



THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST



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BALPEX 2000 by Jaroslav J. Verner

As noted in the last issue of the SPECIALIST, the annual convention and exhibition will be held at BALPEX 2000 during the Labor Day week-end. This is a perfect opportunity for all members to gather, share ideas, learn of the latest developments in your Society and in Czechoslovak philately in general, and, most important, have a good time. By the time this reaches you in the SPECIALIST it will be too late to apply to exhibit (though it may not be if you see this on our web site) so I hope this was taken care of long since.

Your Society will, as is our practice, staff a table with books for sale, information on official and social Society activities, and any changes of time and place that may be necessary. The main official activity is the annual meeting which is followed by a lecture. Richard Palaschak, SCP President, will open the meeting with a report on the status of the Society and on any actions the Board of Directors may have taken during its meeting on August 30. Any and all questions and comments from members will be in order after the President's presentation. This formal meeting will be immediately followed by a slide lecture on "Mail of the Czechoslovak

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BALPEX 2000

(Continued from Page 1)

Legions in France". This will be a somewhat expanded version of the talk Jaroslav Verner gave at the Congress of Czechoslovak Collectors during BRNO 2000 this past March. All this will take place beginning 1 PM on Saturday, September 2. Information on the room will be available at the Society table throughout the show.

The second "official" activity will be our traditional Sunday Brunch on September 3. As those of you who have had the opportunity to attend one of these brunches know, this is the venue for presentation of Society awards. It is always a pleasant, relaxed opportunity to discuss BALPEX happenings and future Society activities.

As in the past, BALPEX will be held at Marriott's Hunt Valley Inn, 245 Shawan Road, Hunt Valley, Maryland. This is just a few miles Northwest of Baltimore. To reach it by car you take Exit 20 off of I-83 (North of I-695). Members arriving at Baltimore/Washington International Airport or by train, and who do not wish to rent a car have the option of taking the Airport Shuttle or taxi. BALPEX has negotiated a special rate at Hunt Valley Inn of \$86 per night for either a single or double. This rate is available only for reservations made by August 8, 2000. Rooms have either two doubles or a king. Reservations should be made by phone at 410-785-7000 or by fax at 410-785-0341.

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EVACUATION CAMPS FOR GERMAN CHILDREN IN BOHEMIA, MORAVIA AND SLOVAKIA 1941-1945

by John Miskevich

Introduced on September 27, 1940 under the aegis of the Nazi Hitler Youth organization, the *Kinderlandverschickung* (K.L.V.) was one of the most substantial German undertakings of the Second World War. The K.L.V. was initially derived from a program to facilitate holidays into the countryside for underprivileged children from industrial regions. With the beginning of the Allied bomber offensive against Germany in late 1940, the organization began to arrange the evacuation of children as young as six years of age from cities in Germany threatened by air raids. Mothers together with even smaller children were also evacuated. Soon the student bodies of entire day schools were being moved from endangered cities to reception areas which became boarding institutions. Eventually some four million individuals were relocated to rural areas by means of this program. The K.L.V. facilities (camps) were initially located in Germany, but during the course of the war they were also introduced into Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Hungary, Denmark, Holland, France, Belgium, Norway, the General Government (occupied Poland), Croatia, and probably other countries. In fact, the largest facility was at Podiebrad (Poděbrady) in Bohemia, which could handle 10,000 residents. The purpose of this article will be to help collectors identify the various kinds of postal markings associated with K.L.V. camps situated on Czechoslovak territory.

