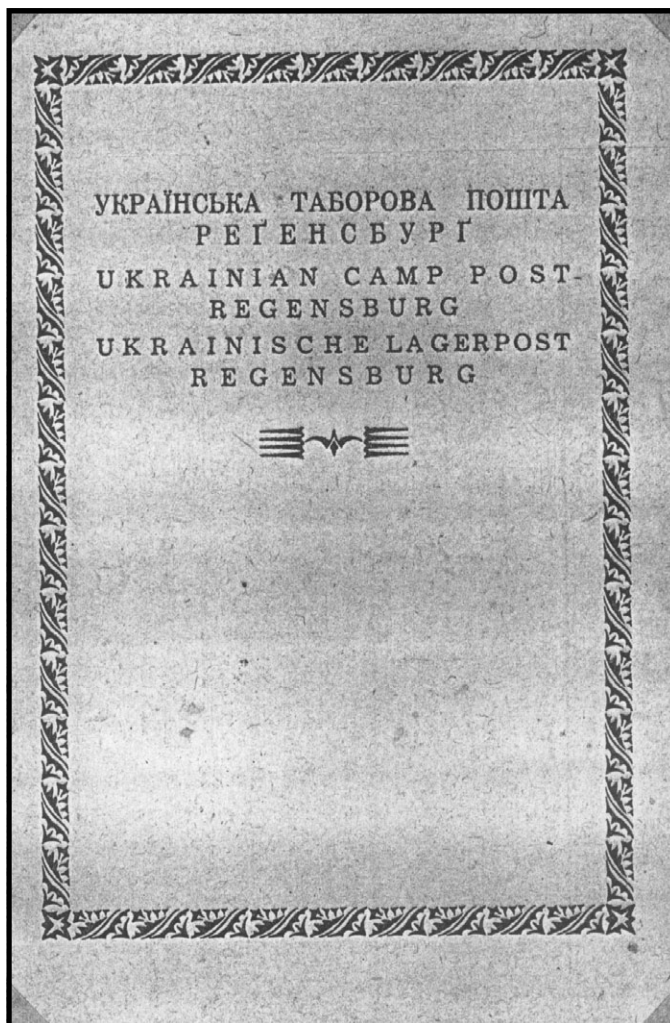


Figure 12
A commemorative folder from Regensburg camp,
apparently issued for stamp collectors within the camp.

II / Printer's Proofs". The example shown in figure 13 contains a cancelled imperforate 1+50 Kuban stamp on the front with cancelled examples of each of the other seven stamps of the series (some in multiples). All the stamps inside the booklet are imperforate while some of the stamps display color and paper varieties. It is unknown in what quantities these "proof" booklets were prepared.

Because other folders contain either the first definitive series or the commemoratives with historical dates, we can speculate that they were prepared for collectors (in fact, other "proof" booklets are also known for other Regensburg issues). Although there was no club in Regensburg that I know of, there were undoubtedly collectors and perhaps informal circles. Records do show that on 1 May 1946 a Ukrainian Philatelic Club was founded at the prisoner-of-war camp in Rimini, Italy,³⁹ while others were established at Leopold Kaserne in Bayreuth,⁴⁰ and at Ludendorf Kaserne in Neu Ulm.⁴¹ A competition for the first set of commemorative stamps was also held in Rimini, and selected designs were displayed at a philatelic exhibition in Rome in late August 1946.⁴²

One other sign of stamp collectors within the Ukrainian camp system was the preparation of souvenir sheets. For instance, designs were prepared in Rimini in August 1946, combining the camp's first definitives with the emblem of the First Division of the Ukrainian National Army. The ungummed pages were issued both as a standard souvenir sheet and as the souvenir sheet surrounded by fourteen additional stamps. Other collectible sheets were issued in June 1948, to promote an inter-camp volleyball tournament held in Mittenwald, and in May 1949, from Leopold Kaserne to honor the UNRRA and IRO for their relief actions.⁴³

Ulm-Donau Overprints

When the IRO ordered the Ganghofersiedlung settlement closed, its population of about 1200 people was moved to other locations in Bavaria and Württemberg. The majority of the internees from Regensburg, including the camp administration, were relocated to the Ulm-Donau Sedan Kaserne on 22 November 1949.

A new postal system was established on 1 May 1950. Although no distinct stamps were issued from this settlement, remaining copies from four perforate values of the Regensburg costume series were overprinted with the handstamp "Ulm/D." to reflect the new issuing authority.⁴⁴ Because of a revaluation of currency in Germany, the stamps were also given new values (figure 14). As a result

of the basic surcharges that were applied, the stamps used at Ulm-Donau cannot be considered as charity issues.

A relatively low number of stamps was prepared: "1 – ULM / D. – 1" on 5 + 5 (Bukovyna), 250 copies; "2 – ULM / D. – 2" on 15 + 15 (Lemko), 250 copies; "5 – ULM / D. – 5" on 30 + 20 (Podilia), 1000 copies; and "10 – ULM / D. – 10" on 40 + 30 (Poltava), 250 copies.⁴⁵ This would also seem to indicate that almost all of the stamps prepared at Regensburg had been used by the time the camp was closed.



Figure 14
An example of a Regensburg costume stamp overprinted for use at the Ulm-Donau settlement.

A Final Note on Current Values

In his 1950 catalog, Julian Maksymczuk priced the perforate stamps of the costume series at three and five cents each for mint and used respectively; the imperforate copies were priced at five and eight cents. By the 1970s, a complete set of the perforate stamps cost twelve dollars and the imperforate stamps twenty-five dollars.

Now, more than fifty years after the series was released, the stamps have gained significantly in value as they become increasingly elusive. Recently, a set of the ten perforate stamps was sold for forty-nine dollars, while individual imperforate copies are valued around six dollars each. For a strip of five imperforates, a collector can expect to pay thirty dollars, or twenty-four dollars for an imperforate block of four. A postally used cover with one stamp from the series can easily be valued at seventy-five dollars, and a folder from the Regensburg camp at sixty-five dollars.

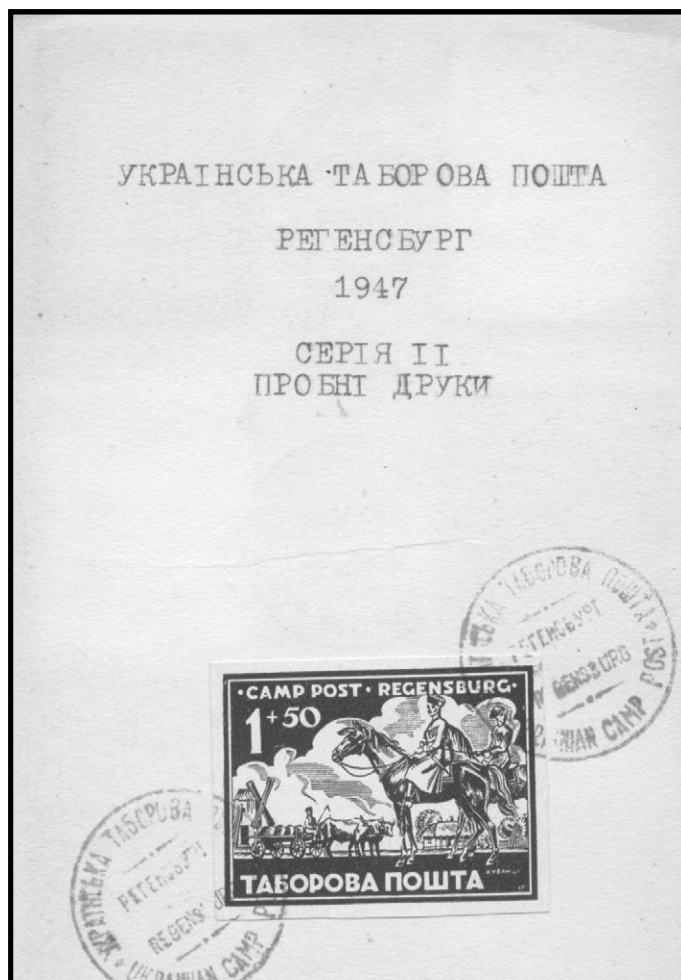


Figure 3a
Regensburg DP camp circular cancel.

Figure 13

Left: front cover of the "proof" booklet, reproduced actual size.

Below: reduction of the inside of the "proof" booklet.
(from the collection of George D. Fedyk)





Complete sheet / pane of the 20+20 Polisia design.
Ukrainian, German, and English text appear on the four selvedge edges.

I would like to thank Ron Zelonka and Ray Pietruszka for their assistance in assembling the material presented in this article and for their advice on the values of the items; George Fedyk for information on the proof booklets and printing flaws; Mike Lotstein of Hayden Library at Arizona State University for locating information on the Ukrainian settlement at Regensburg; Ellen Sutter and Kathleen Wunderly of the American Philatelic Research Library for information on the camp postal services; Gary Ebert of the Phoenix Philatelic Association for information on contemporary German rates and stamps; and Borys Fessak, who commented on the first draft of this article.

Notes

1. Borys Fessak, "Ukrainian Diaspora Philately", *Ukrainian Philatelist* 40, no. 1/2 (63/64) (1993): 32. In philatelic terms, the stamps are referred to as "labels" or "cinderellas" because they were not produced by an independent Ukrainian state but rather a civic municipality. Their use was limited to a prescribed area in which there was a limited official delivery service.
2. Ihor Stebelsky, "Ukrainian Population Migration after World War II", in *The Refugee Experience: Ukrainian Displaced Persons after World War II*, ed. Wsevolod Isajiw, Yury Boshyk, and Roman Senkus (Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1992), 27–28; *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, s.v. "displaced persons camps".
3. Stebelsky, "Ukrainian Population Migration", 50.
4. *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, s.v. "Regensburg".
5. H. F. Stich, *Postwar Years of Germany 1945–47* (Vancouver: the author, 1994), 233. According to Borys Fessak, there was an effort to use stamps-labels in the Blomberg camp, but the British authorities forbade their use.
6. Stich, *Postwar Years of Germany*, 234. See also Julian Maksymczuk, *Kataloh ukrains'kykh poshtovykh marok. Part 2. Nederzhavni vypusky* (Ulm-Donau, Germany: M. Bihus & Co., 1950), 38; Borys Fessak, *Ukrainian DP Camp, POW Camp, Government in Exile, and National Council Issues* (Washington, DC: Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society, 1992), 23.
7. Fessak, *Ukrainian DP Camps*, 33, 24, 37, 43 respectively.
8. Julian Maksymczuk, *Ukrains'ki poshtovi marki* (n.p.: Financovoho Resortu Vykonnoho Orhanu Ukraïns'koi Natsional'noi Rady, 1949), 25.
9. Stich, *Postwar Years of Germany*, 234.
10. Stich, *Postwar Years of Germany*, 234; Maksymczuk, *Ukrains'ki poshtovi marki*, 23–24.
11. *Catalog of Displaced Persons, Prisoners of War, Concentration Camp and Ghetto Stamps during and after World War II in Germany* (Chicago: Stereo Stamps, 1970), 32–34.
12. Stich, *Postwar Years of Germany*, 235.
13. Fessak, "Ukrainian Diaspora Philately", 35; see also Fessak, *Ukrainian DP Camps*, 24–32.
14. Yakhymovych was the auxiliary bishop of the Greek Catholic community in Lviv in 1848. It was under his leadership that the Supreme Ruthenian Council was established.
15. The three categories I discuss here are derived from those for local overprints in the Soviet successor states. See George Shaw, "Recent Local Overprints: A Suggested Classification", *Rossica Journal* 123 (October 1994): 73–76.
16. Nicholas G. Bohatiuk, "The Economic Aspects of Camp Life", in *The Refugee Experience*, 80. If all the semi-postals were sold, they would have brought 26,000DM for charities.
17. These items are listed by Maksymczuk, respectively, in *Kataloh ukrains'kykh poshtovykh marok*, 91–92; *Ukrains'ki poshtovi marki*, 30; and *Kataloh ukrains'kykh poshtovykh marok*, 95.
18. In 1946–47, SUM was active mainly in Germany and Austria. Its goal was to attract young Ukrainians, initially aged eighteen to thirty, who did not already belong to other youth groups. Its initiators hoped to emulate the traditions of the Association of Ukrainian Youth in Ukraine, an organization allegedly active in Ukraine during the 1920s. The group's statutes established SUM as a patriotic organization whose slogan is "God and Ukraine". *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, s.v. "Ukrainian Youth Association".
19. There was no denomination included in the design. The labels were printed at the newspaper offices of the *Mittelbayerischer Zeitung* in Regensburg, on ungummed, either buff-colored or white paper (perf. 15); Maksymczuk, *Kataloh ukrains'kykh poshtovykh marok*, 112. The label prepared for the Shevchenko festival shown in figure 5 was also printed by the *Mittelbayerischer Zeitung*.
20. Maksymczuk, *Kataloh ukrains'kykh poshtovykh marok*, 41; *Catalog of Displaced Persons*, 18. Pushtet also printed at least four issues of stamps for the Ukrainian National Council in 1949.
21. Maksymczuk, *Kataloh ukrains'kykh poshtovykh marok*, 44.

22. *Michel Katalog Deutschland* (1995), 1408.
23. For all stamps, varieties and proofs in different colors exist. Similarly, for the costume series, numerous underprint color trials exist, including some on white paper.
24. *Catalog of Displaced Persons*, 58–59, 11, 6 respectively. In 1946, a charity souvenir sheet had also been prepared for support of former political prisoners and concentration camp inmates. See *Catalog of Displaced Persons*, 36.
25. The statistics on the number of each design that were printed are taken from the listings in Maksymczuk, *Katalog ukrains'kykh poshtovykh marok* and Fessak, *Ukrainian DP Camp*.
26. These categories are taken from *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, s.v. “dress”.
27. Directive No. 3 of the Executive Branch of the Ukrainian National Council, dated 2 December 1948. Cited in *Visti: Poshchtovoho viddily resorty finansiv vo Ukraïns'koi natsional'noi rady* (Munich), no. 2/3 (1954); see also Fessak, *Ukrainian DP Camp*, 48–49. Other postal rates established by the UNC were five shahiv for printed matter weighing up to fifty grams, and ten shahivs for registration.
28. Kenneth A. Wood, *Basic Philately* (Albany, OR: Van Dahl Publications, 1984), 37.
29. Personal communication with Ken Wunderly at the American Philatelic Research Library, 3 March 1998.
30. The second color is the underprint.
31. The geographical descriptions that follow of the eight regions are taken from relevant entries in the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*.
32. The descriptions given are of “typical” folk costumes from each of the regions. The information has been compiled from the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, the *Concise Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, and the booklet *Ukrainian Bukovinian Cross-Stitch Embroidery*.
33. *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, s.v. “Lemkos”.
34. In the late nineteenth century, Poltava was one of the most prolific zemstvo-issuing cities in the Russian Empire. Over one hundred-fifty stamps were prepared during a fifteen-year period. In accordance with imperial regulations, the majority of the designs featured Poltava’s coat of arms: a pyramid surmounted by crossed swords and flags to either side with crossed poles. However, in the early years of the twentieth century, after the imperial Russian system began to face open opposition to its policies, several stamps were released that broke the pattern of zemstvo design. In 1909, a seven-stamp commemorative series included images of the tomb of the Russian soldiers buried at Poltava; the column commemorating the battle; the house where the tsar rested after the battle; and a portrait of Peter I. Later, in 1912, another zemstvo stamp from Poltava depicted a Ukrainian farm house. Fred W. Speers, *The Zemstvo Gazetteer*, 50.
35. These instruments and their depiction on Soviet stamps are discussed in greater detail by Andrij Solczanyk, “Postal Issues with Ukrainian Musical Connections (Conclusion)”, *Ukrainian Philatelist* 37, no. 1 (57) (1990): 35–36.
36. Information provided by Omelan Slobodian, Adelaide, South Australia, who, as a youth, resided in the Regensburg camp. He met and obtained information from various philatelists, including Julian Maksymchuk, who indicated that the bird flaw was intentionally inserted on the 5+5 Bukovyna stamp.
37. *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, s.v. “Sviatoslav Hordynsky”.
38. Maliutsa probably met Hordynsky in Lviv at the Novakivsky school, where he studied between 1926 and 1930. Maliutsa also studied in Lviv at the State Institute of Plastic Art (1935–1939) and was a member of the RUB artists’ group. After World War II and his stay in Germany, Maliutsa moved to New York in 1950. He became an executive member of the Literary Artistic Club and the Ukrainian Artists’ Association, where he would have again encountered Hordynsky. In his later years, Maliutsa experimented with various printing techniques, completed a variety of church murals and engravings, and regularly contributed articles on art to the Ukrainian émigré press.
39. Rudolf Martyniuk, “Postage Stamps of the Ukrainian Prisoner-of-War Camp in Rimini (Italy)” (in Ukrainian) *Ukrainian Philatelist* 35, no. 1/2 (53/54) (1988): 63; see also Maksymczuk, *Katalog ukrains'kykh poshtovykh marok*, 28.
40. Aksel S. Pedersen, “Taborowa poszta, Ukrainian Camp Post”, *Ukrainian Philatelist* 42, no. 3/4 (69/70) (1994): 222; originally published in *The American Philatelist* (January 1979): 27–30; see also Maksymczuk, *Katalog ukrains'kykh poshtovykh marok*, 45.
41. Maksymczuk, *Katalog ukrains'kykh poshtovykh marok*, 48.
42. Orest Horodysky, “The First POW Stamp Issue in Rimini”, *Ukrainian Philatelist* 35, no. 1/2 (53/54) (1988): 72.
43. Maksymczuk, *Katalog ukrains'kykh poshtovykh marok*, 92–93, and Fessak, *Ukrainian DP Camp*, 36.
44. Maksymczuk, *Katalog ukrains'kykh poshtovykh marok*, 41.
45. *Catalog of Displaced Persons*, 18–19.

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PHILATELIC POINTS TO PONDER

by George D. Fedyk

PPP-5 Ukrainian Coats of Arms

In commemoration of Ukraine's first anniversary of independence, Ukraine Post issued, on 19.08.1992, a postage stamp depicting the Ukrainian national flag and the national emblem. On 15.02.1993 two stamps, the Lviv, and the Kyiv regions coat of arms, heralded the commencement of a new series dedicated to and depicting historical coats of arms of the Ukrainian people, from all regions of Ukraine. Three more designs of this series were issued over the next few years: Luhansk—15.09.1995; Chernihiv—22.10.1995; and Zakarpattia—20.12.1997. After this final issue no more designs were issued in this format, a format that had the entire coat of arms depicted over virtually the entire face of the stamp design.

In 2000 the new Administrative Centres series was released with each design depicting the map of Ukraine indicating the locality of the oblast or city together with a very reduced regional specific coat of arms. To the end of 2000 the following have been issued: Donetsk oblast—26.05.2000; the City of Kyiv—28.05.2000; Volyn oblast—23.08.2000; and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea—20.10.2000.

After the release of the Zakarpattia stamp, Ukraine Post commenced issuing various stamps dedicated to individual town's/city's anniversaries, and always depicting the localities' coat of arms: Bilhorod-Dnistrovsky—18.04.1998; Halych—1.08.1998; the Halych-Volyn Principality—27.07.1999; Poltava—14.08.1999; Ostroh—16.06.2000; and Dubno—28.07.2000.

It is very curious as to why the original Regional Coat of Arms series was not continued (surely there are more than five regional coats of arms?) and why the Administrative Centres of Ukraine series was ever commenced (as a replacement?). Over the years I have never seen any explanation nor reasons for the termination of the first series. Surely it is reasonable to think that if you start a series it is natural to expect that the series would be seen through to completion? As for the city specific anniversaries, I understand their purpose.

The obvious problem is the lack of information provided by Ukraine Post to its customers and collectors. Here in Australia we are probably spoiled with the amount of information provided to collectors. If there are policy changes affecting issues/series, then the collecting public (domestic and international) is made aware of the reasons. It is a vibrant and informed process. Let's hope that Ukraine Post offers some words of explanation for not continuing with a series that promoted a part of Ukraine's national and historical heritage, and that in future if they commence a series, then they actually finish it.

COAT OF ARMS OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE ON CZECHOSLOVAK POSTAL ISSUES

by Andrij D. Solczanyk

The coat of arms of Carpatho-Ukraine – a left-facing bear on the right, and yellow and blue horizontal stripes on the left side of a divided shield, which was officially adopted in 1920 and became part of the great coat of arms of Czechoslovakia – is pictured on the upper right of the stamp design in combination with various denominations. That stamp design was used on several postal issues of Czechoslovakia.

