

THE CZECHOSLOVAK Specialist



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ATTENTION MEMBERS

Please pay your dues promptly to the treasurer, Mr. Joseph Stein, 585 East 21st Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11226. We wish to urge you again to raise your membership to sustaining class to enable us to continue to give you the 16 pages of the Specialist with valuable information.

EDITORIAL

We are indeed pleased to announce a very important step taken by the Council of the Society. Our international secretary, George Blizil, proposed that we request the Board of the American Philatelic Society to grant us a "unit" designation. Our president considered the suggestion of great significance and a voting letter was sent to all council members regarding the matter. The response of the council was quite rewarding since the members voted unanimously in favor of such a move. Thereupon the national secretary, Frank J. Kosik, was instructed to send a letter of request to the American Philatelic Society. We wish to point out to our members that as a unit we shall have the benefit of all types of national and international publicity through the American Philatelist on the one hand and through the membership of APS in the International Federation of Philatelists on the other hand. The FIP is the highest body in philately and the APS represents it in the U.S. As a unit we shall remain fully independent without any other responsibility to APS but the mailing of an annual report of the activities of Cz. P. S. and a membership list. The reports are published in the American Philatelist and the APS members in Cz. P. S. will be listed in the yearbook of APS under the unit description. We are looking forward toward an increase in our membership through all this publicity.

We had a delightful visit from Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Janecka, Jr., who stopped over on their way to Canada. It is admirable how hard Joe has been working on the possibility of securing the post office department's acceptance of the issuance of a commemorative stamp to honor the 50th anniversary of the formation of the independent republic of Czechoslovakia. We all must do our share to realize that goal.

We usually do not report resignations in our editorials but in this instance we are making an exception. Member Keane of Victoria, B. C., is resigning as of January 1st because of failing eyesight. We hope that his eyes will be spared to him for many years and that his disability will not be progressive.

The Padělky translation has finally been completed with the December issue. We believe that members should place their pages in a three-ring binder for easy reference use. Beside thanking Jerry Verner and Henry Hahn for a fine job in this connection, we wish to say that member Vydra assisted Hahn with quite a number of pages.

"OUR OWN" NEW ISSUE SERVICE

Here is a painless way whereby you can bring FINANCIAL support to the SPECIALIST. Should our scheme prove a success, we should like to expand the SPECIALIST by four pages, bringing you new features and more comprehensive philatelic coverage.

Here is our proposal: The Washington Branch of our Society is willing to provide a full (Czecho) new issue service, on a subscription basis, at the price you now pay, with all profits going to the SPECIALIST.

Here is all you need do FOR THE TIME BEING:

- a. Let us know via post card addressed to William A. Sandrik, 1225 13th St., N. W., #804, Washington, D. C. 20005, that you intend to subscribe to such a service.
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Washington Branch, Cz. P. S.

WHY BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA ISSUED STAMPS

By Col. H. L. Halle

Reprinted from the German Postal Specialist

For a clearer understanding as to why Bohemia and Moravia became a stamp issuing country, it is necessary to review the historical events leading to the creation of the protectorate Bohemia and Moravia. A close survey of rule and government of administrations reveals its antonomous character. These are the factors that led to the issuance of postal paper for a territory that although incorporated into Greater Germany was ruled by its own president and cabinet under the watchful eyes of a Reichs Protector. Since August 1943 Bohemia and Moravia was governed by Reichs Protector Dr. Wilhelm Frick, the former Reichs minister of the Interior, and subordinate to Hitler only.

It was on September 15th 1938, the day of Chamberlain's arrival at Berchtesgaden, that the Sudeten German leader Henlein for the first time openly announced the demand for union with the Reich. The Czech government counteracted this demand by suspension of the party and all its sub organizations within a day. Henlein and his deputy K. H. Frank (later Deputy Protector of Bohemia and Moravia) and other leaders fled to Germany.