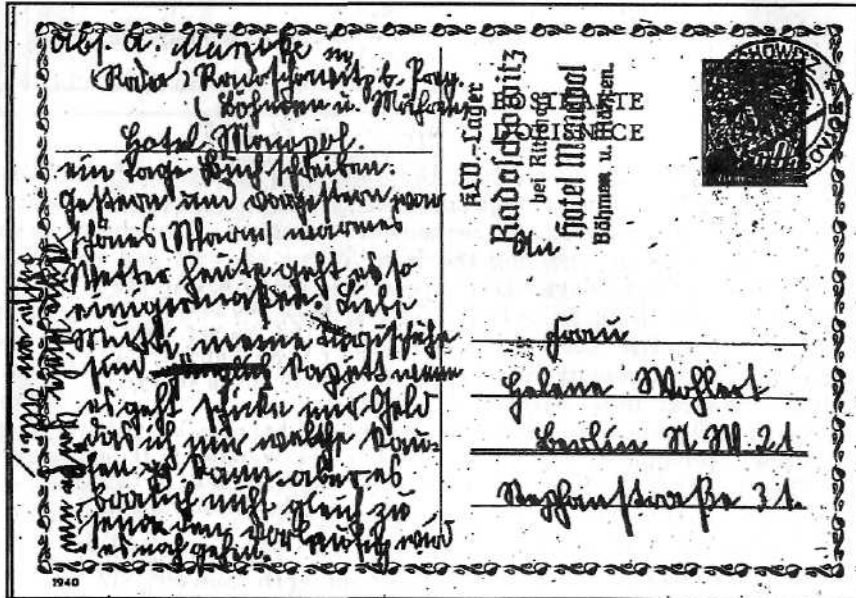


Fig. 1

At Figure 1 is a Bohemia & Moravia postal card (Trojan CDV9) sent May 24, 1941 to Berlin from a K.L.V. camp at Radoschowitz (Radošovice) in the Protectorate. The initial transport of German children to Bohemia occurred in April 1941 with the

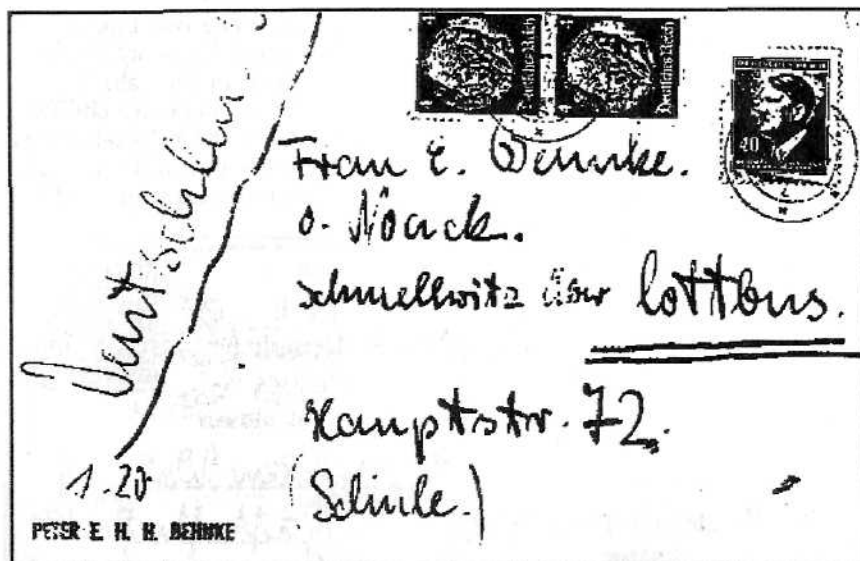


Fig. 3

camps, also the censor mark of the K.L.V. camp administration. The handstamp indicated that the letter or postcard had been read and passed.

Illustrated at Figure 3 is a cover franked with Bohemia & Moravia and German stamps posted Olmütz (Olomouc) in Moravia on September 4, 1943. Paying the 1.20 K letter rate to Germany is a 40 h Hitler definitive stamp of the Protectorate plus two German Hinderberg stamps which total 8 pf. The German stamps are the equivalent of 80 h based upon the prevailing ten to one exchange rate. This mixed