1. Stamps 154-158, issued 11 April 1929 (20h, 25h, 30h, 40h, and 20h coil).
2. Stamps 152-153, issued 1 February 1931 (5h, 10h). (figure 1)
3. Stamps 152-156, overprinted for Bohemia and Moravia, issued 15 July 1939 (figure 2).
4. Stamps 152-156 overprinted for Slovakia, issued 21 March 1939 (figure 3).
5. Postal cards Nos. 36 and 37, issued 1 February 1927 (50h, 50+50h). (figure 4)
6. Postal cards Nos. 41 and 42, issued 1 January 1931 (50h, 50+50h). (figure 5)
7. Postal cards Nos. 48 and 49, issued 17 July 1933 (50h, 50+50h). (figure 6)
8. Postal cards Nos. 63 and 64, issued 8 May 1937 (50h, 50+50h).
9. Potrubní pošta – pneumatic tube mail operated only in Prague and its suburbs, No. 2, issued in 1920 (fig. 7).
10. Zalepka – letter card, No. 2, issued 1 May 1927 (1k). (figure 8)



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

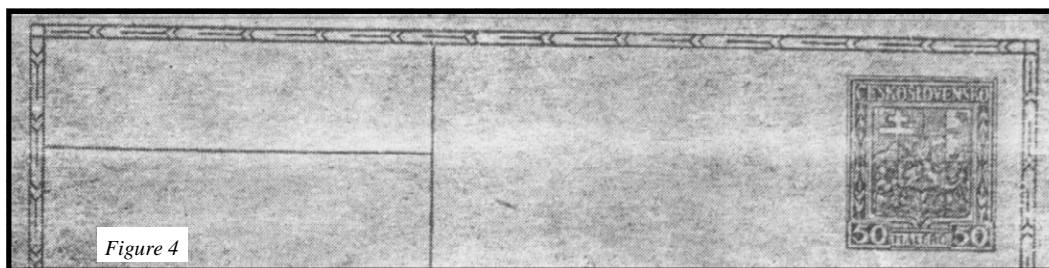


Figure 4

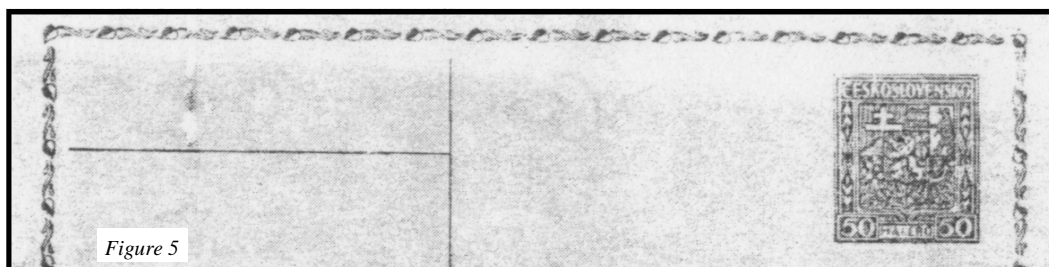


Figure 5

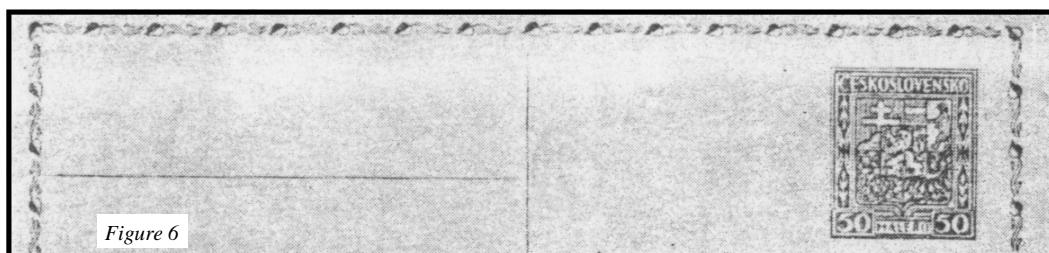


Figure 6

11. Podachi listok – a certificate of mailing on a certain date, Nos. 4 and 5, issued 1930-1931 (50h, 50h). (figure 9).
12. Adresny zaznamny listok – address change card, No. 1, issued 1 May 1937 (figure 10).
13. Telegramni blanket – form for sending a telegram, No. 4, issued in 1927 (40h); No. 5, issued in 1928 (40h).
14. Poštovní prikaz – postal order form to collect on account, No. 1, issued 1 March 1937 (50h).
15. Poštovní vyřerky – postal C.O.D. form, No. 10, issued in 1927 (30h); No. 11, issued 1 August 1929 (80h).

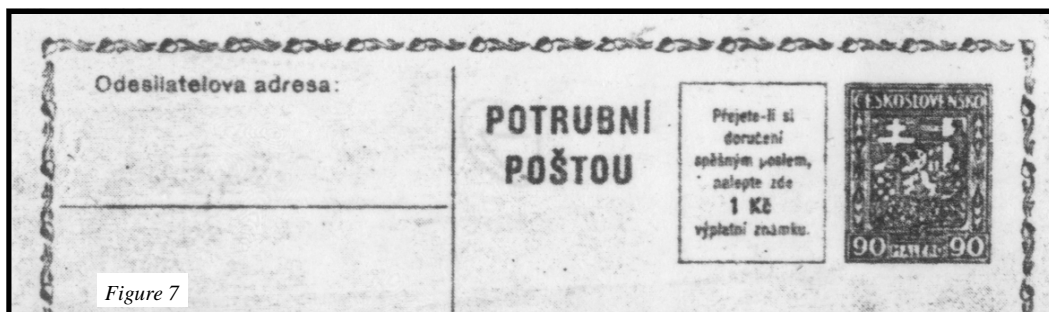


Figure 7

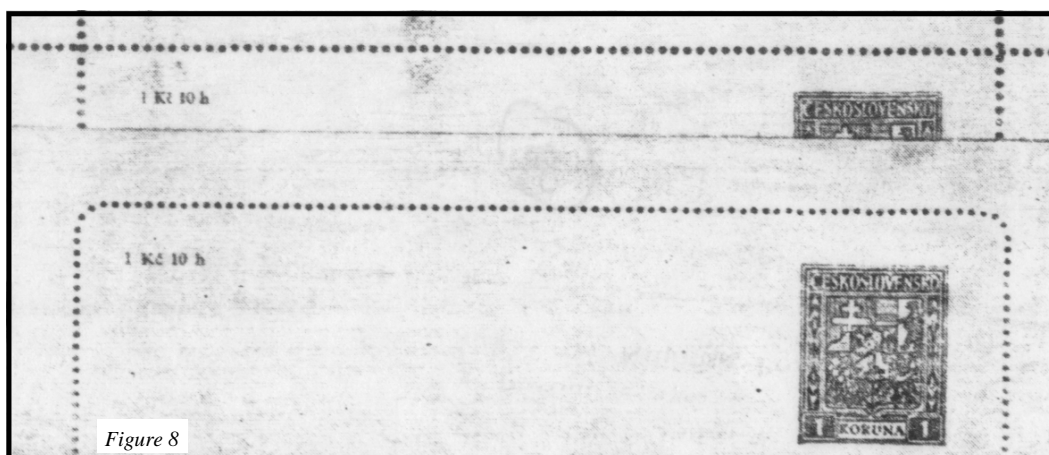


Figure 8



Figure 9

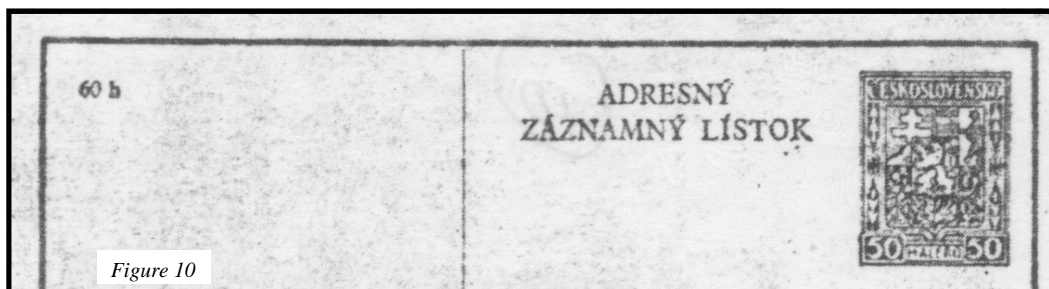


Figure 10

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WISHFUL THINKING: A REPLY TO BARRY KEANE'S OPEN LETTER

by Peter Bylen

In his "Open Letter to Collectors of Ukraine Local Post Issues" (UP No. 83: 30-33), Barry Keane expresses what for many collectors of Ukrainian provisional issues remains an unspoken concern – the uncertainty as to whether one's acquisitions are true provisionals or just speculative creations. He also questions authentication procedures and he challenges the expertise and possibly the motives of experts. But perhaps most importantly, he proposes a series of working definitions so that when an *apple* or *orange* are referenced, one can be absolutely certain what is meant.

I will focus my comments on Keane's proposed series of definitions. If we cannot agree on the meaning of terms applied, there can be no significant discussion about his other concerns. In attempting to fine-tune terms, it is important to remember that our definitions will need to bear resemblance to standard philatelic nomenclature. In other words, in technical philatelic usage a *sheet of stamps* is not identical to a *pane of stamps*, even though when purchasing a pane of stamps at a post office, we almost always request a sheet of stamps.

We must also recognize that there are differences within English speaking countries and that the problem is compounded when we attempt to introduce another language into the discussion. For example, in the United States and Britain, *unhinged* and *unmounted* both refer to mint stamps that have not had stamp hinges applied when mounting the stamp to an album page. What an American collector refers to as a *souvenir sheet* is called a *miniature sheet* by a British/Australian collector; in the United States a *miniature sheet* or *mini-pane* is what in Great Britain/Australia is referred to as a *sheetlet*. However, once these differences are acknowledged and terms are defined then there can be unambiguous discussion.

So before we begin chasing the red-herrings of legitimacy and authenticity, we need to be secure with the nomenclature. I will admit that some confusion can result by the introduction of subjective elements. For example, we may both agree that a stamp appears to never have been hinged but disagree as to whether the stamp has its original gum or has been re-gummed. Such subjective considerations depend on the examiner's judgment and experience, in other

words, the examiner's expertise. To simply dismiss "experts" because one disagrees with their verdict is, to put it crudely, "blowing air" when weighted against judgment and expertise.¹

A *postage stamp* is strictly a receipt for a postal service paid in advance. Issued by a government or authority in an approved format and printing, it bears a value generally corresponding to approved postal rates. Postage stamps have also been referred to as *adhesives* because they are intended to be affixed to an envelope or message-card with glue, paste, or some type of adhesive material. Postage stamps have generally been classified as one of two types. *Definitive issues* are regular postage stamp issues, especially those of the small format variety, that are produced over a period of time in the same design. The term *commemorative issues* is applied to postage stamps or postal stationery issued in honor of or commemorating some special event/person; released in far lesser quantities than definitive stamps, their availability is limited to a certain period of time. *Postal stationery* refers to special-use postal items such as envelopes, letter cards, post cards, or wrappers printed with postal indicia issued by a government or authority.

Other philatelic classifications include *postage due stamps*, which are adhesive stamps prepared for the purpose of making up insufficient postage (the amount due is paid by the addressee to the clerk or carrier). *Postal tax stamps* are issued to raise funds for a special government project (i.e., malaria eradication, campaign against illiteracy, etc.) that are mandatory on all pieces of mail usually for a specified period of time. Ukraine has not issued postage due or postal tax stamps. A *fiscal stamp* may be either a stamp issue or stamped paper that is non-postal; it is prepared by a government for a specific revenue raising purpose. In Ukraine's past, fiscal stamps have sometimes been recruited for postal service. *Semi-postal stamps* are postage stamps in the strict sense but with a fractional amount added to the postal prepayment to raise funds for a specific charity or relief.

An *essay* is an artist's original design, either in hand-drawn or printed form, that is submitted to the stamp issuing authorities for a proposed stamp. It may or may not be accepted or the design may be modified before final acceptance.

A *proof* is an impression made of an approved stamp design to see what a stamp will look like when printed for issuance to the public. *Die proofs* are proofs made from the master die. *Color proofs* are usually printed in sheets in various colors to test their appearance. *Plate proofs* are run by the printer to assure the correct appearance of a plate of stamps.

There is also a category known as a *specimen stamp*, a term used to describe a postal product marked or defaced “SPECIMEN” and distributed to participating nations (e.g., UPU treaty nations) for purposes of illustrating currently valid postage stamps or postal stationery (a practice discontinued in 1949). A *printer’s specimen* is a sample stamp printed for approval or distributed for publicity purposes (philatelic press, philatelic catalogers, etc.); it is often defaced or overprinted to prevent postal use. A *philatelic specimen* is a term used to describe a category of specimen stamps that have no franking value and which are produced solely to exploit the philatelic market. Printer’s specimen stamps are known for Ukraine but philatelic specimens are not.

A *stamp printing*, in the sense most commonly understood, refers to the number of times an issue was printed. For example, second printing refers to the second time a particular postal item was printed. Subsequent printings are possible for definitive stamps when a supply is about to be exhausted, or they could be due to a defective plate. A *reprint* is a printing of a stamp issue made at a much later date than the original printing, from the original plates or from new plates made from the original dies. Reprints can be an official government printing to meet shortages or of private origin intended to deceive collectors. A *special printing* is a printing of an issue of stamps at times in a color different from that found on the regular issue; usually used for presentation stamps created for a special purpose or event.

An *overprint* is a postal marking, not a cancel, indicating change in the status of the stamp to which it is applied. For example, in 1918 existing Russian stamps and postal stationery had a trident overprint applied indicating that the stamps were issued by the authority of the Hetmannate of Pavlo Skoropadsky or the Ukrainian National Republic. A *surcharge* is a marking overprinted on the face of a stamp or postal stationery to indicate that the value of the stamp has changed. A *double impression* can refer to a postage stamp, postal indicia, or to an overprint that has received two strikes from the

press or handstamp device, resulting in a doubling of all or most of the design.

Provisional is a term applied to a postal item that is temporarily issued to bridge a period of time when no regular-issue stamps are available. For example, shortages of postage stamps during Ukraine’s transition to independence in both 1918 and the early 1990s led to the creation of many provisional stamps and postal stationery items pending the availability of regularly available postage stamps and postal stationery. Provisional stamps or postal stationery can be national or local in scope.

The philatelic terms *local post* or *local stamps* bear little relation to Keane’s usage. These terms properly refer to courier services such as the municipal posts (whether privately run or by town councils) that operated in 19th century and early part of the 20th century (for example, the Liuboml Issue [Volyn, 1918] falls within this classification).² Modern day “Local Posts” such as the Pineapple Post or the Hutt River Principality Post are philatelic creations that more accurately fall within the realm of *erinnophilia*, not *philately*. Ukrainian organizations have enriched *erinnophilists* with DP Camp, POW, Government-in-Exile, Plast, Pidpilna Poshta, and other issues.

A *fake* stamp is a genuine stamp that has been altered with the view of enhancing its philatelic value. A *forgery* is a fraudulent imitation of a genuine stamp. A *postal forgery* is a forged stamp prepared and possibly used to defraud postal authorities; a *philatelic forgery* is a forged stamp prepared to defraud stamp collectors. A *fantasy* (or *phantasy*) is a stamp-like label pretending to be from a republic, would-be-republic, semi-autonomous region, geographical region, or city, that is sold as a local stamp. *Straight fantasies* are those labels that go from the printer/creator to the dealer(s) and *point-of-sale fantasies* are those labels applied on covers and mailed through a postal system. The latter has confused many as an argument for legitimacy.³

The process whereby postal items are expertized or validated as legitimate (or declared to be a fantasy) is a subject for another article. Fundamental to any future discussion is a clear understanding of terms used to describe philatelic phenomena. Keane’s terminology and definitions muddy the waters (perhaps deliberately, as he is determined to define fantasy stamp issues into acceptance). I submit that when terminology is strictly applied and all arguments are heard, the reasonable philatelist will conclude that Keane is

Notes

1. The present writer has been labeled an iconoclast of sorts because he challenged the judgment of experts. However, my challenges have always been based on facts and conclusions (or hypotheses) drawn from observations; admittedly, some of my conclusions have been demonstrated by other specialists to be improbable. An expert is an individual authority on a stamp-issuing entity or series of stamp issues that can render a competent opinion whether a particular stamp or cover is genuine. Some experts function as part of a team or committee under the supervision of a larger organization or as independent or self-elected experts offering their opinion.
2. The Zemstvo Posts in Imperial Russia can also be classified as local posts.
3. Payment is required when a letter is presented for mailing regardless of the “postage” affixed in advance, so one can well imagine the philatelic creations afforded by a person with a printing press and a willing postal clerk.

Readers of *Ukrainian Philatelist* are encouraged to submit original articles on any aspect of *Ukrainica* (Ukrainian collectibles).

Signed articles should be sent to the Editor:

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ROMANIAN FIELDPOST IN LVIV DURING WORLD WAR II

by Krzysztof (Chris) Ceremuga

The following three illustrations show both sides of interesting Lviv (Lemberg) picture postcards that were sent from a Romanian Field Post Office that was stationed in the city.

On the card in figure 1 the sender had actually written “Lemberg” after the date but this has been obliterated by the censor. All three cards have strikes of “Oficiul Postal Militar / No 109” cds of the Romanian Field PO. The first and third cards have Romanian Red Cross cachets giving them free franking privilege while the second card has been franked with Romanian stamps at the 6L standard internal civilian postcard mail rate. On first and third cards the message is written in Romanian and on the second card in German, but none of them give any clear details as to who the senders were.

Romanian literature on the fieldpost system in World War II specifies that FPO #109 was located in Lemberg (Lviv) in 1942 but it is unclear what Romanian Army unit(s) it served.

Also the period during which it was in Lviv is not certain as the literature only mentions use from August and September 1942.

I would be most interested to hear from any readers that have any other mail sent from the Romanian FPO 109 in 1942, or information about this FPO. I may be contacted at: PO Box A2313, Sydney South, NSW 1235, Australia.

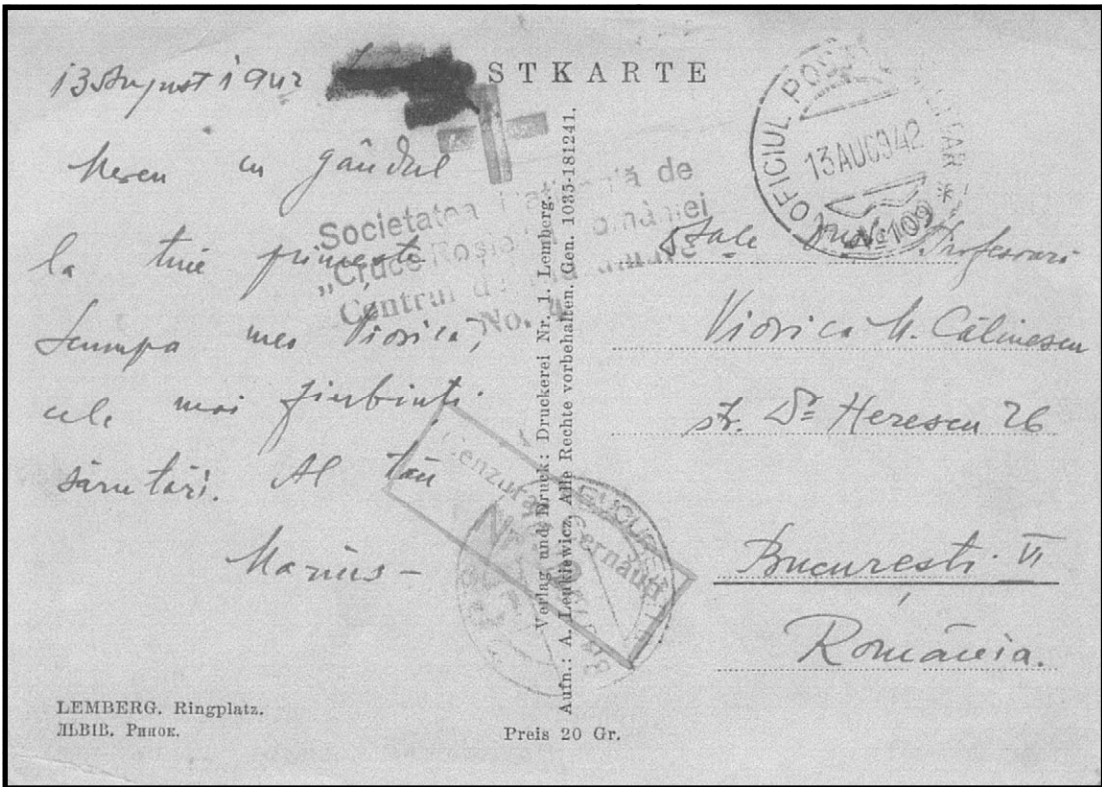


Figure 1
Postal card where the city name "Lemberg" has been obliterated by the censor;
with a Romanian Red Cross cachet giving it free franking privilege

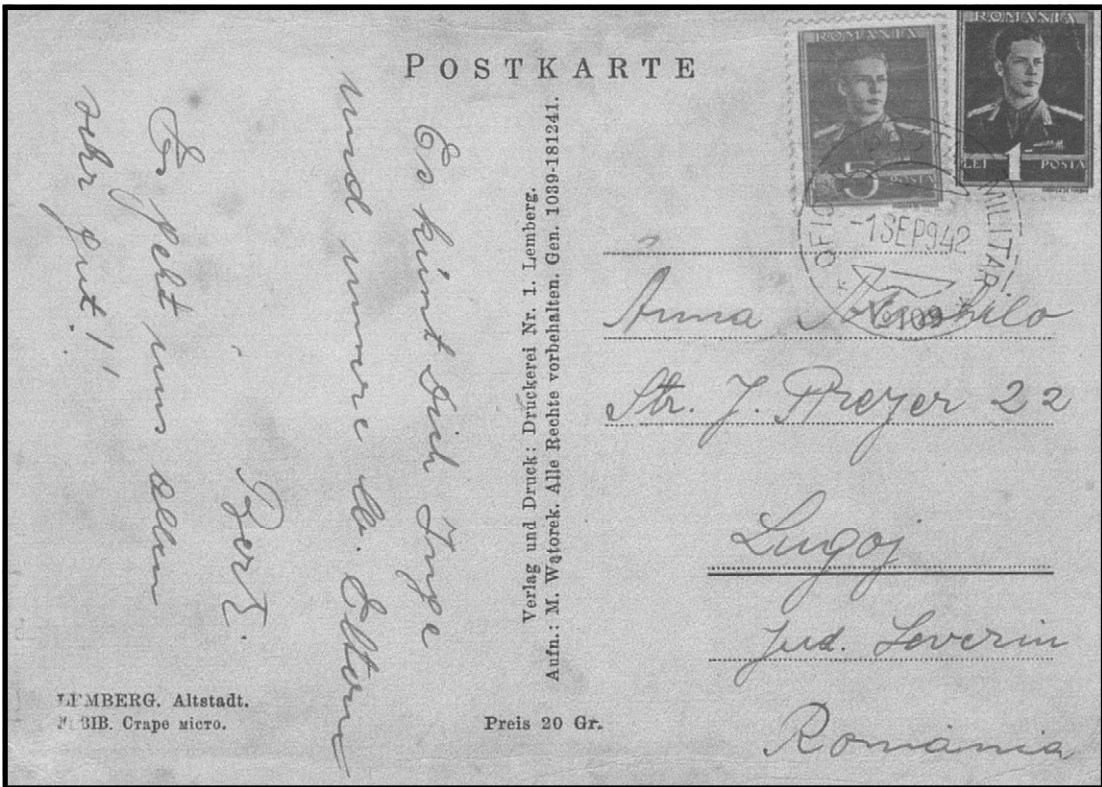


Figure 2
Postal card franked with Romanian stamps at the 6L standard civilian postcard mail rate.