After the breakdown of the Godesberg negotiations on September 23rd, the Western Powers advised the Czech Government to mobilize. Within 24 hours the mobilization was accomplished. However, by September 30, 1938, the accord of Munich sealed the fate of Czechoslovakia. With the danger of armed conflict rapidly growing, the British and French Governments started

negotiations with Germany. As a result of these negotiations they forced Czechoslovakia to accept the German demand for a dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. All this without consultation of the Czech Government or the peoples concerned. The Munich terms provided for plebiscites in a few areas besides the five zones to be annexed by Germany immediately. Under this Four Power Plan the plebiscite areas which included the districts JIHLAVA; BRNO; OLOMUC; Moravska-OSTRAVA were to be occupied by an international force before the plebiscites were to be held. Hitler preferred not to avail himself of this opportunity, but to leave them undisputed to the Czech-Slovak rump state. They were to fall to him in due course, when he invaded Czechoslovakia on March 15, 1939. The results of the two partitions of Czechoslovakia are shown in the following figures. Prior to the Munich agreement of September 30, 1938, and the Vienna award of November 2, 1938, Czechoslovakia consisted of 141,000 sq. km. with a total population of 15,100,000. Under the agreements, losses to Germany amounted to 29,000 sq. km. with 3,400,000 population; to Hungary 12,000 sq. km. with 1,000,000 population; to Poland 1,000 sq. km. with 200,000 population. This meant a total loss in area of 42,000 sq. km. and 4,600,000 population, leaving Czechoslovakia with an area of 99,000 sq. km. and 10,500,000 population during 1938-39.

However, after the invasion on March 15, 1939, a complete partition took place with 49,000 sq. km. and 7,380,000 population forming the protectorate and 38,000 sq. km. with 2,800,000 population forming the state of Slovakia. The remainder (Carpatho Russia) 12,000 sq. km. and 670,000 population went to Hungary.

On March 16, 1939, the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia was created and considered part of the incorporated areas (territories) of Greater Germany. Under Fuehrer decree an autonomous Government was formed under a Czech "Administrative Administration." A Reichs protector maintained German interests. The "autonomous" Czech government was headed by a president (Hacha) and Prime Minister dependent on the Reichs Protector's instructions. All members of the cabinet and government had to be approved by the Reichs Protector. There was a Minister of Justice, Minister of the Interior, Economics, Education, Agriculture and Forestry, Communications and Technical Services and Finance. The Minister of Economics and Labor were Reichs German, all others Czech. However, no Czech minister was permitted to sign anything without the approval of the German Director General (presidentialchef) attached to each ministry. All foreign affairs were handled by the Reich. The protectorate had its own little government army of 7000 and also maintained a representative with the title of ambassador in Berlin.

In September 1940 Bohemia and Moravia was included into the German customs area. As for the provinces Bohemia and Moravia the presidents were Czechs, the vice president Germans. The real power was invested in the hands of the vice presidents.

These then are the underlying facts that made Bohemia and Moravia a stamp issuing country.

ADVERTISING RATES IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

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SOME UNIQUE RARITIES AMONG CZECH STAMPS

Jan Karasek

Ed note: This article was originally published in the Brno 1966 National Stamp Exhibition Catalogue. We believe it will be of interest to our members.

Among the stamps issued by the modern Czechoslovak state since 1918 are many rarities which command quite high prices abroad, both at auctions or in foreign stamp catalogs. But these rarities can be found only in few individual collections and in some museums of postal history. However, let's leave these stamps alone and let's look closer at some Czech stamps which do not reach these top catalog values but nevertheless are very rare or unique, and very often also ignored by catalogs. Majority of these rarities have of course some unusual philatelic aspect or special deviation—i.e. different perforation, combinations in se-tenant or gutter-pairs, various watermark positions, etc.

The purpose of this article is not to catalog or describe ALL these unique Czech stamps which are found in few collections but rather to present a brief and selected group of the most interesting—philatelically—varieties which are often overlooked by philatelists and experts alike, both in Czechoslovakia and abroad.

Already the first Czechoslovak issue—Hradčany—is a rich source of rarities—due to its varied perforations—and among them, very often overlooked by collectors—is especially the 30 haléřů stamp (Pofis No. 13, 13N, Scott No. 47) in both shades. This stamp with LINE perforation 13½ in MINT condition is undoubtedly a unique rarity with estimated 2 to 3 copies in existence. The same could be said about the MINT copy of the same stamp with LINE perforation 11½x13½. The exact number of copies of this stamp in existence is not known. My personal estimate is about 2 single stamps at most. Also USED stamps with this perforation are rare, although the estimate of known copies of this stamp is between 4 to 6 stamps. The last 30 haléřů rarities are MINT stamps of both color shades with LINE perforation 11½. There cannot be more than 10 known stamps of this perforation. It should be noted that the present catalog values (Pofis catalog) for all these stamps are completely out of line!