Fig. 4

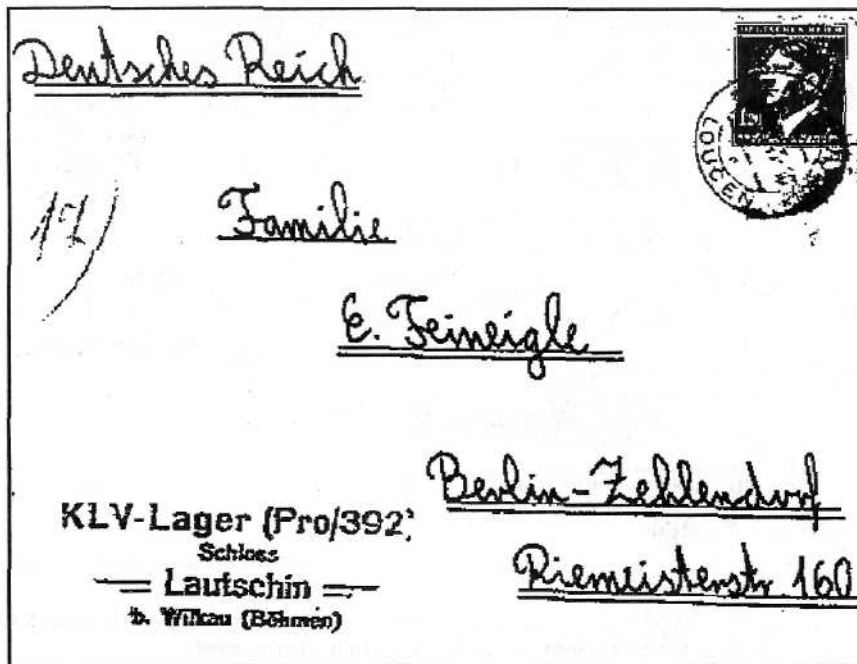


Fig. 5

franking should not have been permitted by postal authorities. However, an explanation for this usage may be found in the return address on the reverse of the cover. It was mailed from "KLV Lager Reptschein b. Olmütz". Sent by a German child the cover was tolerated by postal officials in Moravia.

K.L.V. camps in the Protectorate were assigned letter codes and number designations as part of a standardized identification system first put to use in early



Fig. 6

1943. The registered cover shown in Figure 4 was mailed at Heideburg/Borohradek on January 30, 1943 from "KLV-Lager (Pro/215)". "Pro" stands for "Protectorat". The cover sent from "Pro/392" at Lautschin/Loučen (Fig. 5), and the one originating from "Pro/67" at Frankstadt unter dem Radhoscht/Frenstat pod Radhoštěm (Fig. 6) are from 1943. Also incorporated in the *K.L.V.* camp handstamps is the abbreviation "BM" which stands for "Böhmen und Mähren".

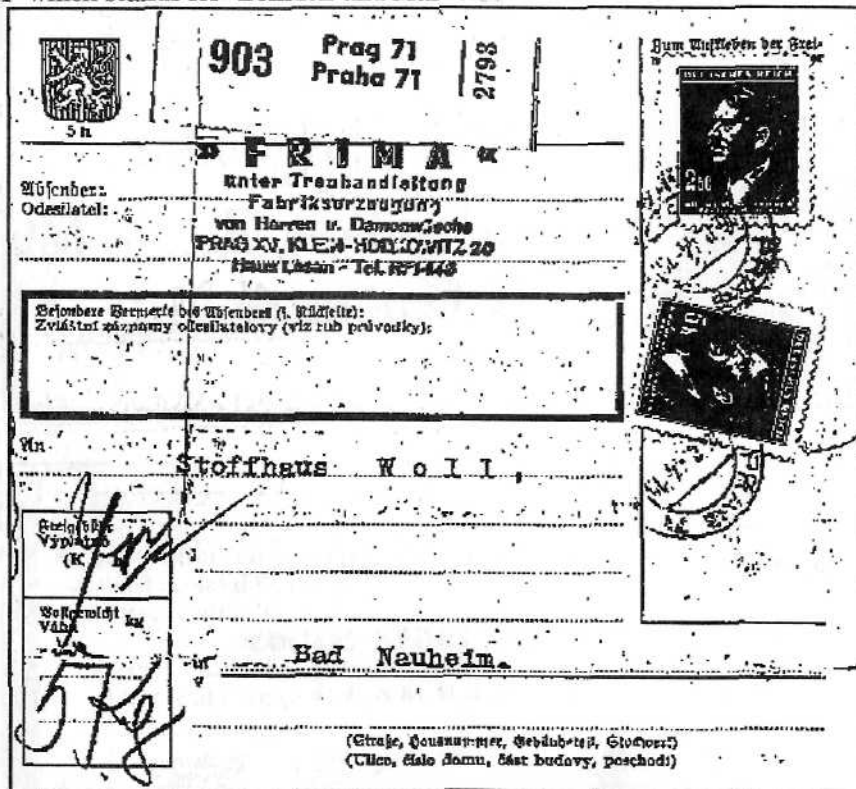


Fig. 7

Be under no illusion how the *Kinderlandverschickung* managed to obtain some properties in the Protectorate. Business enterprises that the Gestapo had confiscated from Jews and exiles were entrusted to German firms or to individual Nazi managers. The parcel card shown in Figure 7 is an example from a company at Prag/Praha in 1944 known as "FRIMA" which according to its return address was "unter Treuhandsleitung" (under German trusteeship). As a point of reference know that Oskar Schindler, in the film *Schindler's List*, was a "Treuhandler" at Brännlitz/Brněnec in 1945. The German word "Treuhandler" literally translates as "trustee" in English but the better translation here is "forced manager". Some of these German firms or individual managers would lease assets that had come their way (such as hotels, pensions, and houses) to the *K.L.V.* (In late March 1939, the Czech government in Prague had taken the initiative to guard Jewish property in the Protectorate by passing a law that would have enabled the Czech government to appoint Czech trustees to Jewish enterprises, thus forestalling impending