LEMBERG. St.-Georg-Kathedrale.

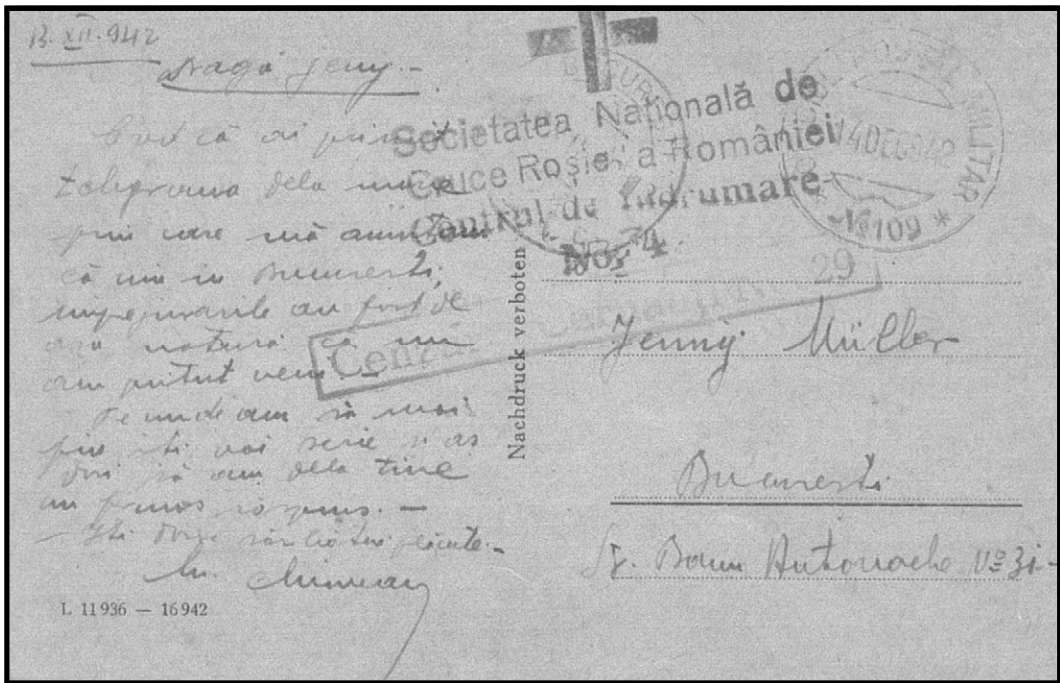


Figure 3
Postal card with a Romanian Red Cross cachet giving it free franking privilege.

THE W.A.D.P. MANUAL – A GUIDE FOR ALL

by *Valentyna Khodolii and Valerii Cherednychenko*
translated by *Jaroslav Popadiuk*

[**Editor.** This translated article, co-authored by Valentyna Kholodii, Director, State Publishing House “Marka Ukrainy” and Valerii Cherednychenko, Member of the Board of Management of the Association of Philatelists of Ukraine and Chairman of the Committee for Matters of Publicity, has just been published in Ukrainian in the official Ukraine Post publication *Filateliia Ukrainy* (No. 5, 2000). I take the opportunity to thank Jerry Popadiuk for his excellent translation.

Of immense interest to collectors of modern Ukraine is the pronouncement in this article that senior members of Ukraine Post are indeed aware of the contemporary problems facing world philately and the various recommendations provided by the World Association for the Development of Philately to reactivate philately as a whole. The authors identify major issues that need to be addressed by Ukrainian authorities, such as the legacy of the former communist state (notably the number of Pre-Stamped Envelopes [PSEs] versus the number of postage stamps issued), the continuous provision of quality products, new and innovative products, the implementation of long term business planning, the need to not only retain but attract new customers, especially youth, and the deficiency in marketing, promotion, advertising, distribution and sales aspects. The overriding issue is the acknowledgment that without looking after the needs of the customer (including both the consumer and the collector) that the task of providing a world class service will be that much harder, both domestically and abroad.

One hopes that this will indeed see Ukraine continue its wonderful issues but with a better and more professional aspect.]

In 1994, at the Congress of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) held in Seoul, a resolution was adopted concerning the creation of a special committee to liaise with philatelic associations with the aim of stimulating the development of philately across the world. After a period of three years, at a session of the postal operations council, the liaison committee was transformed into the World Association for the Development of Philately (WADP). The model used by the WADP for its structure and methods of operation

was devised as early as 1965 by Belgian postal authorities for their own national association for the development of philately.

The principal task of the WADP was to prepare for publication the manual entitled “The Guide For The Development of Philately”. At the beginning of the year 2000 we obtained a copy of the manual in handwritten/computerised format thanks to Maria Liberi, one of the authors with responsibility for philately within the UPU. After reading just the first few pages of the manual it became clear that as many people as possible involved with postage stamps in Ukraine should know about it. The writing of this essay is one of the ways by which this aim may be achieved. Allowing for the fact that the manual, which we were in the process of adapting, was not yet technically complete, the citations in this essay do not have page number references.

In the words of Thomas E. Leavey, Director General of the UPU, Knud Mhor, President of the Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP) and Vice-President of the WADP, and Karl-Heinz Schultz, President of the International Federation of Stamp Dealers Associations (IFSDA), the main aim of the Guide is to **assist the development of philately as a hobby and the consolidation of the philatelic industry.**

“We trust,” they say, “that the manual will become the foundation stone for improving the skills of postal administrations and philatelic managements operating within the framework of organised philately and also dealers’ associations in various countries and indeed across the world. We are convinced that it will be interesting and beneficial to all concerned.”

We note that the Guide refers to collectors in the third person and that constructive efforts in respect to philately were initiated by the UPU under whose aegis the WADP and postal administrations presently operate. The emblem of the WADP is an equilateral triangle which testifies that the **strength and attraction of philately lies in the unity and close co-operation of three parties: collectors, commercial traders and administrators.**

“Relations between postal administrations

and organised philately have not always been constituted as well as they should have been... historically it has been the case that each side has viewed its role separately from the activity of the other and, in some instances, regarded it as diametrically opposed...each side will flourish only when philately remains in a sound state and develops”.

In the manual the term “philately” is a concept significantly wider than that to which we are accustomed and signifies not only collecting but also an industry based on postage stamps (production, marketing, receipt of revenue). Therefore, for all involved with postage stamps, from the artist to the government official, the Guide will become an essential reference book.

The manual is comprised of two parts: analytical and reference-information. The first part, which is divided into eleven chapters, commences with a scientifically based analysis of the current state of affairs together with an account of the historical development of postage stamp collecting and presents all encompassing proposals for the preservation and development of philately on a global scale in the new century. In Chapters 1 to 4 philately as a hobby is discussed and in Chapters 5 to 11 the development of philately, as both an intellectual and profit making industry, is examined.

The second part contains a dictionary of philatelic terms (Chapter 12) and reference material about philatelic agents and their many and varied activities, the UPU, FIP, IFSDA, the international association of philatelic journalists (AIJP), the principal documents of the Beijing and Seoul congresses of the UPU, the constitution of the FIP, and provides examples of five useful types of publicity notices.

A brief comment is warranted concerning the dictionary. It is compiled in a traditional style (in contrast to the Guide as a whole) and, in our opinion, it would be worthwhile to supplement it with terms such as philately, advertisement, marketing, dealer, speculator, agent, consultant, etc.

THE POSTAGE STAMP AND ITS FUNCTION

For us, as post-Soviet readers, the functions pertaining to postage stamps are evident. The main ones are: evidence of advance payment for postal services, a means of publicity, an artistic-documentary chronicle of a nation, and as

collectable items. Emerging from this and running as a constant thread throughout the Guide are **two fundamental requirements of postage stamps: their unquestioned designation for postal usage, and as particular features of the nation-state.**

“It is impossible to draw an artificial boundary between stamps for collecting and stamps designated for postal usage...collectors view such a policy as an attempt to squeeze money out of them and if they are convinced that it is indeed so, will refuse to buy stamps from the relevant postal administrations”.

“In examining questions concerning the development of production one must be aware that the key factor is the operational requirement of the postal service. Collectors will always regard with greater trust those changes in production brought about solely by postal requirements”.

“...stamp themes should have a direct connection with the country of issue”.

“As a method of stimulating interest in a given country and its symbols, stamps are without equal. They may be viewed as means of publicity/propaganda, a way of drawing attention to a country’s history, and a political statement about the sovereignty of a country”.

“The spread of postage stamps amongst the world’s population makes them the principal method by which nation-states generate publicity for themselves. This should prompt postal administrations (and governments) to ensure that postage stamps depict images that conform to national requirements”.

“In most cases it is expedient to depict on postage stamps intended for both domestic and external use the chronicle of a country and the main historical events that shaped the contemporary nation. Such stamps enjoy great demand amongst collectors. Stamps bearing images devoted to foreign countries may arouse mistrust in collectors”.

In reading the above quotations one senses the great erudition and insight of the authors, who consider that the “intellectual wealth of the philatelic industry is the primary factor determining its strength and scale”.

Apart from deriving aesthetic satisfaction, increased cultural awareness, and generally being fascinated with postage stamps, collectors also

believe that the funds they have invested will be profitably returned. In this respect the authors remind us: “within sensible limits”. Indeed, generally, when examining any given subject they advise: “moderation in everything”. In Chapter 11, “Preparing New Clients”, the section “Too Much Success – Rise and Fall of the Philatelic Industry” is devoted to a warning, the essence of which is that a sharp and excessive rise leads to a decline from which it is difficult to recover. We shall return to this topic later.

The Guide gives appropriate consideration to standard issues with their fixed duration for postal usage and eventual withdrawal from sale. There is no mention whatsoever of the adaptation and use of postage stamps that do not meet contemporary requirements.

Of particular demand from collectors are those national postage stamps with faults and errors that can appear at any stage of the process of stamp production: from the artist’s desk to the perforation machine. Many philatelists consider that a collection without varieties lacks completeness and is somewhat dilettantish. The desire to view and display the rare stamp beside the conventional one creates a growth in demand for such stamps and injects lively activity into the philatelic market.

The authors, without using the term “variety”, demonstrate their competence and authority in this matter: “As far as stamp collectors are concerned there is one particular feature distinguishing them from other stamp users. They adore errors...Philatelic production with faults and defects is highly valued and large sums of money may be obtained for it, provided the defects were not intentional and arose accidentally. Intentional errors create an entirely negative impact on the philatelic market. The desire to prevent errors during the printing process compels printing shop owners to take measures to tighten security and increases the risk of fraudulent activities on the part of workers and officials...”

OTHER PHILATELIC OUTPUT

Many experienced philatelists incorporate items such as entires and first day covers into their postage stamp collections. The Guide divides the nomenclature of philately into four groups of which the first three are fundamental:

- Postage stamps and entires;
- Accompanying philatelic items (first day covers, booklets, souvenir compositions,

annual stamp sets, etc.);

- Postmarks and special cancellations used for commemorative purposes;
- Souvenirs and products connected with philately (calendars, mugs, and other items).

“Of all this material, postage stamps, being the fundamental part of the hobby, have by far the most significance for nine out of ten collectors”.

As noted above, entires rank immediately behind stamps in terms of philatelic importance. In this regard the Guide devotes particular attention to cards intended for the tourist market and designed at the highest contemporary artistic-polygraphic level. There is even one example – the revival of entires by the Belgian post. Pre-stamped envelopes and aerogrammes, which represent a very large proportion of the postal output of Ukraine, are hardly mentioned.

During their era the postal authorities of the USSR issued more pre-stamped envelopes than any other postal administration in the world. They were substituted for stamps resulting in the final issues of the USSR being of a comparatively small quantities. For this reason the proportion of entires in the collections of Soviet philatelists was very high but, on the other hand, this practice undermined to a certain extent the authority of stamps and was one of the reasons they were unpopular in foreign countries.

The Guide gives priority attention to philatelic literature. “A great mass of literature” is evidence of the intellectual pre-eminence of philatelists amongst other collectors. The manual provides detailed information about the association of journalists specialising in philately (AIJP) and publishers of catalogues, albums and philatelic publications (ASCAT).

THE FUTURE

Upon initial examination of the “The Guide for the Development of Philately” one immediately considers the question: What vision does it have of the future? Will traditional correspondence cease to exist and the need for postage stamps disappear? In seeking answers to these questions we find in the Guide not the slightest doubt that philately in the new century will develop and spread across the world. To achieve this it will require a great amount of determined effort employing educational methods and resourcefulness.

In recent years, active interest in philately has emerged in the Asia-Pacific region. Three of

the five examples provided in the manual relate to this region with its large territory and population. There is one term frequently referred to in the examples:

Example 3: Australia Post's use of an special annual issue for promoting stamps and stamp collecting;

Example 4: Indonesian government policy (emphasis by V.K. and V.C.) with respect of stamp collecting;

Example 5: New Zealand's programme to attract regular customers.

We note the fact that **philately is a matter for government at the national level** and in the manual this is also one of the constant threads: "In the contemporary world all manner of activity, in any field, is regulated by government. Under government control we are able to understand all those instruments of government policy that in one way or another influence the development of the philatelic market or the ability of the postal administration to effectively accomplish its activities in the field of philately. There are the taxation and quarantine services, customs administration...In a strategic plan for the development of philately it is essential to anticipate actions that would mitigate the influence of government measures, restraining the growth of philately, and to promote such government measures that assist its development."

The future of philately is linked with youth. Amongst those fascinated with computers there are many young people who consider that the age of post boxes and letter delivery will soon recede into the past. The authors of the Guide, recognising that the computer miracle has diverted a certain proportion of youth away from an interest in philately, reflect on the fact that it may simultaneously serve to develop their interest.

Many postal administrations at various levels already use the Internet as an important means of publicity. In discussing the Internet as the latest marketing method the Guide draws the following conclusion: "It is nevertheless worthwhile to presume that while the Internet will undoubtedly replace other methods of marketing; it will be used for a completely different segment of the market, access to which through other means, such as regulation, will be impossible".

The Guide often discusses innovations. In this regard it refers only to self-adhesive stamps and joint issues. For some reason other practices

are not mentioned; for example, personalised stamps, by which those who so desire can have their portrait depicted on the actual stamp, or on the stamp label.

In our opinion, the experience of Ukrainian polygraphists in their original use of luminescent dyes is practical, attractive, and displays perspective. There are few who remain indifferent when, armed with an ultraviolet detector, succeed in viewing the particularly artistic use of fascinating colours hidden from normal human eyesight.

THE PHILATELIC INDUSTRY

The worldwide philatelic industry with an annual turnover of approximately ten billion American dollars is divided into primary and secondary markets.

The **primary market** is the sale of philatelic output by postal administrations. It includes all types of postal administrations as well as their suppliers and clients. The WADP estimates the annual turnover in this market at almost two billion dollars.

The **secondary market** is created by all who have dealings with postage stamps and other philatelic material after it has been distributed on the primary market. The sale of material in this market is conducted by individuals, retail traders and auctions. The annual turnover is estimated to be approximately eight billion dollars.

Both markets are interdependent. If the primary market is firm then, as a rule, so too is the secondary market, and vice versa.

The presence, number, and activity of collectors, is linked to economic factors such as the standard of living, state of the economy, and the structure and degree of urbanisation of the population. The organization responsible for the development of philately in the Asia-Pacific region estimates that the growth in demand for leisure products, including philatelic items, occurs when the annual per capita income of the population reaches ten to twelve thousand dollars.

Perhaps the most striking example in this respect was the transformation of interest in the stamps of the People's Republic of China (PRC) as witnessed by Ukrainian collectors. For years Chinese stamps which, due to postal centralisation, appeared in our country during the era of blossoming friendship between the USSR and the PRC, barely figured in the secondary

market due to the indifferent attitude toward them. However, when economic conditions and the standard of living in the world's most populous country began to improve, Chinese buyers immediately appeared on the Ukrainian market in order to obtain stamps previously exported from their country. Naturally, as interest in such stamps increased, prices rose immediately and sharply.

Simultaneously, we experienced a similar occurrence with our own Ukrainian postage stamps from the 1917-1922 period, but this was in connection with political changes which the Guide, apparently deliberately, does not specifically mention.

Apart from economic and other above mentioned conditions, the collecting of postage stamps is also influenced by factors such as aesthetic attraction, portability (convenience for carrying and transportation), liquidity, and style.

The manual devotes much attention to the division of the philatelic market into segments: serious traditional and thematic philately, souvenir products, children and youth, older people, the "grandmothers' market" i.e. the purchase of stamps by adults for children.

Dealers play an important role in the philatelic market. The network of dealers secures the liquidity of stamps, that is, it guarantees their value and thereby safeguards the confidence of collectors.

Dealers are an integral part of the philatelic industry. In many countries they unite their efforts and create associations similar to philatelic ones. The International Federation of Stamp Dealers Associations (IFSDA) represents dealers from all continents and is an important component of the triangular partnership.

From the rather large list of goals of the IFSDA we provide two: first, publicity and support for a high level of honesty amongst dealers world wide and second, assistance in the exchange of information regarding the sale of stolen, forged, and reconstituted stamps.

PLANNING

The Guide views philatelic planning as a process involving two stages: long term strategic and, "on a much smaller scale", annual planning.

The majority of postal administrations plan their activities in detail not less than two years in

advance and many of them three or four years in advance. **Not uncommonly, long term plans have a scope of up to ten years and more.**" (Emphasis by V.K. and V.C.).

In the absence of a defined strategy there could be some key elements of crucial importance that are not properly considered and taken into account. The authors had in mind primarily, of course, countries with a long and uninterrupted philatelic history. In Ukraine there was an interruption of almost seventy years in the emission of postage stamps and therefore, after the declaration of national independence, unfamiliar territory opened before us. In this there is a certain advantage because it is possible, after careful consideration, to use the experience of other countries to fill the expanse with a single plan that would gradually mature and improve. The latter represents the second stage of planning in which greater attention is paid to detail.

Without dwelling in any more detail on questions of planning which fill Chapter 7 ("Strategic Planning") and Chapter 8 ("The Philatelic Programme and the Planning of Stamp Emissions"), the Guide emphasises that in the painstaking process of working through the most important points of a strategic plan the leaders should be "the heads of postal administrations, boards of directors (if they exist), and ministers (or politicians) responsible for the postal service, the arts, culture, and even tourism".

ATTRACTING NEW CUSTOMERS

The topic of strategic planning is most often linked with the question of growing the customer base. "If we want to win and keep our customers it is essential to offer them exemplary service".

In Ukraine the problem of expanding the range of customers is complicated by the mentality associated with our past, when determined efforts were made to regulate consumer demand. Let us at least recall how, only recently, the former postal administration created difficulties for those wanting to buy sheets of Ukrainian stamps.