Se-tenant IMPERFORATE Hradčany stamps also have their rarities. One of them is the 20 haléřů carmine, (Pofis 9, Scott 45), mint. So far as we know, about 2 blocks of four and one se-tenant strip with one stamp of type I (with open spiral) exist. Another imperforate mint rarity is the 500 haléřů (Pofis 25, Scott 39) stamp with 3 known varieties: 1 se-tenant strip with one stamp of type I; 1 block of six stamps and 1 margin block strip of 20 stamps, also with stamps of Type I. Used stamps of this type are more numerous, but we could also classify them as rarities. All these stamps, mint and used, must be considered rare, although, again, the Pofis catalog quotations erroneously depreciate their values.

Another rarity, seldom to be found, are various se-tenant gutter pairs of some other stamps of the Hradčany issue. The most interesting among them, and which again exist in only a few copies, are the se-tenant tete-beche gutter pairs of Hradčany 5 haléřů red stamps (Pofis 3, 5; Scott 2, 3). The estimated number of known pairs of these stamps is 4 to 5 copies!

The "Pošta Československá" overprint has, in addition to its many rarities, 2 extraordinary and unique variations. First is the 12 heller (Pofis 56, Scott B6) se-tenant strip with Type II and subtype IIa overprints. There is only ONE such strip in existence known so far. Thus there could be no question about its rarity. A single stamp with this subtype IIa overprint is also

known. Another rarity of this issue is the green special delivery triangle stamp with FOUR overprinted coupons (Pofis K56a, Scott B33). Allegedly, there are only two known copies of this combination. One of these was exhibited at the PRAGA 55 International Stamp Exhibition. The same stamp with only ONE coupon is also an outstanding rarity. The exact number of this combination is not known, but there could be hardly more than 2 to 4 copies in collections.

Another seldom seen rarity among the Czech stamps is the IMPERFORATE 5 haléřů dove (Pofis 143, Scott 65) with the retouch of its letter envelope. So far only 3 copies are known. Pofis catalog and other catalogs as well do not mention this rare stamp at all.

Now we come to the Liberty or Chain Breaker issue. Here we must, first, point out the se-tenant of Type I and Type II, 40 haléřů MINT stamps (Pofis 154, Scott 71) with 13¼ LINE perforation. Just ONE copy of this doublet is known. Another rarity is the same se-tenant combination but with a rare COMB perforation. The same type (COMB perforation) exists also in a MINT block of four with Types I and II in the lower portion. Just one block is known, thus making these four stamps one of the rarest groups of Czechoslovak stamps—if not THE rarest. The best known error in this issue is described as "an egg in waist" on 50 haléřů green stamp (Pofis 156, Scott 87). Generally this error appears on perforate stamps only. However "the egg in waist" on an IMPERFORATE 50 hal stamp is found very seldom. Thus we may again speak about another rarity among the Czech stamps. So far only one block of four with one stamp with this error, as well as one se-tenant and one single stamp are known. This fact speaks out very clearly for the rarity of this stamp. The same IMPERFORATE stamp but in carmine (Pofis 155, Scott 72) with the same error must too be classified as rare.

The following—Industry and Science—issue has also some unusual rarities. The se-tenant strip of 100 haléřů (Pofis 173, Scott 92) combining types II and III, COMB perforation, and in MINT condition has appeared only twice. First in a block of four stamp, then in a VERTICAL se-tenant strip. Today only this strip remains. Then there exists also another se-tenant combination of the above two types but in HORIZONTAL position. In USED condition there exist, in some collections, a few copies of this se-tenant strip, but we were unable to ascertain the correct number of them. No MINT se-tenant of this variety is known so far.

Recently, however, there was another find in this category: one se-tenant strip of the same combination (Pofis 173, Scott 92) with 13¼ LINE perforation. This discovery has not yet been included in any catalog, domestic or foreign. It is a rarity though, because so far only 4 copies of this se-tenant strip have been found and identified, with one tied to a letter, which of course is rarity of the first order.

Now let's turn our attention to the Silesian Plebiscite issue (SO 1920). There we find also one very unusual stamp, which represents really a high specialization. It is the mint 500 haléřů Hradčany (Pofis 22, Scott 20) I type (closed spiral) with its SO 1920 overprint turned upside down. Only one copy of this rare stamp has been found so far.