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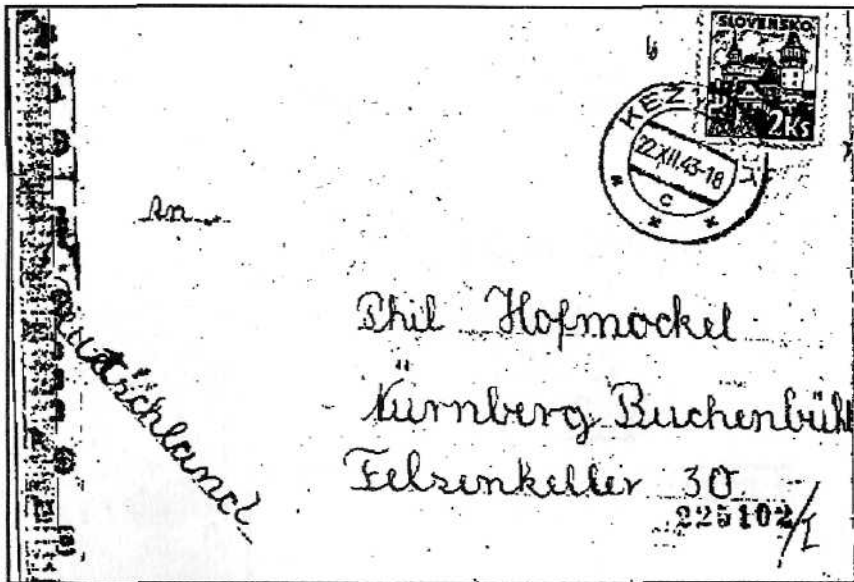


Fig. 8a

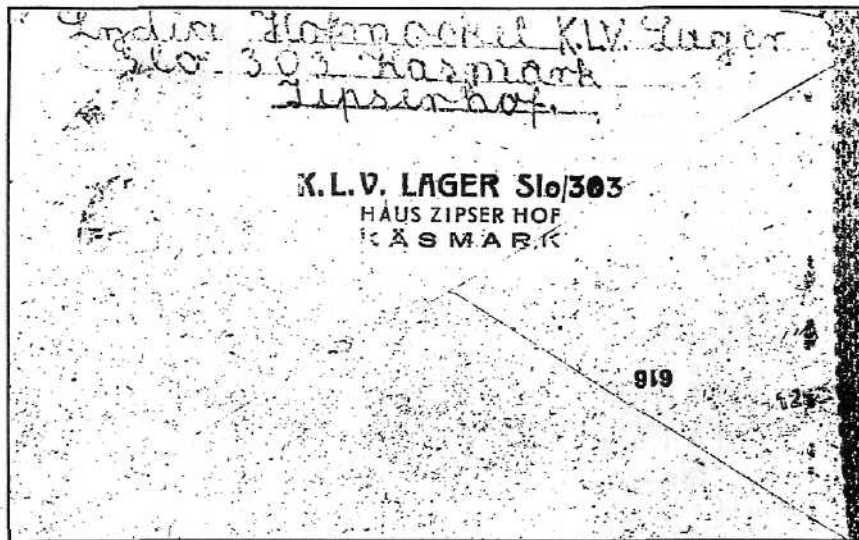


Fig. 8b

onfiscation by the Germans, but this attempt was blocked by Nazi officials.) By 1941 a simple method for handling confiscations of property was pioneered by the German SS in the Protectorate. "Non-Aryans" would entrust their property to German banks and receive in exchange a permit to emigrate. By 1942, with no place to emigrate, these families began to be systematically transported by the Nazis to concentration camps.