The aim of attracting new customers is connected first and foremost with the focus on youth and drawing educational bodies into the cause. In Indonesia, for example, when the number of children involved in philately was less than 200,000, it was decided at government level in 1994 to aim for one million collectors. At the beginning of 1999 this aim had practically been

achieved. Some 13,595 instructors were trained and worked to this end.

In the USA, as recounted in the example "The Development of Youth Philately", when the number of children collecting stamps fell from 2.5 million in 1952 to 150,000 in 1994, and the resultant decline in this market reached 95%, the postal service began the process of creating a new generation of collectors. Through specially conducted research it was ascertained that approximately 70% of adult collectors became interested in stamp collecting between the ages of 8 and 12. As a result of this research attention was directed to children in that age group.

At the end of 1996 the "Stampers" (stamp collectors) programme was developed. As a result of its implementation and a great amount of expert work and effort, the traditional hobby became more contemporary and interest in stamp collecting was revived. In 1999 over two million children took part in the "Stampers" programme providing the postal service with tangible profits.

In the interests of preserving and expanding the number of philatelists, the Guide also examines the possibility of utilising national and international markets, publicity-propaganda activity, the physical appearance of philatelic products, etc.

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING

The Guide devotes much attention to the marketing and advertising of postage stamps and, indeed, Chapter 10 is dedicated to this topic. It examines the question from the actual mechanisms involved (postage stamps, letters, advertisements at the point of retail sale, training of employees, press releases, philatelic bulletins and press, non-philatelic press, radio, television, exhibitions and markets, advertisements featuring celebrities, the Internet, measures in other areas of the communications sector) to the role of agents in marketing and the development of production, the formulation of marketing plans, appraisals of the state of the market, and annual research.

Marketing in developed countries is a customary method of commercial activity. It has been determined that letters despatched with adhesive stamps are opened by the addressees at least twice as often as those that simply have the postage rate imprinted on them.

One of the ways of drawing attention to stamp collecting is the creation of connections

between the hobby and various celebrities. "Philately is the hobby of kings and the king of hobbies." A particular example is the collection created by several generations of British kings which helps to promote the image of philately at a high level. The American president Franklin D. Roosevelt was a philatelist. Prince Rainier of Monaco collects stamps as does a Thai princess. The presidents of India and the Philippines, the governments of Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates, amongst others, direct considerable effort toward the development of philately in their respective countries.

TOO MUCH SUCCESS AND THE PRESENT

Demand from collectors is influenced by the fact that philately may be viewed as a pastime, a skilled art, or a means of investment. It is often a combination of all three aspects.

Collectors with many years experience know that despite its own particular features the philatelic industry, like any other, has a cyclical nature. Demand and supply change according to a range of factors.

The overall dynamics of the stamp market are determined by the relationship between the **physical demand** (the quantity of material produced during the period of issue to satisfy postal usage) and **hidden demand** (the quantity of material needed to meet the requirements of collectors). The essential difference between the former and the latter is that, as part of the physical demand, there is also demand from speculators. The greater the demand from speculators, the greater the difference between physical and hidden demand which finally leads to a crisis on the primary and secondary markets. Eventually, when stamps hoarded by speculators become devalued, the market deflates. Collectors rapidly realise that the stamps they had sought may be purchased at significantly cheaper prices and draw the conclusion: "Why purchase stamps when new if, after a while, they can be bought at a much lower price?"

In the USSR in the 1970's and 1980's interest in philately increased. The driving force behind this growth in demand, principally for Soviet issues, gradually unravelled. Not only did speculators want to acquire as many multiples of stamps and souvenirs as possible, so also did collectors, either for exchange or as an investment. In this speculative atmosphere some people with special access to stores and through illegal means had possession of large quantities of "low volume issue" stamps and blocks. Others, in

trying their luck at finding stamps, as only collectors would know, found their way to the most remote post offices and philatelic outlets across one sixth of the world's land mass whilst yet others registered their children, parents, mothers-in-law...as "philatelists" and paid their membership dues so as to obtain by subscription multiple quantities of stamps at their face value.

The market price of any given new issue was 20% above its face value and in many cases eight to ten times higher. The primary market went "in step" with the secondary market and production in excess of subscription requirements was sold in stores (all of which were state owned) with a "loading", the value of which depended on prices achieved at philatelic meetings.

Helping to maintain the "golden days" of that era was the fact that it was possible to conduct a philatelic business almost legally at a time when in other fields (for example, the book market) such activity was subject to severe penalty.

The great success of the domestic market (which lacked, however, both foresight and perspective, as is also evident today) was skilfully "wound up" and exploited mainly for the benefit of the Moscow-All Union postal administration which "manufactured" shortages of numbered blocks, small sheets, stamps with defective coupons, etc.

As the philatelic cycle is an objectively established phenomenon, the rise of our market has been transformed into a decline. At present the demand and price curve for stamps, pre-stamped covers, and special cancellations, from the time of "too much success" has fallen substantially.

The crisis in the secondary market gradually enveloped the primary market. Presently new stamp issues in Ukraine, despite the unusually low quantity produced, realise about 90% of their nominal value on the secondary market. Contributing to this situation was the overestimation for postal usage of stamps that are now outdated and devalued through inflation, many of which were held by speculators or retained by the state, in which case it would have been justifiable to freeze any further releases or to destroy them.

We note that despite the isolation of the USSR from the world at large and the particular social and economic conditions of Ukraine, the philatelic cycle in our country and in other

countries of the former USSR coincides with the overall trend of the world philatelic market, differentiating itself only as being more disastrous in nature. As attested in the Guide, the duration of each period of decline and rise in actual and hidden demand ranges from ten to twenty years.

The actions of postal administrations can mitigate the effects of a crisis. In a period of rapid growth in physical demand it is essential to restrain any extreme rise so that during the inevitable decline the fall is less ruinous and the period of recovery is significantly shorter. "The overall result will be a much more stable income over a prolonged period of time".

It is worth recalling that the strength and attraction of philately lies in the unity and close cooperation of three partners: postal administrations, collectors, and commercial traders. The problem in Ukraine is the absence of material reward and encouragement for one of the parties in this triangular partnership, namely the collectors, who contribute to the growth of national philately without any qualms about the cost, time, work or intellectual effort involved. Such people are, first and foremost, participants in exhibitions, those who work with the mass media without remuneration, and all other parties with central and peripheral roles in the philatelic industry.

The Guide discusses remuneration in Chapter 7, "Consultative Committees on Philatelic Matters." "This is a complex question when discussing remuneration other than gifts (? V.K. and V.C.) that are bestowed upon members of government committees...During strategic planning it is expected that there would be an analysis of which consultations it is essential to conduct and on what terms". (Emphasis by V.K. and V.C.).

In conclusion, the authors express their sincere gratitude to the President of the Association of Philatelists of Ukraine and editor of the journal *Filateliia Ukrainy*, Volodymyr Bekhtir, for his participation and impartial assistance in the formulation of this essay.

UPNS

NEW UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC PATRIARCH — BISHOP LUBOMYR HUSAR

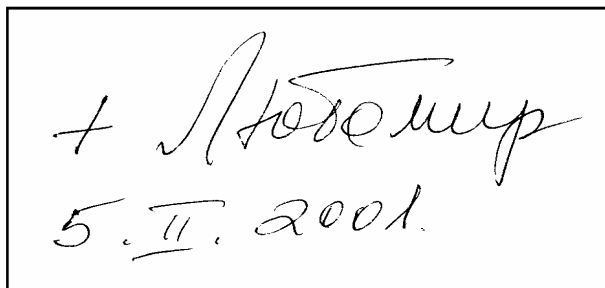
by George D. Fedyk

The Ukrainian Catholic faithful of Adelaide, South Australia, were blessed with the unannounced, private visit, on 5 February 2001, by His Beatitude Lubomyr Husar, the newly elected Archbishop Major of Lviv of the Ukrainians and Patriarch of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Arriving in Melbourne, Victoria, for the funeral of the late Most Rev. Bishop Ivan Prasko, His Beatitude made an unscheduled two day flying visit to Adelaide to visit his cousins Mrs. Iryna Wojewidka and her son Bohdan and his family.

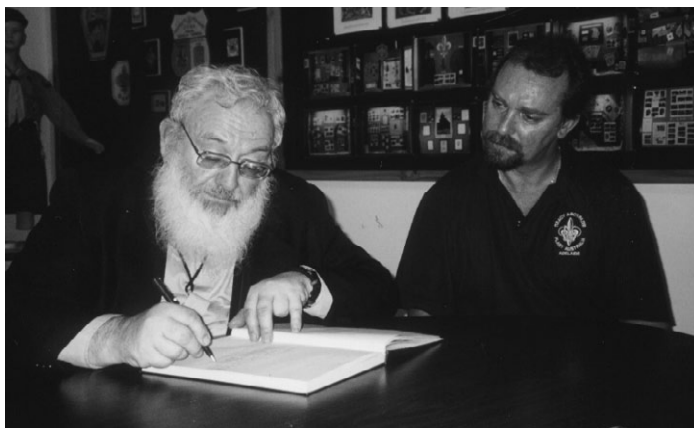
I was privileged to attend a two hour meeting with His Beatitude Lubomyr and Mr. Wojewidka at the Plast Museum, located at the Ukrainian Community Hall in Hindmarsh, Adelaide. His Beatitude, a lifelong member of Plast ('Chervona Kalyna' fraternity), took a great interest in seeing the museum, of which I am the assistant curator, and because Mr. Wojewidka, who is a lifelong friend, is a fellow *plastun* ('Chornomortsi' fraternity). During the visit His Beatitude looked at various Plast memorabilia, photographs, collections of Plast stamps, and other collectibles. It was at this time that His Beatitude kindly responded to my request to sign our visitor's book (see above photograph) and sign a small number of autographs for the author.

For collectors of autographs of famous Ukrainians, this autograph is quite significant. Dated February 5, it was signed just eleven days after his elevation to the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.



Following is a brief biography of His Beatitude Lubomyr, excerpted from the Ukrainian bilingual weekly newspaper *Church and Life*, No. 6 and No. 8-9, 2001, issued in Melbourne, Victoria.

His Beatitude Lubomyr Husar was born in Lviv on 26 February 1933. After a short stay in Salzburg, Austria, he emigrated to the USA. He studied variously at St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic College Seminary (1950-1954), the Catholic University of America (1954-1958), Fordham University (1962-1967), and at the Pontifical University Urbabianum, in Rome.



The author with His Beatitude Lubomyr Husar in the Plast Museum, Adelaide.

Ordained a priest by Bishop Ambrose Senyshyn on 30 March 1958, he was a pastor in Kerhonkson (1965-1969) and prefect at St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic College Seminary (1958-1969). He went to Rome in 1972 where he became a Hieromonk of the Studite Order. He was elected Archmandrite (Abbot) of the Order in 1977 and was

consecrated bishop by His Beatitude Yosyf Cardinal Slipyj. He resided at the Studion Monastery in Grottaferrata, Rome, until 1992, when he returned to live in Ukraine.

He was appointed Exarch of Kyiv-Vyshhorod by His Beatitude Myroslav Ivan Cardinal Lubachivsky in April 1996. After Cardinal Lubachivsky's death on 14 December 2000 he was appointed Apostolic Administrator of the Archeparchy of Lviv.

During the Synod of Ukrainian Greek Catholic Bishops held in Lviv 24-27 January 2001, the twenty-six Ukrainian Catholic bishops from Ukraine and from around the world gathered to elect a successor to His Beatitude Myroslav Ivan Cardinal Lubachevsky. On 25 January they elected and named His Beatitude Lubomyr to the post of Archbishop Major of Lviv of the Ukrainians. This election was confirmed by His Holiness Pope John Paul II on 26 January 2001.

During the Pontifical Divine Liturgy celebrated at St. George's Cathedral in Lviv, Metropolitans Stephan Sulyk and Michael Bzdel enthroned His Beatitude. At the same liturgical celebration His Excellency Archbishop Nikola Eterovic, Apostolic Nuncio in Ukraine, announced that His Holiness Pope John Paul II had named His Beatitude Lubomyr Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church. The Consistory (elevation to the list of Cardinals) was held at the Vatican on 21 February 2001.

The author encourages readers to submit articles and signatures of other famous Ukrainian personalities for our mutual interest.

MORE UKRAINICA MISCELLANY: CLASSICAL ISSUES

by Alexander Epstein

Following Peter Bylen's article¹, I would like to add some more examples of unknown or little known items pertinent to the classical issues of Ukraine.

TOPORYSHCHE TRIDENT

This local trident issue was mentioned but not illustrated in the Seichter catalogue². Dr. Ceresa's handbook³ only reprints the translated German text that reads:

Toporyshche – hand-drawn, violet, 1 Rub imperforate. Four copies on money transfer card (*Anweisung*) of 14.10.18 existing (Moscow).

The entire shown here (figure 1) is probably the same that was mentioned by Dr. Seichter, although there is some difference relative to his description. First, it is a parcel card rather than a money transfer card. Second, only three stamps forming a vertical strip have the

trident; it is missing on the fourth, a single stamp on the top. There are also six copies of the 30-shahiv stamp on the reverse complementing the total franking to 4r 90k.

SOME OTHER HAND-DRAWN TRIDENTS

As I recall, a decade or more ago I corresponded with Alexander Ivakhno from Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine, discussing the hand-drawn local tridents of Ukraine from 1918-1919. He informed me then, among other things, about the existence of an imperforate 3r 50k local trident cancelled Pliskovo (not Plisnovo!). If this was the same copy shown by Peter Bylen¹, it would be good additional confirmation as to the genuineness of this local issue.

In the course of the same correspondence Mr. Ivakhno kindly presented me with a photograph of money transfer card for 353r posted 16.6.1919 from Kuniy, Volyn, and franked



Figure 1

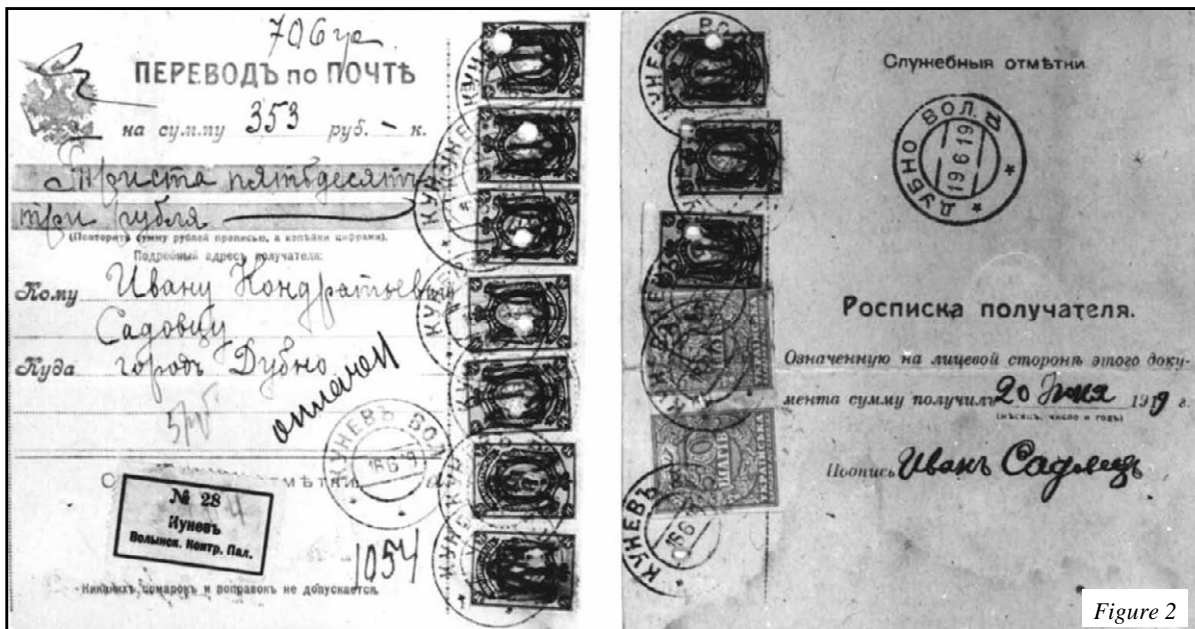


Figure 2

with 10 copies of 14-k stamps, each having a hand-drawn trident in violet. The franking also included two 50-shahiv stamps making 1r 90k in total, conforming to the rate in force. The photograph is depicted here (figure 2).

MORE TRIDENTS OF DUBIOUS ORIGIN

My personal belief is that there were originally many more local trident issues in 1918-1919 than are recorded in catalogues. The examples of the Pliskovo and Kuniv tridents mentioned above support this opinion. Unfortunately, in some other cases one can not always be so sure.

Figure 3 is a piece of paper with neatly ruled cells, each containing a trident stamp affixed and cancelled by a Tiraspil postmark dated 17.12.1920. It seems that somebody wished to record in this format those stamps that were available in Tiraspil at that time. Most of these 15 stamps are very common items with Odesa II and III as well as Podilia Ia and IV tridents. Their availability at Tiraspil, a town in Kherson province, not far both from Odesa and the Podilia province border, is quite explainable. However, three stamps at the bottom right are a mystery. Two of them, the 2- and 50-k stamps have a small trident somewhat similar to Kyiv I but in red. The trident on the 20-k stamp in the right corner is also red but much wider and higher but, unfortunately, rather indistinct.

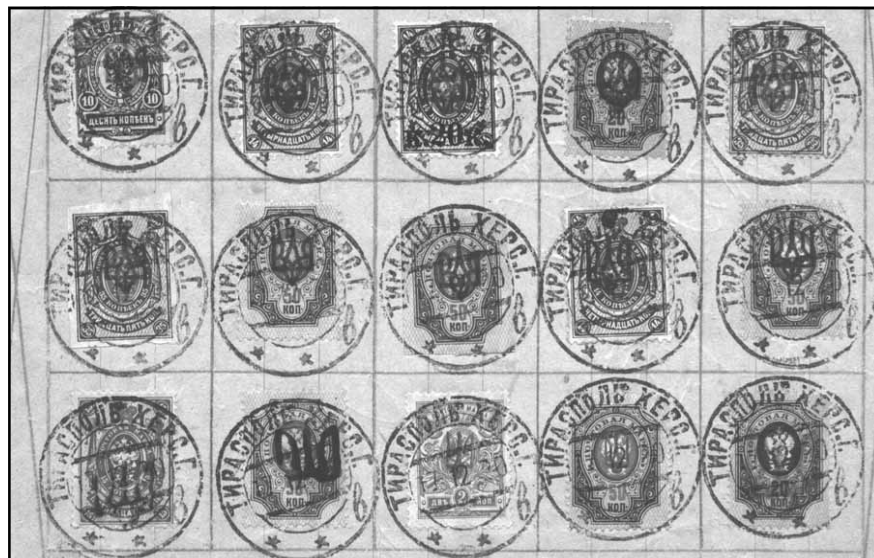


Figure 3

So, do we have here genuine, but still unrecorded Tiraspil locals, or an attempt to legalize bogus products? Who knows...?

One more mysterious overprint is shown on an imperforate 3r 50k stamp (figure 4). This stamp, with a small black trident, is cancelled by a postmark of Lisavetgrad, also in Kherson province, dated 6.12.1919. The cancellation is distinctly over the trident.



Figure 4

ZDOLBUNIV TRIDENT ON POSTAL STATIONERY

All specialized catalogues of Ukrainian stamps list this trident, on the 1-r imperforate Imperial Arms stamp. However, there is a piece of a Russian 7-k postal stationery letter-

card of the 1914 issue with the same trident over the imprinted stamp design cancelled at Zdolbuniv on 28.10.1918 (figure 5). The overprint seems to be under the postmark. There is a 3-k imperforate stamp with a Kyiv II overprint, with the same cancellation, affixed beside the imprinted stamp, although it is evident that it was originally in another place of an intact letter-card. There are remainders of some message on the reverse written in German, so it seems that this item was genuinely postally used. Both stamp (imprinted and adhesive) face values together give 10k that at that time was the postcard rate, while the letter rate was 25k. So, was (were) there originally other stamp(s) affixed?



Figure 5

BOGUS OR LOCAL PROVISIONALS?

Both stamps illustrated at figure 6a may well be bogus. On the other hand, there are some reasons to believe that they are genuine local provisionals. They came to my collection at quite



Figure 6a

different times and from very different sources. Although applied to different kinds of the basic trident stamps, “35” on imperforate 1k Odesa III and “50” on perforated 2k Katerinoslav I, the surcharges are somewhat alike by the shape and size of the figures and their pale gray shade, that may point to their common origin, although not necessarily.

It is the mark on the back of the 35 / 1 k stamp (figure 6b) that suggests some ideas. It was depicted on page 14 of the Capar-Kuzych article⁴ among other marks found on Ukrainian stamps but with an indication of unidentified origin. Actually, this mark belonged to Evald Eichental, a well-known St. Petersburg stamp dealer before and during WWI. In 1918 he fled from the Bolsheviks to South Russia, first to Kuban, then to Crimea, where he probably tried to continue his business. Anyway, he was reported to have officially purchased large stocks of Kuban stamps in Katerinodar and Ukrainian stamps in Simferopol. In the early 1920's he returned to his native Estonia where he opened a philatelic business in Tallinn with a branch in Warsaw. This mark was used by him during this period, the 1920's and 1930's.