We come now to the rarest among the Czech stamps because these stamps are to be found in only very few copies among the millions of used stamps of this issue. As you probably have guessed already, this stamp is the 2 Kč blue T. G. Masaryk stamp, II Type, (Pofis 195, Scott 103) with VERTICAL watermarks. This rarity is of course well known and amply documented. Stamps of this type are found only in USED condition and with watermarks 1 and 4 positions. It is difficult to estimate the exact number of existing copies of this rarity. There might be altogether about 10 copies of this

stamp in Czech collections and collections abroad. The Pofis catalog has no price evaluation of these two rarities.

Another very rare and much in demand are the UNISSUED gutter pairs of two stamps from 1932 and 1933. The first one is the 3.50 Kč light purple Křivoklat castle stamp. There are about 10 gutter pairs of this stamp known. The same amount of 1 Kč carmine Nitra stamp gutter pairs seem to exist. The Pofis catalog values of these two gutter pairs by far do not reflect their rarity.

Finally we may add one of the Czechoslovak air mail stamps to this group, the 5 Kč brown stamp (Pofis 12, Scott C15), with 12½ LINE perforation. We cannot even estimate the probable number of existing copies of this stamp. Judging however from the fact that only few Czech collectors have this stamp in their collections, we must assume that the total number of these stamps is indeed very minimal.

This article of course just could not enumerate and describe all the rare and unique Czechoslovak stamps. Our intention was to draw attention again, of both collectors and experts, to those rare and unusual Czechoslovak stamps which form a solid base for some outstanding collections of Czechoslovak stamps—and thus provide a yardstick for the proper evaluation of these and other collections of the Czechoslovak stamps by the experts and judges at some future domestic and international exhibitions.

(Adapted and translated by lhv)

A CATALOG VIEW AT THE BRNO STAMP EXHIBITION By LHV

The Czechoslovak National Stamp Exhibition was held concurrently with the annual Brno Industrial Fair from September 11 to September 25, 1966. Its catalog gives an interesting insight into Czechoslovak Philately. This was not a big exhibition; it had some 565 individual exhibits which were arranged in 9 different categories; in addition there was an exhibit of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Telecommunication, which was alone in a special "official category." There were several current Czech stamp issues exhibited, their different designs, proof prints, etc. with a series of special exhibits from Czech Postal Museum and its archives. Next came the "Honor category" with 20 exhibits. Among them was one which we saw at the Washington Sipex Exhibition in May 1966—Mr. Zdenek Kvasnička's study exhibit of Czechoslovak stamps 1918 to 1925. Our Cz. P. S. member, Mr. Jerry J. Verner, exhibited in this category part of his specialized collection of first Czechoslovak stamps, particularly different perforations, overprints, different papers, errors, trial prints, etc. He was the only participant at the Exhibition from the United States. Two other leading Czech philatelists, well known to our members from their articles in "The Specialist"—Messrs Mrňák and Kasásek—also participated in this category; the former exhibited some parts of his extensive study collection of the military mail post in Siberia, and the latter some samples of his specialized collection of Czechoslovak stamps with emphasis on rarities in perforations, errors, papers, overprints, and also—according to the catalog—"all known counterfeits of Czech stamps." In the next "non-competing" category were 118 exhibits, and again with the majority of them devoted to Czechoslovak stamps, with sprinkling of several exhibits of Soviet, East Germany, Polish and Hungarian stamps. Here was again another exhibit which we've seen at the Sipex Exhibition in Washington—a very specialized and advanced exhibit of Mr. Edward Hexout of Prague with a thorough and fascinating study of "Pošta Československá" issues, arranged according to different types and subtypes. Another exhibit in this category had a newly

discovered rarity: 10 haléřů red Merkur newspaper stamp (Pofis No. 59 and Scott B26) with a reversed "Pošta Československá 1919" overprint running from left to right, instead of the usual right to left direction. The lucky exhibitor, a Mr. J. Vavra, had Mr. Mrňák's certificate to back up his find, which stated "so far this is the only one known stamp of this kind and therefore a rarity"—an obvious understatement if we remember the recent price quotations for regular stamps of this type in all new catalogs! The certificate bears Mr. Mrňák's signature and is dated January 24, 1966, which would seem to indicate that the stamp was discovered only recently.

The following fourth category of exhibits was devoted to Europe. There were 86 exhibits in this group; some quite unusual ones, for example, a documentary exhibit of Greenland mail, the Vatican papal state mail; several specialized exhibits of early Austrian and Hungarian stamps, German states, Heligoland, etc. A Mr. Lavrov of Prague exhibited postal history of Czarist Russia as well as a specialized collection of Soviet stamps. Austria (13 exh.) led in this group with Germany (11 exh.) second, USSR (7 exh.), France (6 exh.), Hungary (6 exh.), and Switzerland (5 exh.), following in this order.