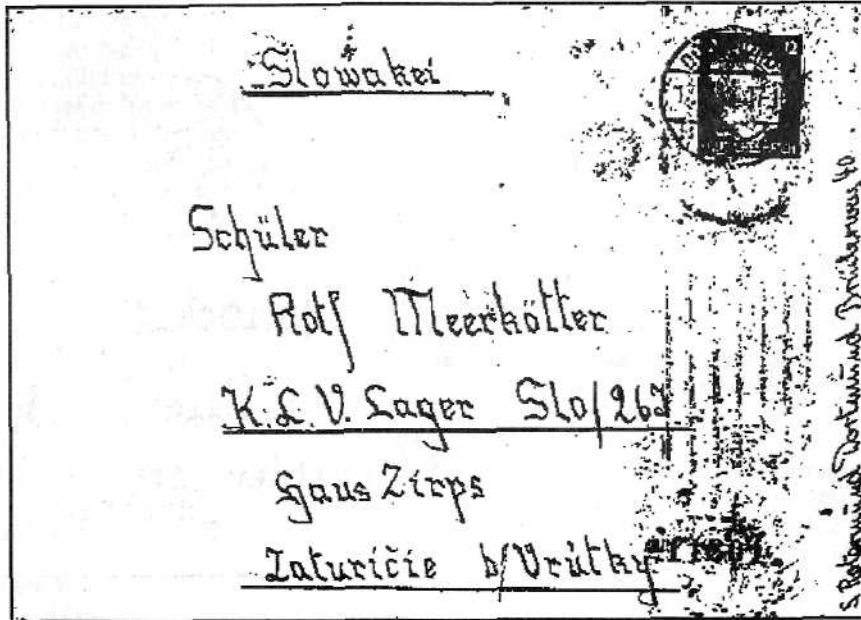


Fig. 9

By 1942 the *Kinderlandverschickung* also expanded its activities to Slovakia. At Figure 8a/b is a cover sent from a child in "K.L.V. Lager Slo/303" at Käsmark in the Tatra Mountains. Mailed on December 22, 1943 this cover has four different German examiner censor marks as well as a German censor tape. Figure 9 shows



Fig. 10

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a censored cover mailed from Dortmund in Germany to a student at "K.L.V. Lager Slo/262" at Zaturčie in 1943. The Slovak postal card (Trojan CDV13-13) at Figure 10 was mailed from a K.L.V. camp at Helpa on August 7, 1944. For a list of K.L.V. camps known to me in Bohemia & Moravia as well as Slovakia, see the list following this article. It is compiled using covers in my collection, contributions from other collectors, and auction catalogue listings. It is far from complete.

Around 500,000 children were evacuated into K.L.V. camps in the German east (including Slovakia and the General Gouvrenment) during the war. This was assessed to be unendangered territory. The failure during the winter of 1944-45 to provide transportation to evacuate the camps dragged many of the children into the vortex of military disaster. After the war the missing persons offices of the German Red Cross were besieged by thousands of children who had somehow survived and made their way west seeking information concerning the whereabouts of their mothers and fathers.

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Koehn, Ilse: *Mischling, Second Degree, My Childhood in Nazi Germany*, Greenwillow Books, New York (1977)
Mastny, Vojtech: *The Czechs Under Nazi Rule: The Failure of National Resistance, 1939-1942*, Columbia University Press, New York and London (1971)

K.L.V. Camps in Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia

a) Protectorate Bohemia & Moravia

- Pro/67 Hotel Pustevna, Pustevna Post Frankstadt u. d. Radhost (1943)
Pro/165 Haus Justine, Bad Luhatschowitz bei Ungarisch Brod
Pro/170 Hause Kubie, Radoscowitz bei Prag (1943)
Pro/190 Hotel Baron, Weisses Kreuz (1942)
Pro/215 Hauptschule, Heideburg Bezirk Königgrätz (1943)
Pro/392 Schloss Lautschin bei Wilkau (1943)
BM/9 Haus Kleinhugel, Bad Lettin Bz. Pschestitz
BM/221 Hotel Znamenazek, Tabor
BM/303 Villa Frangner, Rewitz a. d. Beraun (1944)
BM/401 Tischnowitz (1943)
Hotel Westermaher, Raach bei Gloggnitz (1941)
Dalibor, Bad Podiebrad bei Kolin (1942)
Hotel Monopol, Radoschowitz bei Ritschon
Pension Malirsky 173, Pisek
Selditz Napajedl, Schulleitung
Haus Seidl, Joachimsthal (Sudetenland)
Teillager Heiliger Berg, Olmütz (1941)
Steken bei Strakonitz (1943)
Pod Strazi, Schüttenhofen (1941)
Bresolup bei Ung. Hradisch (1941)
Blanz bei Brünn (1944)