Figure 6b

It is also known that when retreating from Ukraine to Crimea under Red Army pressure at the end of 1919, the “White” Volunteers Corps (what remained of the former Volunteers Army) under General Slashchev, took to Simferopol a large number of Ukrainian postage stamps from the post offices of southern and southeastern

Ukraine (i.e. Katerinoslav Province, the eastern part of Kherson province, and the northern part of Taurida province), which were stocked there after their withdrawal from use by Denikin's Government. It was from these stocks, then stored at the Simferopol Post/Telegraph District administration, that Eichental formed his stocks of Ukrainian stamps. It is not by chance that these stocks included mainly Odesa I to III and Katerinoslav I tridents, i.e. stamps used in southern Ukraine, including Mariupol stamps, while there were relatively little Kyiv, Kharkiv, or Podilia tridents. It seems that the signed stamp under consideration was from these stocks as well. It is also worth mentioning that both surcharges, "35" and "50", corresponded to the postal rates effective in Ukraine from 15 November 1918, the first for ordinary letters and the second as the registration fee.

One may assert that it was just an unsurcharged 1k Odesa III stamp signed by Eichental and that the "35" surcharge was added afterwards. However, as I was once told by people, who were Eichental's clients in their time, he never signed common cheap stamps (for example Odesa III 1k) implying that such stamps from his stocks were genuine *a priori*. On the other hand, signing scarce and expensive stamps meant that he guaranteed the authenticity of the source where he himself had acquired the particular stamp.

Of course, the above is not proof for genuineness of either of the stamps under consideration, but the probability of being a local provisional issue remains sufficiently high. What we need are these stamps used on cover or, at least, with readable cancellations!

UNLISTED VARIETY OF THE 1920 VIENNA ISSUE

Peter Bylen⁵ notes that he succeeded in finding not a single stamp of this issue perforated 10½ instead of the usual 11½ among a great quantity of stamps available to him, although such a perforation was mentioned in the Seichter catalog.

I also was unable to find stamps with this perforation among my numerous copies, however, to my surprise, I discovered a 40-hryven stamp with perforation 12½, not mentioned by Dr. Seichter at all. This copy shows no noticeable differences comparing it to the usual stamps, either in the shade or details of the picture, nor in the paper or gum. It is shown in figure 7 beside the usual stamp perforated 11½.



Figure 7

SOVIET GUARANTEE MARK

This guarantee mark was also described by Dr. Seichter⁶. It is said to have been applied at the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade of the USSR (the Cyrillic letters H.K.B.T. under the sickle and hammer are abbreviations for *Narodnyi*

Komissariat Vneshnei Torgovli) in the 1920's to stamps and covers sold abroad against hard currency. In his monograph⁶ Dr. Seichter depicts this mark on the back of stamps with trident overprints, whose genuineness was

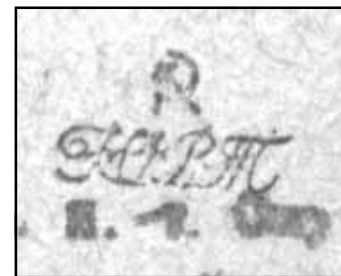


Figure 8b
Enlargement from Fig. 8a, bottom right corner.

doubted by him. However, having no direct evidence or adequate explanation, he called them Soviet reprints (*Neudruck*) probably, as he believed, they were from the original handstamp.

As a matter of fact, there were marks of two different sizes, which the Soviet foreign trade department used: a large size in red color applied to entires and small size in red or violet color applied to loose stamps; see the large mark at the bottom right of the money transfer card having a 70-k stamp with Sarny I trident (figures 8a, 8b) and the small mark on the back of a loose 5-r Katerinoslav II stamp, unlisted in Peter Bylen's catalog-checklist⁷ and questioned in the Seichter catalog² (figures 9a, 9b).

However, there appeared in Moscow during the 1950's or 1960's forgeries of the large size mark applied on the back of loose stamps with forged tridents. Such forgeries of the 5-r Katerinoslav II and 50-k Konstantinograd tridents are shown in figures 10a and 10b. All the above mentioned 'reprints' belong to the same category. These forged marks, in red or lilac-red color, are



Figure 8a



Figure 9a



Figure 9b



Figure 10a



Figure 10b



placed centrally at the bottom of the stamp and differ from genuine marks by small details. However, one may assert that finding a large size mark on a loose trident stamp is the best 'guarantee' that the overprint is forged!

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA – INTERWAR FLIGHTS WITH UKRAINIAN CONNECTIONS

by Andrij D. Solczanyk

During the period between the two world wars there were several flights involving Czechoslovakia and territories of present day Ukraine.

1. First flight Lviv-Brno, 3 November 1927, red cancellation (figure 1).
2. First flight Brno-Lviv, 3 November 1927, red cancellation (figure 2).
3. First flight Uzhhorod-Prague, 6 May 1929, black cancellation (figure 3).
4. First flight Košice-Uzhhorod, 6 May 1929, black cancellation (figure 4).
5. First flight Prague-Uzhhorod-Bucuresti, 1 June 1935:
 - a. Praha 1, blue cancellation (figure 5)
 - b. Praha 7 letecka pošta, blue cancellation (figure 6)
 - c. Praha 82 letište, blue cancellation (figure 7)
 - d. Užhorod 1, blue cancellation (figure 8)
6. First express flight Uzhhorod-Bucuresti, 3 June 1935, black cancellation (figure 9).
7. First flight Prague-Uzhhorod-Moscow, 1-2 September 1936:
 - a. Praha 1, blue cancellation (figure 10)
 - b. Praha 7 letecka pošta, blue cancellation (figure 11)
 - c. Praha 82 letište, blue cancellation (figure 12)
 - d. Užhorod 1, blue cancellation (figure 13)
8. Uzhhorod airport used two special cancellations:
 - a. Užhorod letište (Užhorod 1), black cancellation (figure 14)
 - b. “Letadlem ČSA”, sapphire cancellation (figure 15)
9. Balloon “Lwów” (Lviv) flight Prague-Podebrady, 16 June 1927, green cancellation (figure 16).

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Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8

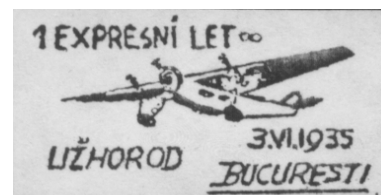


Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13

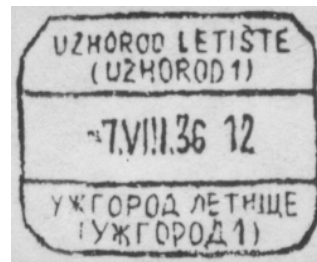


Figure 14



Figure 15

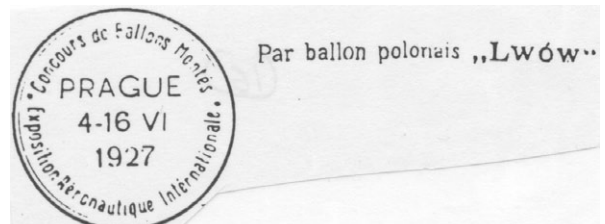


Figure 16

REFLECTIONS ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF PODILIA TRIDENTS

by *Inger Kuzych*

In the process of compiling a comprehensive catalog of Ukrainian stamps, I have carefully studied and compared the classic tridents of Podilia.

Unlike the overprinted stamps for the cities of Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odessa, Katerynoslav, and Poltava, for which some records exist of what was overprinted and in what quantities, the stamps of Podilia (a region, not a city) were made at a number of locales and without any documentation. Sixty-four overprint types, ranging from Type Ia to Type XVIe (figure 1) currently are classified as Podilia.¹ The majority of these were produced at the railway junction town of Zhmerynka, selected as a convenient central point for the distribution of stamps.

Two of these many types (Ia and Ib) were made with a metal device; virtually all remaining types were produced with wooden or rubber handstamps. The fact that these latter types were composed of relatively softer materials – that wore out much more quickly – in large part accounts for the greater quantity of Podilia types. Researchers have also noted that at least a dozen designated “types” are really nothing of the sort, but are simply worn-state impressions (epigones) of other types.

Frequently, but not always, such worn types were indicated by using a second lower case letter (i.e., aa, bb, or cc, with a type to show a relationship). In effect, this created more varieties and often more difficulties.

My feeling is that a type should be assigned to a specific overprinting device. Varieties produced by differences in device impressions – such as variables in inking, pressure of application, and deterioration – do not necessarily warrant a separate classification. While such epigones are collectible and need to be recorded, they should not cloud the classification of true types.

A Reclassification

I propose to simplify the Podilia classification slightly to have it more closely reflect reality. First, I must say that I am not a Podilia expert and do not own a large Podilia collection. I base my proposal primarily on the writings and judgments of two of Ukrainian

philately’s greatest classic trident researchers, Rudolf Seichter and Cecil Roberts. These gentlemen were able to assemble substantial collections and continued to research Ukrainian classic tridents over many decades. In studying Podilia tridents they indicated which types they felt were obvious worn impressions; it remains only to group the tridents according to their learned expertise.

What follows, then, is a consolidation of twenty-seven types into thirteen. While some traditionalists may consider my changes to be heresy, I hope they will weigh the comments I have added to each proposed grouping. I’m not inserting any of my own judgments, only those of the two men who perhaps knew the Podilia tridents better than anyone else (Table 1).

Figure 2 is a simplification I propose for the classification of Podilia. Worn states are shown grouped together with their earlier true-type impressions. This consolidation is something I believe Roberts and Seichter would have no trouble with were they still alive today. I do not, however, wish to drop any letter designations, now shown in parentheses. These letters have for decades indicated important differences and eliminating them would only create confusion. Nevertheless, by enclosing these letters in parentheses and grouping tridents in boxes, relationships and wear patterns become much more apparent.

Additional Possibilities

Having gone this far, I propose to take the process a step further, even though I realize I am treading on much shakier ground. There are other Podilia types that resemble each other and that may well represent worn states. These similarities have been pointed out by other researchers, but I’d like to list them all here. I do not necessarily agree with many of the groupings², but I present them for the sake of completeness and to invite reader input and discussion (Table 2). Trident research has basically remained stagnant over the past quarter of a century and the complexity and profusion of types has, I am certain, particularly discouraged the collecting of Podilia overprints. I hope this article will generate some renewed interest in Podilia tridents and inspire a fresh outlook on the subject.

I a	I aa	I b	I c	I cc	II a	II b	III a
III aa	III b	III bb	III c	IV	V a	V b	V bb
VI a	VI b	VII	VIII a	VIII b	VIII c	VIII d	IX a
IX aa	IX b	IX c	X a	X b	X bb	X c	X cc
X d	XI a	XI b	XI bb	XI c	XI d	XII a	XII b
XII bb	XII c	XII cc	XII d	XII dd	XII e	XIII a	XIII aa
XIII b	XIII bb	XIII c	XIII cc	XIV a	XIV aa	XIV b	XV a
XV aa	XV b	XVI a	XVI aa	XVI b	XVI c	XVI d	XVI e

Figure 1
Traditional Classification of Podilia Trident Overprints

Table 1: Proposed Consolidation of Podilia Trident Classification

Proposed Grouping	Comments ³
IIa and IIb into II	Roberts and Seichter both only describe a Type II (without further 'a' or 'b' subdivision).
Vb and Vbb into Vb	Vbb (formerly classified as 17e by Roberts) has been shown to be a worn state of Vb by Lans and Zabijaka.
Va and Vb into V	Roberts only recognizes Type V without further subdivision; Seichter only lists a single separate Vb value.
VIa and VIb into VI	Both Roberts and Seichter point out that intermediate overprints may be found between VIa and VIb.
IXa and IXaa into IXa	Seichter indicates that overprint transition forms exist from IXa to IXaa; Roberts states that "very probably IXaa arises from a worn state of IXa".
Xb and Xbb into Xb	Seichter states that there are transitional forms from Xb to Xbb.
Xc and Xcc into Xc	Roberts does not recognize an Xcc and feels it is only an Xc subtype; Seichter points out only one difference, that the central prong tip is narrower on Xcc.
XIbb and XIc into XIc	Roberts does not recognize a separate XIc; Seichter indicates there are transitional forms between XIbb and XIc and that XIc may only be an overprint variation of XIbb.
XIIb and XIIbb into XIIb	Seichter states that XIIbb <i>is</i> XIIb with many breaks or gaps. Roberts also points out the many similarities.
XIIc and XIIcc into XIIc	Roberts does not recognize a separate XIIcc; Seichter only points out two differences: the XIIcc oval is slightly larger and the central prong narrower at its base. Seichter also lists some reported overprinted values that fall under the 'c' or 'cc' type, <i>and does not distinguish between the two</i> .
XIIId and XIIId into XIIId	Seichter points out that XIIId <i>is</i> a worn and broken XIIId.
XIVa and XIVaa into XIVa	Seichter brings up the fact that there are transitional forms between XIVa and XIVaa.
XVa and XVaa into XVa	Roberts states that XVaa "is really a worn impression of XVa".
XVIId and XVIe into XVIId	Roberts does not recognize a separate XVIe; Seichter says XVIe is a transitional form, but does not state from what type, presumably from XVIId, but possibly XVIIb.


















































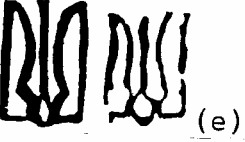
I a 	I aa 	I b 	I c 	I cc 	II 		III a 
III aa 	III b 	III bb 	III c 	IV 	V 		
VI 		VII 	VIII a 	VIII b 	VIII c 	VIII d 	IX b 
IX a 		IX c 	X a 	X b 		X c 	
X d 	XI a 	XI b 	XI c 		XI d 	XII b 	
XII a 	XII c 		XII d 		XII e 	XIII a 	XIII aa 
XIII b 	XIII bb 	XIII c 	XIII cc 	XIV a 		XIV b 	XV b 
XV a 		XVI a 	XVI aa 	XVI b 	XVI c 	XVI d 	

Figure 2
Proposed new grouping of Podilia trident overprints,
based on the research and writing of Roberts and Seichter.
Note: not all tridents are shown in sequential order.

I would be delighted to hear the viewpoints of other collectors and may be reached at PO Box 3, Springfield, VA 22150 or at my email address: ingert@starpower.net.

Addendum: How Many Overprints Notes Were Made in Zhmerynka?

Over the past few decades, only one major new article on Podilia trident research has appeared, that by Stephen Hawryluk in 1992. In this study, the late Mr. Hawryluk attempted to group all overprints made in the town of Zhmerynka. He set about doing this by using known “mixed-trident sheets” that showed two trident types together on a sheet. Using Type Ia as a starting point (this type was known to have been used in Zhmerynka), Hawryluk was able to plot a total of thirty-seven types that appeared on two-trident sheets and that also overlapped with other types. The final listing, then, was all of the types

that had to have been produced in Zhmerynka. Also added to the compilation was a thirty-eighth “obvious epigone” – XIIId.

Hawryluk’s sources included various publications by the late Rudolf Seichter. I, too, have perused this literature and have been able to locate some additional two-trident sheet combinations, including one of IXa-XVIId. The “new” XVIId Type brings the Zhmerynka trident total to thirty-nine.

If we accept the conclusions by Roberts and Seichter (presented earlier) about wear types, then four more tridents (worn types of four from the Zhmerynka listing: Xbb, XIc, XIIbb, and XVIe) can also be added to the list of overprints made in Zhmerynka, raising the minimum total of overprints from that town to forty-three (using the traditional classification system). Or, if one wishes to use the proposed new classification, thirty-four distinct tridents and nine wear types.

Table 2: Additional Grouping Possibilities of Podilia Trident

Possible Grouping	Comments
Iaa and Iib into II**	Iaa may be a freak strike of Iib or a deteriorated variety.
Ic and Icc into Ic	Icc may be a worn variety of Ic.
IIIb and IIIbb into IIIb	IIIbb may be a wear variety of IIIb.
IXb and IXa into IXa	Both Roberts and Seichter point out the similarities. Seichter mentions that IXb may only be a variation of IXa.
IXc and IXa into IXa	Again, both Roberts and Seichter point out similarities with IXa types. Roberts says IXc is similar to IXaa; Seichter indicates IXc could be a variation of IX.
XIb and XIbb into XIb**	Seichter mentions that overprint transition forms exist between XIb and XIbb; Roberts says that XIbb is “very similar to XIb, except for the higher right wing”. In point of fact, XIb, XIbb, and XIc are all probably derived from the same handstamp; they are not combined in Figure 2, however, as this would have necessitated the creation of a new type (XIb-c?).
XIIIa and XIIIaa into XIIIa**	XIIIaa may be a damaged variety of XIIIa (one whose left wing was broken and recarved).
XIIIb and XIIIbb into XIIIb*	XIIIbb may be a worn variety of XIIIb.
XIIIc and XIIIcc into XIIIc*	XIIIcc may be a worn variety of XIIIc. Seichter mentions that XIIIc was supposedly produced with a rubber handstamp and XIIIcc with a wooden implement; Roberts, however, does not indicate probable production methods for either of these two types.
XVIa and XVIaa into XVIa	XVIaa may be a worn variety of XVIa. Here, again, Seichter feels that one handstamp (XVIa) was rubber while the other (XVIaa) was wooden. Roberts does not comment on the composition of the devices.

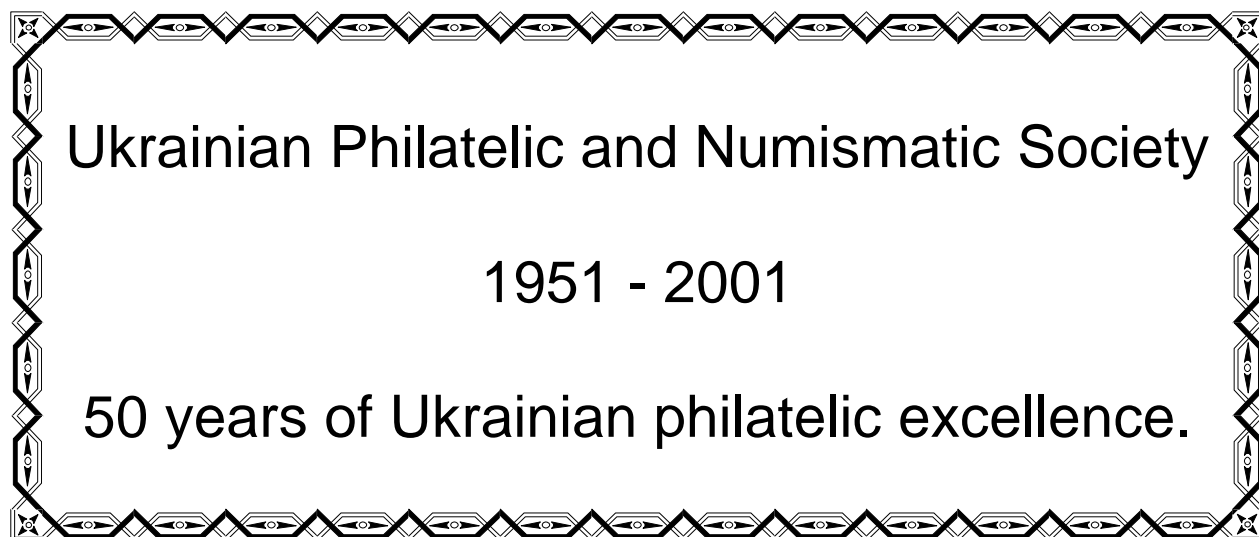
Notes

1. By 1929, the sixteen groupings (with a seventeenth for odd types) had been worked out by the Ukraine Philatelisten Verband (UPV) in Germany. Over the years, some newly discovered types were added, and the “miscellaneous” types from group XVII either reassigned to one of the other sixteen or determined to be locals.
2. I have indicated with ** those groupings that I very strongly feel show a type and its wear variety, and with a * those tridents I feel probably indicate such a relationship.
3. The statements and views assembled in this table are from the catalogs of Roberts (1955) and Seichter (1966).

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Reprinted with minor corrections from *Rossica* No. 131-132 (October 1998-April 1999): 104-109.



UKRAINIAN COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARKS, 1992-1999

PART 1: FIXED DATE PICTORIAL POSTMARKS

by George D. Fedyk

Up until the time when Ukraine took on the responsibility of managing its own postal system and issued its first postage stamps in early 1992, collectors of *Ukrainica* never had a purely “Ukrainian commemorative pictorial postmark” cancel.¹ Of course there were Ukrainian date cancels from Tsarist times, the Bolshevik and then communist eras, Polish, German, Hungarian, and Czechoslovak occupations, various Ukrainian military and then diaspora cancels, and postmarks of other sovereign nations, but never a commemorative pictorial postmark, issued by an independent Ukrainian nation.