The fifth category was reserved for non-European (overseas) countries. There were only 28 entries in this group with several exhibits of old imperial and new Red China, North Vietnam (NO South Vietnam collections though!). The North American continent was represented by only two exhibits of Canada, one of Bermuda, and one of British Commonwealth of nations. There was NO general or specialized collection of American stamps exhibited at Brno. Some single American stamps have undoubtedly appeared in some topical exhibits.

The sixth category of exhibits was under the title of "Specialized collections." These exhibits were obviously mixed study and postal history exhibits devoted to some particular and usually very specialized field like for example to Austrian pre-stamp cancels, to historic development of postal cancels of one single town or county, to the mails of various UN peace keeping units, to military mails from the First and Second World Wars, to letters from Nazi concentration camps and prisons. There were three or four exhibits of various Registered mail stickers, etc. Documentary exhibit of Tibet mail both past and present and under various rules. There was an exhibit with an intriguing title "Letters from which we won't wash off the stamps!" and many others.

Then there was the seventh category: "Airmails" with the smallest participation. There were only 9 exhibits in this group with five of them devoted to some specialty or rarity of Czechoslovak airmails, mainly of its early issues (Pofis Nos. 1 to 6, or Scott C1 to C6). Two more exhibits dealt with Zeppelin mails and one exhibition was a collection of airmails of various North Pole and Antarctica expeditions. There was one specialized and complete exhibit of Canadian airmails.

The next—the eighth—category was reserved for topicals. This was the largest category at the exhibition. It had 143 individual exhibits and quite an overwhelming variety of topics with sports, space, flora and fauna and music as leading items of choice. Some of these exhibits had political overtones, but these were in minority.

The last two groups of exhibits were reserved for young philatelists. The first category was restricted to children up to 14 years of age and the second for teenagers from 15 to 18 years old. There were 37 exhibits in the former category and 63 exhibits in the latter. Prevailing majority of exhibits in both categories was again devoted to topical or thematic subjects.

Finally the Exhibition had a small group (10) of exhibits of philatelic literature, magazines and related subjects.

BRNO EXHIBITION

The Union of Czechoslovak Philatelists formed just a year ago, has introduced itself to the stamp-collecting public through its first large-scale project, the Czechoslovak Philately Exhibition Brno 1966, held during the Brno Trade Fair between September 10 and 25. This basically national philately show became the largest stamp-collectors' event of the year, surpassed only by the SIPEX exhibition in Washington.

In all, 524 collections were exhibited in two Brno halls—the House of Artists and the Moravian Museum. Of these 20 were in the honors class, 34 in the non-competitive class, 49 were competing for the "Czechoslovak" title; 88 were shown in the "Europe" class, 29 in the "Overseas," 52 in special branches of philately, 10 collections competed in the airmail class, 143 were thematic collections, 87 were Junior collections, and eleven competed for the "Literature" title.

Although the exhibition was supposedly a national one, the doors were not closed to entries from abroad. While the majority were presented by Czechoslovak philatelists, there were entries from collectors in the U. S., Austria, the German Democratic Republic, Switzerland, Hungary, the Soviet Union, Poland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Rumania and Korea.

The Grand Prize was awarded to František Sternwald of Hradec Králové for his collection of yellow one-kreutzer and blue nine-kreutzer stamps from the year 1850, and for his study collection of the St. Andrew's Cross. The best Czechoslovak collection was judged to be that of Eduard Herout of Prague, including special "Pošta Československá 1919" overprints, special watermarks, rare perforations, etc.

Another Czechoslovak collector, Dr. Petr Lavrov of Prague, received a first prize for his "Russia and the U.S.S.R." collection, tracing the history of the mails in Czarist Russia from pre-postage-stamp days to 1917 including Russian postal services in Turkey, on Crete and in China, as well as a selection of Soviet stamps issued between 1918 and 1965 with numerous errors, misprints, reversed overprints, stamps devoted to polar flights and documentary material.

In the category of thematic collections, the award went to the "Bohemoslovenica" collection of Dr. Jan Kostelka of Brno, covering the history of Czechoslovakia, the work of Czechoslovak artists, print-shops and persons of Czechoslovak origin abroad as reflected in the stamps of many countries of the world. The winner in the Junior competition was František Kodl of Prague for his "Antarctic" collection.