On 14 March 1992 the Ukrainian Ministry of Communications issued the very first purely Ukrainian commemorative pictorial postmark (as distinct from a pictorial first day of issue postmark, the first that appeared 1 March 1992). This postmark was dedicated to the First Convention of the Union of Philatelists of Ukraine (now called the Association of Philatelists of Ukraine, or APU) and depicted a portrait of Ukraine’s greatest bard, Taras Shevchenko.

The reason for this article is to fill a void – the void being a lack of “official” information dedicated to commemorative postmarks issued during the period 1992-1999. Ukraine Post’s quarterly journal *Poshta i Filateliia Ukrainy* (1995-1999) did not carry even a single article dedicated to commemorative postmarks (although a handful of postmarks appeared as thematic subjects). Ukraine Post’s new journal, *Filateliia Ukrainy*, which first appeared in 2000, has however started carrying information on all commemorative postmarks issued from the beginning of 2000. The three official V. Bekhtir / Marka Ukrainy catalogues *Kataloh Poshtovykh Marok Ukrainy* (1992-1996, 1996-1997, and 1998), also did not provide any information on commemorative postmarks. I am unable to provide a reason, nor is there any value in speculating as to why any of these publications neglected this collecting area, an area coveted by collectors of *Ukrainica* in general and thematic/topical collectors in particular. However, it is worth stating that in compiling information for this article, it was blatantly evident that the same turmoil that embroiled Ukraine’s provisional stamp issues also affected the authenticity and integrity of Ukraine’s commemorative pictorial

postmark issues, especially in the years 1992-1995.

There have been two (and only two) sources of reliable information on commemorative postmarks for the period 1992-1999. Together with my personal accumulation and the verification and corroboration of certain information by colleagues in Ukraine, I have relied upon the *Halfil Visnyk* journal (Roman Byshevych, editor) and the APU’s *INFORM* newsletter to compile these postmark lists.

Halfil Visnyk is by far the very best resource for information. The problem for most collectors however is that it is not widely available outside Ukraine and it is written in Ukrainian. Further, due to a lack of information from official sources (or is it unwillingness on the part of Ukraine Post?), it frustratingly contains many corrections and addenda to previously issued lists. I have only found one fixed date postmark omitted and a handful of variable date postmarks missing from this publication.

To give the reader an idea of the complexity in assembling accurate and complete information, *Halfil Visnyk* commenced providing information on commemorative postmarks in its second issue (December 1994) for cancels issued from 1994. Each forthcoming issue provided detail on new postmarks. In issue number 10 (July 1996) the journal provided a complete listing of postmarks issued from 14 March 1992. Then, in issue number 18 (July 1998), it provided a new, updated, comprehensive listing. This new list identified various bogus and unofficial postmarks and included previously unlisted, as well as new, postmarks. The list appeared in three parts – first day of issue pictorial cancels (pertaining to postage stamp issues), fixed date commemorative postmarks, and variable date commemorative postmarks. In ensuing issues there continued to be various corrections to the July 1998 lists, with some cancels removed. Fortunately the journal did provide references to official Ukrainian Ministry of Communications documentation.

On the other hand, *APU Inform*, which commenced January 1994, started providing information on new commemorative postmarks from its fourth issue (April 1994). Up to the most

recent issues of 2000, this publication has not provided a comprehensive listing of commemorative postmarks – it only provides information on new postmarks. From 2000 this publication has simply copied the relevant section on postmarks found in *Filateliia Ukrainy*. While this publication regularly reports on new postmarks and provides revised information, quite a number of commemorative postmarks have never been recorded. Consequently, this is not a completely dependable source of information.

Finally, the problem in finalizing a complete list of commemorative postmarks has been further complicated by the proliferation of many unsanctioned (not accepted) designs and subjects and the many private and club issues (especially from the period 1992-1995). The ultimate strategy has been to try to authenticate their legitimacy and status.

The title of this article is “Ukrainian Commemorative Postmarks”. A commemorative postmark is usually always a “pictorial” postmark. The use of the term “pictorial” denotes that the postmark carries its own unique design with appropriate wording, which is different from CDS cancels² as found in all parts of the world and which are used on a day to day basis for the business of canceling the pre-payment of postage (both domestic and international).

The purpose of pictorial postmarks is to commemorate a specific event or anniversary and they are usually issued for a single day. Depending on the event, the postmark could be used over a few days, for example, for a meeting or a festival, or even a period of say a week, for example a philatelic exhibition or Stamp Week. Pictorial postmarks generally have a fixed date³ within the design (single date or multiple dates). They also appear with variable dates⁴ (the canceller has a facility to manually change the dates [day, month, year]). Technically, all pictorial postmarks are used for canceling the pre-payment of postage (both domestic and international).

This article will appear in a number of parts. This first part is dedicated to “fixed date” commemorative postmarks and lists all official postmarks issued and sanctioned by Ukraine Post for use within Ukraine. It also includes Special event (“S”) postmarks that were issued for various international philatelic events.

The next part of this article will list all the “variable date” commemorative postmarks issued in Ukraine as well as those issued for Special events. This particular part will also summarize

and evaluate all the official commemorative postmarks issued for the period 1992-1999. Future parts of this article will list all fixed and variable date postmarks by Oblast of origin; a listing and an analysis of non-approved, private, and bogus postmarks, forgeries, varieties, and reworked Soviet postmarks; and first day of issue (FDI) postmark cancellations.

This article will not include any discussion on meter cancels, slogan cancels, postage paid imprints (including motifs and logos), nor any circular date stamp cancels, or postmarks of other countries (e.g., Austria). Unfortunately, due to space limitations, I am unable to reproduce any illustrations of commemorative pictorial postmarks. However, I hope in the future to prepare a private listing that will illustrate all commemorative and FDI pictorial postmarks.

For simplicity and consistency I have used a common date format rather than the varieties of dates that actually appear on the postmarks. Therefore, dates such as 9.4.96, 9.IV.96, 09.04.1996, 9 êâ³ðâíü 96, will always appear as 9.04.1996 (date, month, year). The descriptions provided are also abbreviated in order to save space and provide consistency of description.

In February 1997 Ukraine Post released a document titled “Provisional Policy in Respect of Special Cancellation Stamps”,⁵ outlining its policy, requirements, and restrictions related to the style and use of special cancellation stamps (read as commemorative postmarks). A number of these policies have already been discussed. Other pertinent points of specific interest are :

1. “The total quantity of special cancellation stamps is determined by necessity but should not exceed 30 per year (of which 5 are intended to be in reserve)”. Needless to say, this is definitely not the case, as the number of commemorative postmarks issued each year far exceeds the prescribed quantities. To date I have not come across any new information to say that this is still not the policy of Ukraine Post.
2. “No more than two styles of lettering may be used for the text inscribed on the stamp”.
3. “The production of the special cancellation stamp is the responsibility of the publishing house *Marka Ukrainy*”.
4. “The entire text of the special cancellation stamp is to be written in the Ukrainian language”. Of course this does not apply to the three early postmarks that were in the Russian language (numbers 20, 79, and 85) nor to Special event

postmarks that carry both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian text.

5. “Depending on the location in which it is issued, the following shall be indicated on the special cancellation stamp: in oblast centers – the name of the city, the name of the postal communications firm (branch or district office of the firm), name of the oblast; in rural locations – the name of the population center in which the communications branch is located, the name of the district and oblast. The following abbreviations are allowed on special cancellation stamps: “RVZ” – Raion Center of Communications; “VZ” – Local Center of Communications (local post office); “obl” – oblast; “r-n” – raion; “m” – misto (town)”.

6. “Stamps withdrawn from circulation and foreign stamps are not to be cancelled”.

7. “When correspondence is submitted by the sender on the next or subsequent days after the conduct of the special cancellation...all outgoing correspondence in such cases which bears the imprint of a special cancellation stamp is also to be stamped with an ordinary date stamp (CDS) at the postal communications firm responsible for conducting the special cancellation...The imprint of the date stamp should not overlap the imprint of the special cancellation stamp or the postage stamp which it cancels”. Unfortunately this is not always the case, and has been the subject of an article in *Halfil Visnyk* number 27.

8. “Special cancellations are treated as an additional service and incur a charge in accordance with tariffs which are calculated according to net cost”. This policy is something foreign to us here in Australia where the ‘application’ of commemorative postmarks is done freely.

9. “The used special cancellation hand-stamp (canceller) shall bear an inscription and be retained for preservation within *Ukrposhta* for future transfer to the museum of postal history of Ukraine”. It is interesting to ponder whether Ukraine Post has “all” the postmarks it has released since 14 March 1992 and whether they intend releasing a comprehensive list with illustrations.

In the following table, “P” refers to the postmark numbering system while “S” refers to Special event postmarks⁶. The integrity of this list is based on “date order”. Most postmarks carry a single date but many carry dates of a particular period. All dates appear within the canceller design.

The name of the oblast of origin and name of the issuing post office⁷ are listed in alphabetical order if two or more postmarks were issued on the same day. This is followed by a brief description of the commemorative postmark.

The following “notes” should be read in conjunction with the respective cancels in the fixed date postmark list:

- 20 – Russian language text only
- 27 – figurine design
- 28 – instruments design
- 29 – pen and book design
- 79 – Russian language text only
- 85 – Russian language text only
- 150 – large size
- 151 – small size
- 180 – without a Trident
- 193 – without a Trident
- 226 – without the name “Ukraine”
- 273 – there were separate individual cancellers for each day.

1. A commemorative pictorial postmark is a cancel that carries its own unique design with appropriate wording. The use of the word pictorial denotes an artistic design within the body of the canceller.

2. CDS – circular date stamp, without any design or descriptive text. For Ukraine, these cancels carry the country name, issuing post office, oblast, and abbreviated date with time.

3. Fixed date postmarks are also known as temporary pictorial postmarks. They can be used for a single day *or*, for a limited time (2 days, 1 week). They have a fixed date within the body of the canceller. After use, they are removed from circulation.

4. Variable date postmarks are also known as permanent pictorial postmarks. They can be available for everyday use *or*, are used on a common date once a year *or*, used for a regular yearly event. They have a variable date facility. They may be removed from circulation at the discretion of Ukraine Post.

5. “Provisional Policy in Respect of Special Cancellation Stamps” (Approved by the Director-General of UOPZ Ukrposhta, M.N. Homon, 21 February 1997. *The Southern Collector* Vol. 5, No. 2 (17), April-June 1999: 28-29.

6. Postmark S4 is missing from this “fixed date” list as it is in fact a “variable date” postmark.

7. I have substituted ÌÏØÒÀÌÒ with the abbreviation GPO (General Post Office) throughout the list.

P	S	199□	Oblast	Post Office	Description
1	---	14.3.92	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	First Convention of the Union of Philatelists of Ukraine
2	---	18-21.3.92	Poltava	Poltava□20	□M. Lysenko□ All-Ukrainian Pianist□s Conference
3	---	18-22.3.92	Poltava	Poltava GPO	M. Lysenko □ 150 Years
4	---	22.3.92	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	M. Lysenko □ 150 Years
5	---	22.3.92	Poltava	v. Hrinke	M. Lysenko □ 150 Years
6	---	12.4.92	Zhytomyr	Zhytomyr GPO	Year of the Cosmos, S. Korolov Museum
7	---	19-26.4.92	Odesa	Odesa GPO	□Olympsport □ 92□ International Philatelic Exhibition
8	---	19-21.6.92	Poltava	Poltava GPO	All-Ukrainian M. Lysenko Festival in Poltava
9	---	21-23.6.92	Poltava	Poltava GPO	Yu. Kondratiuk □ 95 Years
10	---	2.8.92	Kyiv	Kyiv GPO	First International Collectors Conference
11	---	9-14.8.92	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Practitioners,
12	---	21-24.8.92	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	World Forum of Ukrainians
13	---	24.8.92	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Ukrainian Independence □ First Anniversary
14	---	24.8.92	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Unveiling of the T. Shevchenko Monument
15	---	27.8.92	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Reburial of the Remains of Cardinal Y. Slipyi
16	---	30.8.92	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Centenary of Opening of the Kherson Museum Exposition
17	S 1	18-19.9.92	Austria	Vienna	Society of Ukrainian Philatelists in Austria
18	---	20.9.92	Lviv	Chervonohrad VZ	Krystonopil (Chervonohrad) □ 300 Years
19	---	1-4.10.92	Lviv	Lviv GPO	2 nd All-Ukrainian Cultural Festival □Vyvykh-92□
20	---	9.10.92	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Letter Writing Week
21	---	14.10.92	Lviv	Lviv GPO	UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) □ 50 Years
22	---	18.10.92	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	First World Conference of Ukrainian Lawyers
23	---	26-30.10.92	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	International Archaeological Congress
24	---	19-21.11.92	Lviv	Lviv GPO	2 nd Heraldic Conference
25	---	3.12.92	Poltava	Poltava□3	H. Skovoroda □ 270 Years
26	---	7.12.92	Lviv	Lviv GPO	O. Stepaniv-Dashkevych □ 100 Years
27	---	9.12.92	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	First National Philatelic Exhibition □Ukrainica□
28	---	10.12.92	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	First National Philatelic Exhibition □Ukrainica□
29	---	15.12.92	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	First National Philatelic Exhibition □Ukrainica□
1993					
30	---	7-9.4.93	Rivne	Rivne GPO	Magdeburg Law in Rivne □ 500 Years
31	---	18.4.93	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Easter
32	---	21-23.5.93	Donetsk	Donetsk GPO	2 nd Congress of Heraldist□s of Ukraine, □Donetsk -93□
33	---	28.5.93	Cherkasy	Cherkasy GPO	Koliivshchyna Uprising □ 225 Years
34	---	11.6.93	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	UN-UKRAPHILA-93, Declaration of Human Rights
35	---	12.6.93	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	UN-UKRAPHILA-93, Day of Ukraine
36	---	13.6.93	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Sevastopol City Day
37	---	13.6.93	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	UN-UKRAPHILA-93, Day of Austria
38	---	16-19.7.93	Rivne	Dubno RVZ	□Taras Bulba□ Festival of Rock and Pop Music
39	---	21.7.93	Lviv	Lviv GPO	□Karpaty□ Football Club □ 30 Years
40	---	28.7.93	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Flag Raising □Slav□tych□
41	---	8-9.8.93	Lviv	Lviv GPO	PLAST, International Jubilee Jamboree □ 80 Years
42	---	17.8.93	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	First World Hutsul Congress
43	---	20-22.8.93	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Prosvita Society Jubilee Conference
44	---	22.8.93	Lviv	Turka RVZ	Unveiling of the T. Shevchenko Monument
45	---	27.8.93	Volyn	Luts'k GPO	Opening of the L. Ukrainka Volyn State University
46	---	2.9.93	Sumy	Krolevets VZ	Liberation of Krolevets from German Fascist Invaders □ 50
47	---	2.9.93	Sumy	Shostka VZ	Liberation from Fascist Invaders □ 50 Years
48	---	2.9.93	Sumy	Sumy GPO	Liberation from Fascist Invaders □ 50 Years
49	---	3.9.93	Sumy	Bilopillia	Liberation from German Fascist Invaders □ 50 Years
50	---	3-7.9.93	Donetsk	Horlivka GPO	Liberation of Horlivka from German Fascist Invaders □ 50
51	---	6.9.93	Sumy	Konotop VZ	Liberation from German Fascist Invaders □ 50 Years

P	S		Oblast	Post Office	Description
52	---	8.9.93	Donetsk	Donetsk GPO	Liberation of Donbas □ 50 Years
53	---	12.9.93	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Artificial Famine in Ukraine □ 60 Years
54	---	14-15.9.93	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Lviv Museum of History □ 100 Years
55	---	16.9.93	Sumy	Romny	Liberation from German Fascist Invaders □ 50 Years
56	---	23.9.93	Donetsk	Komsomolsk VZ	Great Anadol Forest Preserve □ 150 Years
57	---	23.9.93	Poltava	Poltava GPO	Liberation of Poltava from Fascist Invaders □ 50 Years
58	---	30.9.93	Poltava	Poltava GPO	V. Kholodna □ 100 Years
59	---	4-10.10.93	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Letter Writing Week
60	---	9.10.93	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Letter Writing Week
61	---	9.10.93	Lviv	Lviv GPO	M. Panchyshyn □ 50 Year Commemoration
62	---	14.10.93	Zaporizhia	Zaporizhia GPO	Liberation of Zaporizhia from Fascist Invaders □ 50 Years
63	---	29.10.93	Donetsk	Donetsk□48	Architectural Institute □ 50 Years
64	---	29.10.93	Kyiv	Bila Tserkva VZ	Bila Tserkva Postal Services □ 290 Years
65	---	1.11.93	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	ZUNR □ 75 Years
66	---	1.11.93	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Proclamation of ZUNR □ 75 Years
67	---	4-5.11.93	Lviv	Lviv GPO	3 rd Heraldic Conference
68	---	6.11.93	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Liberation of Kyiv from German Fascist Invaders □ 50 Years
69	S 2	12-14.11.93	Germany	Munich	□Ukraina-93□ Philatelic Exhibition
70	---	20.11.93	Lviv	Lviv GPO	First ZUNR Postage Stamps □ 75 Years
71	---	21.11.93	Lviv	Zolochiv RVZ	Unveiling of the M. Shashkevych Monument
72	---	1.12.93	Poltava	Poltava GPO	P. & H. Maiboroda □ Birth Anniversaries
73	---	8.12.93	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Prosvita Society □ 125 Years
74	---	11.12.93	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Shevchenko Scientific Society □ 120 Years
1994					
75	---	7.1.94	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Christmas
76	---	7-9.1.94	Rivne	Rivne GPO	Christmas
77	---	18.1.94	Lviv	Lviv GPO	I. Trush □ 125 Years
78	---	22.1.94	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Proclamation of Independent Ukraine □ 75 Years
79	---	1.2.94	Donetsk	Horlivka VZ	□Kocheharka□ Newspaper □ 75 Years
80	---	2.2.94	Volyn	Luts'k GPO	Liberation of Luts'k from German Fascist Invaders □ 50 Years
81	---	4.2.94	Lviv	Drohobych RVZ	Yu. Drohobych □ 500 Years
82	---	11.2.94	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Sokol Society □ 100 Years
83	---	12.2.94	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Flag Raising □Luts'k□
84	---	19.2.94	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Yu. Kulchynskiy □ 300 Years
85	---	24-25.2.94	Donetsk	Horlivka VZ	International Scientific Conference, N. Krupskoi □ 125 Years
86	---	17.3.94	Zakarpattia	Khust RVZ	A. Voloshyn □ 120 Years
87	---	29.3.94	Lviv	Lviv GPO	□Ruska Besida□ Theatre □ 130 Years
88	---	30.3.94	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	M. Barabashov □ 100 Years
89	---	10.4.94	Odesa	Odesa GPO	Liberation of Odesa from Fascist Invaders □ 50 Years
90	---	15.4.94	Lviv	Lviv GPO	T. Kopystynskiy □ 150 Years
91	---	1.5.94	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Easter
92	---	1.5.94	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Easter
93	---	4-8.5.94	Donetsk	Donetsk GPO	5 th International Children's Festival
94	---	9.5.94	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Liberation of Sevastopol from Fascist Invaders - 50 Years
95	---	23.5.94	Donetsk	Horlivka VZ	P. Horlov □ 155 Years
96	---	28-29.5.94	Chernihiv	Baturyn VZ	I. Mazepa □ 350 Years
97	---	1.6.94	Volyn	Luts'k GPO	□I. Stravinsky□ International Classical Music Festival
98	---	2.6.94	Poltava	Poltava GPO	Yu. Timoshenko □ 75 Years
99	---	6-10.6.94	Kharkiv	Kharkiv□77	Interplanetary Physics Jubilee Conference
100	---	12.6.94	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Sevastopol City Day
101	---	12.6.94	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Unveiling of the M. Hrushevskiy Monument
102	---	13.6.94	Ivano-	Kobaky VZ	M. Cheremshyna □ 120 Years

P	S		Oblast	Post Office	Description
103	---	16.6.94	Volyn	Lutsk GPO	Volyn Ethnographic Museum □ 65 Years
104	---	26.6.94	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Flag Raising □Donetsk□
105	---	6.7.94	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Flag Raising □Hetman Sahaidachnyi□
106	---	6.7.94	Volyn	Kovel□8	Liberation of Kovel from Fascist Invaders □ 50 Years
107	---	10.7.94	Volyn	Lutsk GPO	L. Ukrainka Literary Memorial Museum □ 45 Years
108	---	14.7.94	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Lviv Football □ 100 Years
109	---	17.7.94	Lviv	Sambir RVZ	UHVR (Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council) □ 50 Years
110	---	21.7.94	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Flag Raising □CKP-112□
111	---	21.7.94	Volyn	Lutsk GPO	Liberation of Volyn Oblast from Fascist Invaders □ 50 Years
112	---	27.7.94	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Liberation of Ivano-Frankivsk from Fascist Invaders □ 50
113	---	5.8.94	Kharkiv	Chuhuv□3	I. Repin □ 150 Years
114	---	5.8.94	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	I. Repin □ 150 Years
115	---	8.8.94	Sumy	Shostka VZ	P. Kulish □ 175 Years
116	---	8.8.94	Zakarpattia	Volovets RVZ	L. Demian □ 100 Years
117	---	20.8.94	Lviv	Yavoriv VZ	J. Lupa Commemorative
118	---	24.8.94	Ivano-	Tysmenytsia VZ	Tysmenytsia □ 850 Years
119	---	28.8.94	Donetsk	Donetsk GPO	Donetsk □ 125 Years
120	---	29.8.94	Lviv	Radekhiv VZ	M. Tarnavskiy □ 125 Years
121	---	2.9.94	Lviv	Brody VZ	J. Rot □ 100 Years
122	---	2.9.94	Odesa	Odesa GPO	Odesa □ 200 Years
123	---	8-10.9.94	Zhytomyr	Zhytomyr GPO	Magdeburg Law in Zhytomyr □ 550 Years
124	---	9.9.94	Poltava	Poltava GPO	I. Kotliarevskiy □ 225 Years
125	---	11.9.94	Sumy	Krasnopil VZ	P. Hrabovskiy □ 130 Years
126	---	14.9.94	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	International Remembrance Day of the Fallen
127	---	14.9.94	Ivano-	v. Yavoriv	S. Korpaniuk □ 100 Years
128	---	23-24.9.94	Poltava	Poltava GPO	Operation □Frantic□ □ 50 Years
129	---	24.9.94	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Taras Shevchenko University of Kyiv
130	---	24.9.94	Ternopil	Zboriv RVZ	R. Kupchynskiy □ 100 Years
131	---	25.9.94	Ternopil	Ternopil GPO	Ternopil City Day
132	---	8.10.94	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Liberation of Ukraine from Fascist Invaders □ 50 Years
133	---	9.10.94	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	World Postal Day
134	---	9.10.94	Zakarpattia	Uzhhorod GPO	Uzhhorod □ 1100 Years
135	---	17-24.10.94	Lviv	Lviv□13	Lviv Polytechnic Institute □ 150 Years
136	---	25.10.94	Sumy	Hlukhiv VZ	Hlukhiv Pedagogical Institute □ 120 Years
137	---	28.10.94	Zakarpattia	Uzhhorod GPO	Liberation of Carpatho-Ukraine from Fascist Invaders □ 50
138	---	1-5.11.94	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Ukraine versus Serbia Chess Tournament
139	---	4.11.94	Sumy	Lebedyn VZ	P. Rybalko □ 100 Years
140	---	10-12.11.94	Lviv	Lviv GPO	4 th Heraldic Conference
141	---	26.11.94	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	I. Papanin □ 100 Years
142	---	27.11.94	Donetsk	Donetsk GPO	Association of Writers of Ukraine □ 70 Years
143	---	19.12.94	Donetsk	Donetsk GPO	Donetsk Oblast Ethnographic Museum □ 70 Years
144	---	22.12.94	Chernihiv	Chernihiv GPO	D. Samoilovych □ 250 Years
1995					
145	---	2.1.95	Lviv	Lviv GPO	M. Dolnytska □ 100 Years
146	---	7.1.95	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Christmas
147	---	15.1.95	Volyn	Lutsk GPO	A. Lazarchuk □ 125 Years
148	---	30.1.95	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Ukrainian Philatelist Monthly Journal □ 70 Years
149	---	2.2.95	Ternopil	Hrymailiv VZ	I. Puliui □ 150 Years
150	---	4-11.2.95	Crimea	Livadiia VZ	Yalta Conference (Large) □ 50 Years
151	---	4-11.2.95	Crimea	Livadiia VZ	Yalta Conference (Small) □ 50 Years
152	---	20.2.95	Ternopil	Kremenets□1	U. Samchuk □ 90 Years
153	---	27.2.95	Zakarpattia	Yasinia VZ	S. Klocharuk □ 100 Years

P	S		Oblast	Post Office	Description
154	---	4.3.95	Lviv	Yavoriv PO	M. Verbytskyi, □ Ukraine Is Not Yet □□□□□□□□ □ 180
155	---	9.3.95	Volyn	Lutsk GPO	Unveiling of the T. Shevchenko Monument
156	---	19.3.95	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	M. Rylskyi □ 100 Years
157	---	18.4.95	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Yu. Shkrumeliak □ 100 Years
158	---	23.4.95	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Easter
159	---	23.4.95	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Easter
160	---	23.4.95	Poltava	Zinkiv RVZ	H. Tiutiunyk □ 75 Years
161	---	29.4.95	Lviv	Balychi VZ	M. Mentsinsky □ 120 Years
162	---	1.5.95	Zakarpattia	Uzhhorod GPO	Carpatho-Ukraine Postage Stamps □ 50 Years
163	---	7.5.95	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Radio □ 100 Years
164	---	7.5.95	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Radio, 1895-1995
165	---	9.5.95	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945 □ 50 Years
166	---	9.5.95	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	Victory □ 50 Years
167	---	9.5.95	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Victory in the Great Patriotic War □ 50 Years
168	---	15.5.95	Kharkiv	Dvorichna RVZ	I. Mechnikov □ 150 Years
169	---	15.5.95	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	I. Mechnikov □ 150 Years
170	---	19.5.95	Ternopil	Vyshnivets VZ	□Zarvanytsia-95□ Religious Festival
171	---	27.5.95	Lviv	Lviv□53	Electro-Technic Communication □ 50 Years
172	---	28.5.95	Ternopil	Ternopil GPO	Unveiling of the I. Franko Monument
173	---	4.6.95	Cherkasy	Khorun-Shevchenkivskiy	National Dancing Celebration, V. Avramenko □ 100 Years
174	---	14.6.95	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Sevastopol City Day
175	---	16-22.6.95	Crimea	Artek	□Artek□ International Children□s Centre □ 70 Years
176	---	29.6.95	Zakarpattia	Uzhhorod GPO	Zakarpattia Unification Conference □ 50 Years
177	---	1.7.95	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Dnister Bank □ 100 Years
178	---	8.7.95	Zakarpattia	Velyki Komiaty VZ	J. Borshosh-Kumiatskyi □ 90 Years
179	---	26.7.95	Poltava	Poltava GPO	Poltava Post □ 275 Years
180	---	28.7.95	Cherkasy	Khorun-Shevchenkivskiy	Battle of Khorsun Historical Museum □ 50 Years
181	---	7.8.95	Lviv	Shchyrets VZ	O. Kurylas □ 125 Years
182	---	17-27.8.95	Poltava	Velyki Sorochyntsi	Sorochyntsi Fair
183	---	22.8.95	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	Malysheva Plant □ 100 Years
184	---	24.8.95	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	O. Dovbush Commemorative, 1745-1995
185	---	24.8.95	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Unveiling of the I. Franko Monument
186	---	24.8.95	Ivano-	Kosmach VZ	O. Dovbush □ 250 Years
187	---	2.9.95	Poltava	Poltava GPO	S. Velychko □ 325 Years
188	---	15-17.9.95	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	Kharkiv Zoo □ 100 Years
189	---	15-17.9.95	Luhansk	Luhansk GPO	Luhansk □ 200 Years
190	---	16.9.95	Ternopil	Buchach RVZ	Buchach Gymnasium □ 100 Years
191	---	16.9.95	Ternopil	Ternopil□1	Ternopil City Day
192	---	22-24.9.95	Chernihiv	Nizhen□2	Nizhen Pedagogical Institute □ 175 Years
193	---	23.9.95	Cherkasy	Chyhyryn VZ	B. Khmelnytskyi Conference □ 400 Years
194	---	23.9-1.10.95	Lviv	Lviv GPO	3 rd National Philatelic Exhibition □Svitova Ukrainica-95□
195	---	24.9.95	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Lviv City Day
196	---	24.9.95	Ternopil	Pidhaitsi RVZ	Pidhaitsi □ 550 Years
197	---	26.9.95	Lviv	Lviv□57	State Forestry University □ 50 Years
198	---	28.9.95	Zakarpattia	Uzhhorod GPO	Zakarpattia Library □ 50 Years
199	---	29.9.95	Kirovohrad	Khutir Nadiia VZ	I. Karpenko-Karyi □ 150 Years
200	---	4.10.95	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi GPO	Yu. Fedkovych Chernivtsi University □ 120 Years
201	---	8.10.95	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	National Medical Academy □ 50 Years
202	---	9.10.95	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	World Postal Day
203	---	15.10.95	Ternopil	Ostrivets VZ	V. Hzhyskyi □ 100 Years
204	---	16.10.95	Sumy	Hlukhiv VZ	M. Berezovskyi □ 250 Years
205	---	18.10.95	Zakarpattia	Uzhhorod GPO	Uzhhorod University □ 50 Years

P	S		Oblast	Post Office	Description
206	S 3	31.10-3.11.95	Germany	Munich	□Ukraina-95□ Philatelic Exhibition
207	---	14.11.95	Luhansk	Luhansk□55	Luhansk Machine Tool Factory □ 200 Years
208	---	19.11.95	Lviv	Lviv GPO	K. Hrynevychyeva □ 120 Years
209	---	25.12.95		Dnipropetrovsk GPO	Dnipropetrovsk Centre of Communications □ 90 Years
210	---	26.12.95	Chernihiv	Berezna VZ	H. Verovka □ 100 Years
211	---	27.12.95	Cherkasy	Chyhyryn VZ	B. Khmelnytskyi □ 400 Years
1996					
212	---	1.1.96	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	V. Kasian □ 100 Years
213	---	6.1.96	Kyiv	Pereiaslav-Khmelnytskyi	T. Shevchenko□s □Zapovit□ □ 150 Years
214	---	7.1.96	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Christmas
215	---	7.1.96	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Christmas
216	---	15.1.96	Volyn	Lutsk□25	A. Krymskyi □ 125 Years
217	---	12.2.96	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	L. Martovych □ 125 Years
218	---	23.2.96		Dnipropetrovsk GPO	Dnipropetrovsk Radio □ 70 Years
219	---	25.2.96	Volyn	Lutsk□25	L. Ukrainka □ 125 Years
220	---	25.2.96	Zhytomyr	Novohrad-Volynskyi	L. Ukrainka □ 125 Years
221	---	28.2.96	Zakarpattia	Uzhhorod GPO	L. Bachynskyi □ 100 Years
222	---	24.3.96	Kharkiv	Kharkiv□1	K. Shulzhenko □ 90 Years
223	---	1.4.96	Odesa	Odesa GPO	Day of Humour
224	---	5.4.96	Ternopil	Ternopil□1	V. Pylypchuk □ 125 Years
225	---	7.4.96	Lviv	Lviv GPO	I. Svientsitskyi □ 120 Years
226	---	9.4.96	Crimea	Yalta□37	A. Chekov Memorial Museum □ 75 Years
227	---	13.4.96	Lviv	Lviv GPO	L. Gets □ 100 Years
228	---	14.4.96	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Easter
229	---	14.4.96	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Easter
230	---	15.4.96	Donetsk	Yenakieve VZ	H. Berehovyi □ 75 Years
231	---	15.4.96	Poltava	Fedorivka VZ	H. Berehovyi □ 75 Years
232	---	21-23.4.96	Zakarpattia	Uzhhorod GPO	Uzhhorod Union □ 350 Years
233	---	26.4.96	Kyiv	Slavutych MVZ	Chornobyl Catastrophe □ 10 Years
234	---	9.5.96	Ternopil	Monastyriska RVZ	V. Hnatiuk □ 125 Years
235	---	14.5.96	Ivano-	Rusiv VZ	V. Stefanyk □ 125 Years
236	---	15.5.96	Donetsk	Donetsk GPO	Donetsk Technical University □ 75 Years
237	---	15.5.96	Luhansk	Luhansk□58	Luhansk Rail Centenary
238	---	22.5.96	Cherkasy	Kaniv VZ	Burial of T. Shevchenko □ 135 Years
239	---	25.5.96	Kharkiv	Valky RVZ	Valky □ 350 Years
240	---	2.6.96	Crimea	Yevpatoriia□16	110 Years Children□s Health Resort, 60 Years Children□s
241	---	15.6.96	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Sevastopol City Day
242	---	25.6.96	Lviv	Lviv GPO	I. Krypiakievych □ 110 Years
243	---	6.7.96	Lviv	Lviv GPO	I. Tyktor □ 100 Years
244	---	17.7.96	Lviv	Lviv GPO	F. Kolessa □ 125 Years
245	---	17.7.96	Zhytomyr	Malyn VZ	M. Myklukho-Maklai □ 150 Years
246	---	28.7.96	Lviv	Lviv GPO	V. Kypriian □ 100 Years
247	---	9.8.96	Lviv	Lviv GPO	O. Tysovskyi □ 110 Years
248	---	16-24.8.96	Zakarpattia	Uzhhorod□5	First All-Ukrainian Scouting Jamboree
249	---	18.8.96	Khmelnytskyi	Medzhybizh VZ	Medzhybizh Fortress □ 850 Years
250	---	19.8.96	Ivano-	Dolyna RVZ	Ya. Lopatynskyi □ 125 Years
251	---	23.8.96	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Meeting for the 5 th Anniversary of Independence
252	---	24.8.96	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Day of Independence
253	---	24.8.96	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Ivano-Frankivsk City Day
254	---	25.8.96	Donetsk	Donetsk GPO	Donbas □ 275 Years
255	---	2.9.96	Odesa	Odesa GPO	Odesa City Day
256	---	7.9.96	Donetsk	Artemivsk RVZ	Artemivsk □ 425 Years

P	S		Oblast	Post Office	Description
257	---	14.9.96	Sumy	Romny VZ	Romny □ 900 Years
258	---	14-15.9.96	Luhansk	Alchevsk VZ	Alchevsk Metallurgical Plant □ 100 Years
259	---	15.9.96	Volyn	Kamin-Kashyrskiy RVZ	Kamin-Kashyrskiy □ 800 Years
260	---	19.9.96	Cherkasy	Uman RVZ	Sofiivka Dendrological Park □ 200 Years
261	---	21.9.96	Lviv	Drohobych RVZ	Magdeburg Law in Drohobych □ 500 Years
262	---	22.9.96	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Lviv City Day
263	---	27.9.96	Ternopil	Romanivka VZ	T. Boichuk □ 100 Years
264	S 5	27.9-7.10.96	Turkey	Istanbul	□ Istanbul-96 □ Philatelic Exhibition, 64 th FIP Congress
265	---	29.9.96	Kyiv	Kyiv □ 1	M. Hrushevskiy □ 130 Years
266	---	30.9.96	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Ya. Barnych □ 100 Years
267	---	2.10.96	Crimea	Sevastopol □ 11	Biological Institute of the Southern Seas
268	---	3.10.96	Sumy	Krasnopil VZ	A. Shamrai □ 100 Years
269	---	6-10.10.96	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Union of Brest □ 400 Years
270	---	6-12.10.96	Crimea	Sevastopol □ 11	Letter Writing Week
271	---	6-12.10.96	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	Letter Writing Week
272	---	6 to 12.10.96	Luhansk	Luhansk □ 55	Letter Writing Week
273	---	8.10.96	Cherkasy	Krasenivka VZ	I. Pidubnyi □ 125 Years
274	---	8.10.96	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	I. Bilykovskiy □ 150 Years
275	---	20.10.96	Khmelnyskyi	Polonne RVZ	Polonne □ 1000 Years
276	---	22-24.10.96	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	Kharkiv Art Institute
277	---	27.10.96	Ternopil	Pochaiv VZ	Visit of T. Shevchenko □ 150 Years
278	---	14.11.96	Chernihiv	Chernihiv GPO	Chernihiv Museum of History □ 100 Years
279	---	21-24.11.96	Kyiv	Kyiv □ 1	Union of Brest □ 400 Years
280	---	23.11.96	Kyiv	Kyiv □ 1	1 st Ukrainian Antarctic Expedition
281	---	23.11.96	Zhytomyr	Zhytomyr □ 14	V. Kosenko □ 100 Years
282	---	1.12.96	Donetsk	Mariupol MVZ	Azov Shipping Company □ 125 Years
283	---	6.12.96	Crimea	Sevastopol □ 11	5 th Anniversary Rebirth of Armed Forces
284	---	6.12.96	Kyiv	Kyiv □ 1	Ukrainian Armed Forces Day
285	---	14.12.96	Poltava	Poltava GPO	M. Yaroshenko □ 150 Years
286	---	25.12.96	Poltava	Poltava GPO	V. Korolenko, Remembrance Day
287	---	31.12.96	Kyiv	Kyiv □ 1	P. Mohyla □ 400 Years
1997					
288	---	5.1.97	Sumy	Sumy □ 30	A. Shablenko □ 125 Years
289	---	7.1.97	Crimea	Sevastopol □ 11	Christmas
290	---	7.1.97	Crimea	Simferopol GPO	Christmas
291	---	7.1.97	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Christmas
292	---	11.1.97	Lviv	Stryi RVZ	V. Nahirnyi □ 150 Years
293	---	12.1.97	Zhytomyr	Zhytomyr □ 14	S. Korolov □ 90 Years
294	---	24.1.97	Donetsk	Donetsk GPO	Donetsk Metallurgical Plant □ 125 Years
295	---	2.2.97	Kyiv	Kyiv □ 1	Ye. Malaniuk □ 100 Years
296	---	7.2.97	Kyiv	Kyiv □ 46	Kyiv College of Communications □ 50 Years
297	---	13.2.97	Donetsk	Mariupol VZ	Mariupol Metallurgical Plant □ 100 Years
298	---	24.2.97	Ternopil	Pidvolochysk VZ	M. Buchynskiy □ 150 Years
299	---	4.3.97	Zhytomyr	Zhytomyr □ 14	V. Vekslera □ 90 Years
300	---	17.3.97	Ivano-	Kalush RVZ	O. Babii □ 100 Years
301	---	17.3.97	Kyiv	Kyiv □ 1	F. Vovk □ 150 Years
302	---	18.4.97	Donetsk	Sloviansk RVZ	□ Sviati Hori □ Sanatorium □ 75 Years
303	---	23.4.97	Zakarpattia	Mizhhiria RVZ	V. Hrendzha-Donskyi □ 100 Years
304	---	24.4.97	Zakarpattia	Uzhhorod □ 5	O. Dukhnovych Dictionary □ 150 Years
305	---	27.4.97	Crimea	Sevastopol □ 11	Easter
306	---	27.4.97	Crimea	Simferopol GPO	Easter
307	---	27.4.97	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Easter

P	S		Oblast	Post Office	Description
308	---	28.4.97	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Operation □Visla□ □ 50 Years
309	---	17-24.5.97	Cherkasy	Cherkasy GPO	4 th National Philatelic Exhibition □Shevchenko□s Country□
310	---	30.5.97	Ivano-	Kalush RVZ	K. Malyska □ 125 Years
311	---	7.6.97	Chernihiv	Chernihiv GPO	Kyiv-Chernihiv-Moscow Postal Route □ 325 Years
312	---	8.6.97	Ternopil	Ternopil□1	O. Barvynskyi □ 100 Years
313	---	14.6.97	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Sevastopol City Day
314	---	15.6.97	Lviv	Truskavets MVZ	Truskavets Health Resort □ 170 Years
315	---	21.6.97	Poltava	Poltava GPO	Yu. Kondratiuk (O. Sharhei) □ 100 Years
316	---	27.6.97		Dnipropetrovsk GPO	First Trams in Dnipropetrovsk □ 100 Years
317	---	6.7.97	Ternopil	Terebovlia□1	Terebovlia □ 900 Years
318	---	14.7.97	Ivano-	Kolomyia RVZ	A. Babiuk (M. Irchan) □ 100 Years
319	---	18.7.97	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi GPO	Electric Transport in Chernivtsi □ 100 Years
320	---	21.7.97	Zhytomyr	Zhytomyr□14	O. Olzhych □ 90 Years
321	---	1-3.8.97	Zhytomyr	Novohrad-Volynskyi□8	Novohrad-Volynskyi □ 740 Years
322	---	2.9.97	Odesa	Odesa GPO	Odesa City Day
323	---	7.9.97	Donetsk	Yasynuvata RVZ	Yasynuvata □ 125 Years
324	---	9.9.97	Poltava	Poltava□20	I. Kotliarevskyi Museum
325	---	21.9.97	Chernihiv	Chernihiv GPO	Chernihiv City Day
326	---	21.9.97	Ivano-	Kalush RVZ	Kalush □ 560 Years
327	---	23.9.97	Donetsk	Donetsk GPO	M. Kurako □ 125 Years
328	---	23.9.97	Ternopil	Bila VZ	S. Krushelnytska □ 125 Years
329	---	25.9.97	Sumy	Sumy□30	I. Kharytonenko □ 175 Years
330	---	26.9.97	Zakarpattia	Rakhiv RVZ	Rakhiv □ 550 Years
331	---	28.9.97	Sumy	Sumy□30	M. Hrunskyi □ 125 Years
332	---	4.10.97	Lviv	Busk RVZ	Busk □ 900 Years
333	---	4.10.97	Lviv	Skole RVZ	Skole □ 600 Years
334	---	4-5.10.97	Chernihiv	Liubech VZ	Meeting of Rus Princes □ 900 Years
335	---	5-11.10.97	Chernihiv	Chernihiv GPO	Letter Writing Week
336	---	5-11.10.97	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Letter Writing Week
337	---	5-11.10.97	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Letter Writing Week
338	---	5-11.10.97	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	Letter Writing Week
339	---	11.10.97	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Postage Stamp Day
340	---	11.10.97	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	2 nd Convention of the Association of Philatelists of Ukraine
341	---	14.10.97	Crimea	Nikita VZ	□Nikita□ Botanical Gardens □ 185 Years
342	S 6	17-26.10.97	Russia	Moscow	□Moscow 97□ Philatelic Exhibition
343	---	19.10.97	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Biological Institute of the Southern Seas Aquarium □ 100
344	---	9.11.97	Ternopil	Berezhany□1	B. Lepkyi □ 125 Years
345	---	27.11.97	Donetsk	Yenakiieve GPO	Yenakiieva Metallurgical Plant □ 100 Years
346	---	3.12.97	Poltava	Chornukhy RVZ	H. Skovoroda □ 275 Years
347	---	3.12.97	Poltava	Yurky VZ	A. Holovko □ 100 Years
348	---	6.12.97	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi GPO	Joint Ukraine-USA Space, First Ukrainian in Space, L.
349	---	6.12.97	Chernivtsi	Khotyn RVZ	Joint Ukraine-USA Space, First Ukrainian in Space, L.
350	---	6.12.97	Lviv	Lviv GPO	K. Pankivskyi □ 100 Years
351	---	9.12.97	Zhytomyr	Zhytomyr□14	B. Tyna □ 100 Years
352	---	31.12.97	Sumy	Vorozhba VZ	V. Krychevskyi □ 125 Years
353	---	31.12.97	Ternopil	Ternopil□1	V. Levytskyi □ 125 Years
1998					
354	---	7.1.98	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Christmas
355	---	7.1.98	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Christmas
356	---	7.1.98	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Christmas
357	---	10.2.98	Kharkiv	Bohodukhiv RVZ	V. Karazyn □ 225 Years
358	---	25.2.98	Lviv	Lviv GPO	First Printing in Ukraine □ 425 Years