Evidence of the generally high level of the exhibition is the fact that the jury awarded medals, diplomas and honorable mentions to 361 of the 524 collections, in addition to the main prizes.

During the exhibition, the Union of Czechoslovak Philatelists held special seminars on airmail, thematic, and specialized collecting, one on Czechoslovak stamps, sponsored a Youth Day, and a final meeting of philatelic journalists (AIJP). It also issued an extremely well-produced catalogue, each copy of which was accompanied by a numbered print of the 40-heller Czechoslovak stamp with portrait of the Moravian composer Leoš Janáček, issued in 1954, printed from the original plate in red.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Christian H. Osbourn, 9 Stone Street W., Oshawa, Ontario, Canada
Capt. Edward J. Benchik, 25 Benson Place, Valley Stream, N. Y. 11580

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BOHUMIN MATEJKA

Author of Article on Czechoslovak Field Posts 1918-20
(November Issue)

I was born on July 25, 1897, in Chlumec, a small town in central Bohemia, at that time part of Austria-Hungary. My father had a grocery store there. Promptly after my graduation from the Commercial College in Prague, I was called to arms into the Austro-Hungarian army (World War I was in full swing), where I served with the 76th Infantry Regiment. After graduating from the Officers' Training School, I was transferred to the 79th Infantry Regiment, a Croatian-Bosnian regiment with its base in Fiume. In January 1917 my battalion was sent to the Italian front. There in May of that year, by then a young lieutenant, I was wounded in the head in the 10th Isonzo battle, and was subsequently assigned to service behind the front as a disabled officer. Early in October 1918 I returned home to Bohemia where on the 28th of the same month the new republic of Czechoslovakia was proclaimed. Several days later I joined a newly shaping army as a volunteer to secure the boundaries of the Republic in Slovakia. As a member of the 1st battalion of the 2nd Czechoslovak Infantry Regiment I left for Slovakia at the beginning of November 1918 and participated in battles there until October 1919 when the struggle was definitely settled. On my return home from Slovakia I entered civil service as a customs officer and as such was assigned again to the Slovak boundary, the former scenes of my military service. There I was stationed variously in Ipol, Šahy, Parkaň, Komárno and Bratislava. In 1925 I married an American-Slovak girl there and we have one daughter. When Hitler took over power in 1939 and divided our Republic in two, we evacuated to Prague where we still live. In 1958 I retired as Customs Director in Prague. For martial engagements in Slovakia I received the Czechoslovak War Cross and after WW II I was granted several military distinctions for participating in the underground resistance movement under the Nazi occupation.

Philately has been my hobby since boyhood. First I collected the whole world as was customary in those days, later my interests narrowed down to several European countries and still later I began specializing in Czechoslovak Field Posts 1918-20 and the 1923 types of Czechoslovak Science and Industry, the 100, 200 and 300 h stamps.

For many years I acted as officer of various philatelic clubs, from 1926 when I was president of the YMCA Philatelic Club in Bratislava to 1962 when I completed my 16 years as president of the second largest philatelic club in Prague. Aside from this function, I acted as honorary general secretary of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Federation. Being one of the three initiators of holding the "World Stamp Exhibition Praga 1962" I am proud to have been one of the key men on the committee that put over the biggest international stamp exhibition in the world to date under the sponsorship of F. I. P. In 1965 I retired for the second time at the advice of my physician and the orders of my heart which flatly refuses further cooperation in this oh-so-soothing hobby of philately.

Parade Of New Issues

Edited by Frank Kosik

Cultural Anniversaries

A set of four stamps, "Cultural Anniversaries", was issued on February 14, 1966.



- 30 h Stanislav Sucharda, color: green-brown. Engraved by Jindra Schmidt
 30 h I. J. Pešina, color: dark blue. Engraved by Jan Mráček.
 60 h Romain Rolland, color: red-brown. Engraved by Jan Mráček.
 60 h Donatello, color: ochre-brown. Engraved by Jindra Schmidt.

All these stamps were printed at the Post Printing Office in Prague. They are printed by rotary recess print in sheets of one hundred. The dimensions of the stamp pictures are 19x23 mm.

First day covers were issued with the set.

These four stamps commemorate important anniversaries of four prominent people, each of whom in his time and through his vocation supplied mankind with gifts of everlasting value.