P	S		Oblast	Post Office	Description
359	---	20.3.98	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi GPO	M. Marfiievych □ 100 Years
360	---	19.4.98	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi GPO	Easter
361	---	19.4.98	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Easter
362	---	19.4.98	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Easter
363	---	19.4.98	Kyiv	Borodianka RVZ	Easter
364	---	19.4.98	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Easter
365	---	28.4-3.5.98	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	5 th National Philatelic Exhibition □Ukrphilix-98□
366	---	29.4.98	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Raising of the Ukrainian Flag on the Black Sea Fleet □ 80
367	---	5.5.98	Cherkasy	Cherkasy GPO	First Steamboat on the Dnipro □ 175 Years
368	---	9-10.5.98	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi GPO	European Motocross Championships
369	---	11.5.98		Dnipropetrovsk GPO	I. Mechnikov Regional Hospital □ 200 Years
370	---	11-12.5.98	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	European Bank of Reconstruction and Development
371	---	12.5.98	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	M. Haidak □ 100 Years
372	S 7	13-21.5.98	Israel	Tel Aviv	□Israel-98□ Philatelic Exhibition
373	---	14-16.5.98	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	12 th International Beekeepers Congress □Apislavlia□
374	---	21-23.5.98	Kherson	Askaniia-Nova cmt	□Askaniia-Nova□ Biosphere Park □ 100 Years
375	---	22.5.98	Odesa	Odesa GPO	Odesa Central Post Office □ 100 Years
376	---	25.5.98	Cherkasy	Cherkasy GPO	Cherkasy Ethnographic Museum □ 80 Years
377	---	26.5.98	Cherkasy	Khorun-Shevchenkivskiyi	War of Liberation, B. Khmelnytsky - 350 Years
378	---	28.5.98	Odesa	Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiyi	Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiyi □ 2500 Years
379	S 8	29-31.5.98	Latvia	Riga	□Riga-98□ Philatelic Exhibition
380	---	4-5.6.98	Crimea	Foros VZ	Black Sea Nations Economic Summit
381	---	8.6.98	Ivano-	Kolomyia RVZ	Kolomyia Theatre □ 150 Years
382	---	14.6.98	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Sevastopol City Day
383	---	27-28.6.98	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi GPO	World Motocross Championships
384	---	1-6.7.98	Odesa	Odesa GPO	VIII International Festival of Arts
385	---	17.7.98	Ternopil	Buchach□2	Sh. Ahnon □ 110 Years
386	---	18-25.7.98	Odesa	Odesa GPO	71 st International Esperanto Congress
387	---	13.8.98	Chernihiv	Nizhen RVZ	Yu. Lysianskyi □ 225 Years
388	---	14.8.98	Kyiv	Pereiaslav-Khmelnytsky	V. Zabolotnyi □ 100 Years
389	---	23.8.98	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	Kharkiv City Day
390	---	23.8.98	Lviv	Lviv GPO	I. Boberskyi □ 125 Years
391	---	27-30.8.98	Poltava	Velyki Sorochyntsi VZ	Sorochyntsi Fair
392	---	2.9.98	Odesa	Odesa GPO	Odesa City Day
393	---	8.9.98	Volyn	Liuboml RVZ	N. Uzhvii □ 100 Years
394	---	9.9.98	Poltava	Poltava□20	I. Kotliarevskiyi□s □Eneid□ □ 200 Years
395	---	13.9.98	Donetsk	Mariupol MVZ	Mariupol □ 220 Years
396	---	13-27.9.98	Donetsk	Mariupol MVZ	□Velykyi Donbas 98□ Philatelic Exhibition
397	---	20.9.98	Ivano-	Halych RVZ	Halych □ 1100 Years
398	---	21.9.98	Chernihiv	Chernihiv GPO	Chernihiv City Day, Magdeburg Law □ 375 Years
399	---	30.9.98	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	Kharkiv Fire Brigade □ 175 Years
400	---	1.10.98	Luhansk	Luhansk□55	Luhansk State Pedagogical Institute □ 75 Years
401	---	4.10.98	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi GPO	Chernivtsi City Day, Town Hall □ 150 Years
402	---	4-10.10.98	Chernihiv	Chernihiv GPO	Letter Writing Week
403	---	4-10.10.98	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi GPO	Letter Writing Week
404	---	4-10.10.98	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Letter Writing Week
405	---	4-10.10.98	Donetsk	Donetsk GPO	Letter Writing Week
406	---	4-10.10.98	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Letter Writing Week
407	---	4-10.10.98	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	Letter Writing Week
408	---	4-10.10.98	Odesa	Odesa GPO	Letter Writing Week
409	---	10.10.98	Chernihiv	Oster VZ	Oster □ 900 Years
410	---	30.10-8.11.98	Lviv	Lviv GPO	□Halfil-98□ Philatelic Exhibition

P	S		Oblast	Post Office	Description
411	---	1.11.98	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Proclamation of ZUNR □ 80 Years
412	---	1.11.98	Ternopil	Ternopil□1	Proclamation of ZUNR □ 80 Years
413	---	12-15.11.98	Cherkasy	Cherkasy GPO	28 th International Men□s Powerlifting Championships
414	---	18-21.11.98	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	□Information & Communications-98□ Exhibition
415	---	25.11.98	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	National Academy of Education □ 80 Years
416	---	3.12.98	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	M. Koshkin □ 100 Years
417	---	5.12.98	Sumy	Bilopillia RVZ	O. Oles □ 120 Years
418	---	8.12.98	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Prosvita Society □ 130 Years
419	---	19.12.98	Ternopil	Ternopil□1	Unveiling of the M. Mykhalevych Monument
420	---	25.12.98	Lviv	Boryslav MVZ	S. Kovaliv □ 150 Years
1999					
421	---	7.1.99	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi GPO	Christmas
422	---	7.1.99	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Christmas
423	---	7.1.99	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Christmas
424	---	7.1.99	Kherson	Kherson GPO	Christmas
425	---	7.1.99	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Christmas
426	---	8.1.99	Mykolaiv	Mykolaiv GPO	Vice-Admiral S. Makarov □ 150 Years
427	---	11.1.99	Mykolaiv	Mykolaiv GPO	Mykolaiv City Post □ 120 Years
428	---	22.1.99	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Day of Ukrainian Reunification □ 80 Years
429	---	2.2.99	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	□Ukrposhta□ □ 5 Years
430	---	2.3.99	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	S. Aleichem □ 140 Years
431	---	4.3.99	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi VZ	V. Ivasiuk □ 50 Years
432	---	4.3.99	Chernivtsi	Kitsman VZ	V. Ivasiuk □ 50 Years
433	---	9.3.99	Cherkasy	Kaniv VZ	T. Shevchenko □ 185 Years
434	---	9.3.99	Cherkasy	Shevchenkove VZ	T. Shevchenko □ 185 Years
435	---	15.3.99	Zakarpattia	Khust VZ	Proclamation of Carpatho-Ukraine □ 60 Years
436	---	17.3.99	Zakarpattia	Khust VZ	A. Voloshyn □ 125 Years
437	S 9	19-24.3.99	Australia	Melbourne	□Australia-99□ Philatelic Exhibition
438	---	11.4.99	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Easter
439	---	11.4.99	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Easter
440	---	11.4.99	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Easter
441	---	12.4.99	Zhytomyr	Zhytomyr GPO	S. Korolov Cosmonaut Museum
442	---	20.4.99	Poltava	Poltava GPO	H. Hladkyi □ 150 Years
443	S 10	27.4.-4.5.99	Germany	Nuremberg	□IBRA□ Philatelic Exhibition
444	---	6.5.99	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Revival of Ukrainian Scouts PLAST in Ukraine □ 10 Years
445	---	13.5.99	Poltava	Poltava GPO	P. Myrnyi □ 150 Years
446	---	14-15.5.99	Lviv	Lviv GPO	6 th Conference of Central European Presidents
447	---	18.5.99		Dnipropetrovsk GPO	Dnipropetrovsk Museum of History □ 150 Years
448	---	20.5.99	Zhytomyr	Berdychiv□13	O. de Balzak □ 200 Years
449	---	22.5.99	Sumy	Lebedyn VZ	F. Krychevskiyi □ 120 Years
450	---	6.6.99	Cherkasy	Kamianka VZ	O. Pushkin & P. Tchaikovsky Literary Memorial Museum
451	---	6.6.99	Odesa	Odesa GPO	O. Pushkin □ 200 Years
452	---	13.6.99	Ivano-	Kobaky VZ	M. Cheremshyna □ 125 Years
453	---	14.6.99	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Sevastopol City Day
454	---	17.6.99		Dnipropetrovsk GPO	National Mining Academy □ 100 Years
455	---	18.6.99	Cherkasy	Kaniv VZ	T. Shevchenko Literary Memorial Museum □ 60 Years
456	---	22.6.99	Poltava	Hadiach VZ	O. Pchilka □ 150 Years
457	S 11	2-11.7.99	France	Paris	□Philex-France-99□ Philatelic Exhibition
458	---	10.7.99	Volyn	Kolodiazhne VZ	L. Ukrainka Literary Memorial Museum □ 50 Years
459	---	30.7.99	Zhytomyr	Novohrad-Volynskiyi□8	L. Ukrainka Literary Memorial Museum
460	---	1.8.99	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Ukrainian Navy
461	---	14.8.99	Poltava	Shyshaky VZ	Shyshaky □ 600 Years

P	S		Oblast	Post Office	Description
462	---	16.8.99	Cherkasy	Verkhniachka VZ	Verkhniachka Evaluation Station □ 100 Years
463	---	19.8.99	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Beekeeper□s Day
464	---	19-22.8.99	Poltava	Velyki Sorochyntsi VZ	Sorochyntsi Fair
465	---	21.8.99	Chernihiv	Novhorod-Siverskyi VZ	Novhorod-Siverskyi Principality □ 900 Years
466	---	21.8.99	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	M. Boholiubov □ 90 Years
467	S 12	21-30.8.99	China	Peking	□China-99□ Philatelic Exhibition
468	---	22.8.99	Ternopil	Zboriv□1	Battle at Zboriv □ 350 Years
469	---	23.8.99	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	Kharkiv City Day
470	---	24.8.99	Lviv	Zhydachiv VZ	I. Rakovskyi □ 125 Years
471	---	27.8.99	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	□Prominvestbank□ of Ukraine □ 7 Years
472	---	1.9.99	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi VZ	Children□s Art School □ 100 Years
473	---	2.9.99	Odesa	Odesa GPO	Odesa City Day, J. Deribas □ 250 Years
474	---	6.9.99	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	All Ukrainian Car Rally
475	---	9.9.99	Crimea	Artek	Youth Chess Olympiad
476	---	10.9.99	Ivano-	Kalush VZ	Magdeburg Law in Kalush □ 450 Years
477	---	16.9.99	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Taras Shevchenko University of Kyiv □ 165 Years
478	---	19.9.99	Volyn	Volodymyr-Volynskyi	Halych-Volyn Principality □ 800 Years
479	---	21.9.99	Chernihiv	Chernihiv GPO	Chernihiv City Day
480	---	21.9.99	Ivano-	Rohatyn VZ	Rohatyn □ 800 Years
481	---	21.9.99	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	National Museum of Ukrainian History □ 100 Years
482	---	24-25.9.99	Poltava	Poltava GPO	Poltava □ 1100 Years
483	---	26.9-1.10.99	Vinnytsia	Vinnytsia□1	International Conference on Space Objects
484	---	27.9.99	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Tourism Day
485	---	3.10.99	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi VZ	Chernivtsi City Day
486	---	3-9.10.99	Cherkasy	Cherkasy GPO	Letter Writing Week
487	---	3-9.10.99	Chernihiv	Chernihiv GPO	Letter Writing Week
488	---	3-9.10.99	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi VZ	Letter Writing Week
489	---	3-9.10.99	Crimea	Sevastopol□11	Letter Writing Week
490	---	3-9.10.99	Donetsk	Donetsk GPO	Letter Writing Week
491	---	3-9.10.99	Ivano-	Ivano-Frankivsk GPO	Letter Writing Week
492	---	3-9.10.99	Kharkiv	Kharkiv GPO	Letter Writing Week
493	---	3-9.10.99	Lviv	Lviv GPO	Letter Writing Week
494	---	3-9.10.99	Odesa	Odesa GPO	Letter Writing Week
495	---	3-9.10.99	Poltava	Poltava GPO	Letter Writing Week
496	---	7.10.99	Kherson	Askaniia-Nova VZ	Przewalski□s Horses □ 100 Years
497	---	15.10.99	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Polygraphic Publishing House □Ukraina□ □ 20 Years
498	---	28.10.99	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Liberation of Ukraine from German Fascist Occupation □ 55
499	---	6.11.99	Odesa	Odesa GPO	Odesa Art Museum □ 100 Years
500	---	7.11.99	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi VZ	Chernivtsi Post Office □ 110 Years
501	---	18.11.99	Chernihiv	Oster VZ	M. Sespelia □ 100 Years
502	---	21.11.99	Lviv	Lviv GPO	M. Drahan □ 100 Years
503	S 13	26-28.11.99	Austria	Vienna	□Rizdophila□ Philatelic Exhibition
504	S 14	28.11.99	Austria	Vienna	Ukrainian Postal Day in Vienna
505	---	30.11.99	Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi VZ	Chernivtsi Railway Station □ 90 Years
506	---	1.12.99	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	Antarctic Agreement, 1959-1999
507	---	23.12.99	Kyiv	Kyiv□1	V. Shevchenko, Film-maker
508	---	24.12.99	Donetsk	Donetsk GPO	□Christianity & Culture□ Philatelic Exhibition

REVIEW ROUND-UP (2)

by John-Paul Himka

The big news since the last installment of this round-up of reviews is the publication of a catalog of *Ukrainian Postage Stamps, 1992-99*, compiled by Volodymyr Bekhtir. This new catalog differs from Bekhtir's previous efforts in a number of ways besides its chronological comprehensiveness. The long descriptions of the subject of every stamp and souvenir sheet have been scrapped, for better or worse, depending on one's taste. Next to the information for every stamp there is a black and white illustration for identification, but all issues are also illustrated in color in special insets on glossy paper. One of the main features of the new catalog is the number of varieties registered. For example, in addition to the basic issue of the Mykola Lysenko stamp of 22 (25) March 1992 (Bekhtir 13), nine varieties are listed. And this may be just the tip of the iceberg: the independence day souvenir sheet of 3 September 1994 (Bekhtir SS 3) is ascribed five varieties besides the basic issue, yet these do not even include the two varieties that Inger Kuzych identified in his catalog of 1996 (BK 71a and 71b). Of particular interest to modern Ukrainian collectors will be the section on the undenominated, alphabet ethnographic definitives with their different papers, fluorescence, and perforation (Bekhtir 55-62). Can you throw away your old Bekhtir catalogs? Hardly. Only the stamps are covered retrospectively since 1992 in the new catalog. You need the old ones for everything else. The new catalog does, however, update things for 1999: first-day cancellations and official envelopes and postal stationery. There is an English-language summary of the stamp descriptions. Once again Volodymyr Bekhtir has done a great service for the Ukrainian branch of the stamp hobby. Of course, many philatelists in Kyiv and other Ukrainian cities provided him with important information, and he thanks them in the afterword.

Catalogs are good things, but, as is well known, sometimes you can get too much of a good thing. This seems to be the case for collectors of modern Ukrainian pre-stamped envelopes. At first *Halfil Visnyk* put out a catalog, but shortly thereafter several rival catalogs appeared compiled by individuals, including the prominent dealer in Ukraine Borys Hrebenichenko, and also by the journal *The Southern Collector*. None of these listings employed the same numbering system, of course.

And most of them were not continued for very long. Things seemed to settle down when Volodymyr Bekhtir issued his catalogs, which, many thought, enjoyed a semi-official status. But the equally semi-official *Poshta i Filateliia* then began to serialize its own catalog, which was very similar to the Bekhtir catalog, except that the numbering ended up differing by one. Now there is yet another catalog, with claims to be the final catalog reconciling the two semi-official catalogs; the new one is compiled by Valerii Kozyrenko, Mykhailo Sereda, and Volodymyr Bekhtir. Its basic numbering follows that of the Bekhtir catalog, but it has suffixes that indicate varieties such as different order numbers, differently colored stamps, additional text, different paper, and printing errors. For example pre-stamped envelope no. 20 (Zaporozhian coat of arms, 3 krb) is no. 20M if the stamp printed on it is pale blue instead of bright cobalt and 20P if it is on gray paper. I suspect most collectors will find this to be a more detailed catalog than they need or want. The first installment of the catalog appeared in *Filateliia Ukrainy*, 2000, no. 4.

Ukrains'kyi Filatelistychnyi Visnyk, put out in Kyiv by Viktor Mohyl'ny and Viacheslav Anholenko, is reaching new heights as a source of enlightenment on modern postal history. A recent issue (2000, no. 3-4 [58-59]) has articles on strange postal rates applied for a week in May of 1993, the use of postage stamps to reconcile accounting within post offices, discounted meter mail, and circular date stamp (CDS) cancellations with numbers and letters in the obliterating part of the cancel. These are richly illustrated, detailed studies. The study on numbers and letters in CDS cancellations is such an original theme that the author (Anholenko) had to coin new words to designate different parts of the cancels he was analyzing.

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Bekhtir, V.H. *Kataloh poshtovykh marok Ukrainy 1992-1999 r.r.* Kyiv: Derzhavnyi komitet zviazku ta informatyzatsii Ukrainy, 2000.

Kuzych, Inger. *Ukrainian Postage Stamps: A Catalog of Issues from 1991-95.* Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, 6. Westchester IL: 1996.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FROM OUR TREASURER REGARDING MEMBERSHIP DUES

The United States Postal Service's rate changes made in early January 2001 turned out to be more far reaching than the penny increase for first class mailings most people are familiar with. Entirely eliminated as a mailing category were the book rate and printed matter rate your society has used to mail its journals and newsletters overseas in the past.

The new mailing rates are now much higher to all foreign countries, including Canada. For example, previously to send a journal and newsletter to Canada cost \$1.37, now it's \$2.70. Virtually double! Sending the same items to Europe by surface was \$1.87, now it's \$3.80. More than double! Sending the same two items by air used to be \$4.87, now it's risen to \$7.55. To Australia the rates are a bit higher still!

In the past, postage costs accounted for roughly one third of UPNS's expenses. Suddenly, with the rate increases, these costs will now be about half of our expenses.

So, reluctantly, your society has no choice but to raise its annual dues to cover the cost increase. Starting on May 1, 2001, the new membership rates for all UPNS members will be as follows:

For US and Canada	\$25.00 per year
For overseas surface rate mailing	\$35.00 per year
For overseas air mail rate	\$45.00 per year

Current members who renew before May 1, 2001 can extend their membership (for one year only) at the old rates. All new members will be charged the new rates effective immediately.

This is the first UPNS membership increase in over five years (since the beginning of 1996). We hope this renewal grace period will help buffer the financial impact for our members.



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