ROMAIN ROLLAND (centenary), French writer, heir to great humanistic traditions of French literature, gave his nation and the whole world two comprehensive cyclical novels, namely "Jean Christophe" and "Charmed Soul." In them, as in his entire output, Rolland proves to be a friend to all people of good will, a friend who—out of his sense of the social crisis—deduces the need of a change that would warrant the dignity of man. The commemoration of Rolland's anniversary by a Czechoslovak stamp was stimulated by the writer's wife, Mme. Marie Romain Rolland, and simultaneously is the expression of this country's high esteem.

DONATELLO, by real name Donato di Niccolo di Betto Pardi, (500th anniversary), the greatest sculptor of the early Renaissance period, bequeathed to Florence, Rome and Padua daring sculptures of genial sagacity and foresight, qualities which their creator, a precursor of Michelangelo, could boast. "David," "Judith," the tombstone of Giovanni di Medici and many other of his works rank among the foremost treasures of the art world. The National Gallery in Prague houses his "Madonna Pazzi," a color relief made in stone.

STANISLAV SUCHARDA (100th anniversary of his birth), Czech sculptor, author of portraits finished in zinc and bronze, of monuments and decorative allegories, liberated himself in his work from all the conventionalities of his time, and endowed his sculptures with realism, poetry and monumentality. One of his most remarkable sculptures is the statue of Czech historian František Palacký, located on the right bank of the Vltava River, constituting an inseparable part of the Prague panorama's artistic splendor.

IGNAC JOSEF PEŠINA (200th anniversary of his birth), outstanding Czech scholar in the field of veterinary science, teacher at the then sole veterinary college in Austro-Hungary, won recognition the world over. The international symposium to be held under the auspices of the Brno Veterinary College in commemoration of I. J. Pešina's anniversary, will evaluate his work, which originated at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, and which is not omitted in any literature on the history of world veterinary medicine. Determining the age of animals, vaccinating sheep against pox, combatting epidemic diseases of cattle, a plague that had been decimating the stocks of farm animals in Europe—all are foundation stones of I. J. Pešina's activity, which evokes respect to this day.

These four stamps were designed by Lumír Šindelář, member of the younger generation of artists in Prague, who thus enters the sphere of Czechoslovak postage stamp design for the first time. Expressive work in the field of portraiture and landscape painting, his design of the Dante Alighieri commemorative medal—this has hitherto been the artistic harvest of this gifted painter.

TOWN NAMES AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS MORAVIA AND SILESIA

Albrechtice	Olbersdorf	Polish Olbrachcice
Bilovec	Wagstadt	Polish Bielowice
Blansko	Blansko	
Bohumín	Oderberg	Polish, Bogumin
Bojkovice	Bojkowitz	
Boskovice	Boskowitz	
Břeclav	Lundenburg	
Brno	Brünn	
Bruntal	Freudenthal	
Bystrice nad Pernštejnem	Bistritz ober Pernstein	
Bystrice pod Hostýnem	Bystritz am Hostein	
Bučovice	Butschowitz	
Český Tešín	Teschen	
Čukmantl	Zuckmantel	
Dačice	Datschitz	
Dvorce	Hof	Polish, Dworzec
Frenštát pod Radhoštěm	Frankstadt am Radhošt	
Rýdek	Friedek	
Frýštát	Freistadt	Polish, Frysztat
Frývaldov	Freiwaldau	
Fulnek	Fulnek	
Hlučín	Hultschin	Polish, Hulczyn
Hodonín	Göding	
Holešov	Holleschau	
Horní Benešov	Bemisch	Polish, Beneszów
Hranice	Mährisch Weisskirchen,	Pol. Granica
Hrotovice	Hrottowitz	
Hustopeče	Auspitz	
Ivančice	Eibenschitz	
Jablunkov	Jablunkau	Polish, Jablonków
Jaroslavič	Joslowitz	
Javorník	Jauernig	
Jemnice	Jamnitz	
Jevíčko	Gewitsch	
Jihlava	Iglau	Polish, Iglawa
Jindřichov	Hennersdorf	Polish, Jedrzychów,
Klimkovič	Königsberg	
Kdobouky	Klobouk	
Kojetín	Kojetein	
Konice	Konitz	
Krnov	Jägerndorf	Polish, Karniów
Kroměříž	Kremsier	
Kunštát	Kunstadt	
Lipník nad Bečvou	Leipnik	

Litovel	Littau	
Město Libavá	Stadt Libau	
Mikulov	Nikolsburg	
Místek	Mistek	
Mohelnice	Muglitz	
Moravská Ostrava	Mährisch Ostrau	
Moravská Třebová	Mährisch Trubau	
Moravské Budějovice	Mährisch Budwitz	
Moravský Beroun	Barn	
Moravský Krumlov	Mährisch Krumlau	
Náměšť nad Oslavou	Namest an der Oslawa	
Napajedla	Napajedl	
Nové Město nad Moravě	Neustadt	
Nový Jičín	Neutitschein	Polish, Nowy Jiczyn
Olomouc	Olmütz	Polish, Olomuniec
Opava	Troppau	Polish, Opawa
Osoblaha	Hetzenplatz	Polish, Osibłów
Plumlov	Plumenau	
Pohořelice	Pohrlitz	
Přerov	Prerau	
Příbor	Freiberg	Polish, Przybor
Prostějov	Prossnitz	
Rožnov pod Radhoštěm	Roznau am Radhošt	
Šilperk	Schildberg	
Slavkov u Brna	Austerlitz	
Slavonice	Zlabings	
Slezská Ostrava	Polnisch Ostrau	Pol., Polska Strawa
Staré Město	Altstadt	
Šternberk	Sternberg	Polish, Czernigrad
Strážnice	Strassnitz	
Šumperk	Mährisch Schönberg	
Telč	Teltsch	
Tišnov	Tischnowitz	
Třebíč	Trebitsch	
Třešť	Triesch	
Uherské Hrádiště	Ungarisch Hradisch	
Uherský Brod	Ungarisch Brod	
Uničov	Mährisch Neustadt	
Valašské Klobouky	Wallachisch Klobouk	
Valašské Meziříčí	Wallachisch Meseritsch	
Velká Bíteš	Gross Bittesch	
Velké Meziříčí	Grossmeseritsch	
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Znojmo	Znaim	

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Baloň	Balony	
Banovce nad Bedravou	Bán	
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Banská Štiavnica	Selmeczbánya,	G. Schemnitz
Baračka	Barsbaracska	
Barca	Bárca	
Bardejov	Bártfa,	G. Bartfeld
Barkasovo	Barkaszó	
Bart	Bart	
Bátka	Bátka	
Bátrove Kesy	Bátorkeszi	
Batovo	Bátyú	
Berehovo	Bereşszász	R. Beregovo
Berehy	Nagybereg	
Beš	Bös	
Beša	Barbese	
Bešeňov	Zsitvabesenyő	
Bežovce	Bező	
Biel	Bély	
Bielovce	Ipolybél	
Bílky	Bilke	
Bíňa	Bény	
Blatná na Ostrava	Sárosfa	
Bod'a	Bogya	
Bohdan	Tiszabogdány	
Bohdanovce	Garbócbogdány	
Bol'	Boly	
Boutrad'	Botrágy	
Bratislava	Pozsony	G. Pressburg
Brezno nad Hronom	Breznóbánya	G. Bries
Brod nad Irsavou	Boród	
Brzotín	Berzéte	
Búč	Búcs	
Bušince	Bussa	
Bustino	Bustyaháza	
Buzita	Buzita	
Cadca	Csásca	
Čaňa	Hernádscány	
Čata	Csata	
Čebovce	Csáb	
Čečejevce	Csécs	
Čeklis	Cseklész	
Čergov	Csörgő	
Černohlava	Sóhát	
Černý Ardov	Feketeardó	
Churst (Hust)	Huszt	R. Khust
Čičov	Csicsó	
Čifáry	Csifár	
Čiňad'ovo	Szentmiklós	

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 Čop
 Čúz
 Ďarmoty nad Žitavou
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 Dolní Náražd
 Dolní Ohaj
 Dolní Píal
 Dolní Štál
 Dolní Várad
 Dolnie Saliby
 Dovhé
 Drahňov
 Drahovo
 Drnava
 Dubové
 Dubriniče
 Dunajská Streda
 Dusina
 Dvory nad Žitavou
 Eberhart
 Ekeč
 Eseň
 Farkašd
 Farnád
 Fedymeš nad Žitavou
 Fél
 Feledince
 Figa
 Fil'akovo
 Fiš pri Komárne
 Fiš pri Vrábľoch
 Friděšovo
 Galanta
 Gbel
 Gelnice
 Gemer
 Gemerská Panita
 Giraltovec
 Guta
 Gutor
 Hajnáčka
 Halič
 Haniska
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 Hetín
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 Vágfarkasd
 Farnád
 Zsitvaifödemes
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 Feled
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 Girált
 Gúta
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Iršava	Hosva	R. Irshava
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Iža	Izsa	
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