Lager Kindersheim, Heiligenber bei Olmütz (1944)
Erholungsheim Ahornberg, Ahornberg Post Stachau (1944)
Lager Pantana, Frankstadt u.d.r. (1943)
Lager Kloster Notre Dame, Schüttenhofen (1945)
Lager Pernsion Nowak, Bahnstation Wrasch (1941)
Lager Reptschein, Olmütz (1943)
Bad Welshow bei Josefsstadt Jermer (1941)

b) Slovakia

Slo/18 Haus Palast, Lubochna bei Rosenberg (1943)
Slo/57 Bad Smrdaky (1944)
Slo/127 Schloss Lefantovce, Hörne (1943)
Slo/133 Pension Lucansky, Helpa (1944)
Slo/165 Bad Leutschau, Lavoca (1941)
Slo/173 Domanize (1943)
Slo/267 Haus Zirps, Laturicie bei Vrutky (1943)
Slo/303 Haus Zipser Hof, Käsmark (1943)

* * * * *

ADVENTURES WITH STAMP PRINTING PAPERS

There have been a number of articles lately in the Czech Republic philatelic and public press dealing with the newest papers being used in the production of Czech Republic and Slovak stamps. Because the qualities of these papers were misreported in past philatelic catalogs and because special precautions are required for the proper storage of any stamps produced from some of these papers, we are presenting here two articles that bring the critical information to the attention of our members.

Swedish and Spanish Paper Used with ČR Stamps
by Miroslav Vondřich, PTC Praha
FILATELIE, 11/1999
trans. by Peter Z. Kleskovic

Recently, different papers (Swedish and Spanish) were used in the production of stamps using the rotary recess printing method. This was even done for various printing runs of the same stamp (e.g., the 4.60 Kč Rokoko - Tr. 140/Sc. 2968A or the 4 Kč Klasicismus - Tr. 118/Sc. 2967A). Thus were produced different varieties of stamps which naturally resulted in great interest amongst collectors.

Basic Characteristics

While the Swedish paper is whiter than the Spanish, both are basically made of the same substances. Compared to the earlier used papers where the fluoescing ingredient was added to the paper's bulk raw materials, the Swedish and Spanish

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papers have the fluorescing ingredient coated onto the image side of the stamp, with the Spanish one stronger than the Swedish one. The fluorescing ingredient in the paper raw materials (e.g., in the original issue of the Tr. 118 stamp) glows in a homogeneous and distinct yellow color under UV light. The Spanish paper glows weaker, lighter yellow to yellowish-green, with the Swedish paper glowing yellowish-green with a tinge of blue. With both kinds of paper where the ingredient is not homogeneously distributed, there are distinct visible bands in the direction of the coating. Both of the papers are provided with the so-called tropical adhesive. With the Swedish paper the adhesive is almost imperceptible (dim), whilst with the Spanish paper it is yellowish and faintly glossy; with mint stamps, this is the best aid in distinguishing between the papers. The Spanish paper is less porous, looks glossier, and obviously has more glue applied, which would need to be confirmed by a chemical analysis. These surface differences are obvious mainly by comparing large parts of entire counter sheets, while with individual stamps -- and especially postally used ones -- these differences are almost imperceptible.

Printing Differences

The Swedish paper, since it is more porous, easily accepts the rotary recess colors, whereas the recess printing colors are absorbed faster, which causes problems with lighter shades (below 15% satiety). The Spanish paper acts the other way around, i.e., the recess printing colors stand out better, whereas the engraving needs to be deeper.

These characteristics mean that the ink on the Swedish paper dries quicker than that on the Spanish paper. As a result, during Spanish paper printing it is necessary to dust the sheets in order for the print not to appear on the reverse side of the following sheet. Even so the Spanish paper is more suitable for printing, since the resulting color presentation is better.

But the dusting causes problems during the processing of printing sheets and stamp booklets, since the dusted sheets are difficult to cut to the appropriate format (they do not adhere well to each other and have a tendency to shift). Therefore, the sheets or booklets with greater color varieties -- which from the standpoint of requiring greater processing are not able to be dusted during printing -- are printed on Swedish paper. This is, e.g., the case of the "Jihlavského horního práva".

Stamps of the Czech Republic on Phosphorescent Paper!

by František Crha

FILATELIE 3/2000

trans. by Peter Z. Kleskovic

While studying the optical property of the so called Spanish paper (on which the majority of the Czech Republic stamps since May 1998 are printed using rotary recess printing combined with recess printing), it was ascertained within the framework of the activities of the Philatelic Testing Laboratory of the House of Philately that the paper in question is **phosphorescent paper** and not, as it was up to now thought, fluorescent (fl) paper. It will thus be necessary to designate this

phosphorescent paper as **paper ph** in order to be in agreement with foreign catalogs (e.g., Michel).

In view of this, it is necessary to correct the designation from **fl** paper to **ph** paper of Czech stamps with the following catalog numbers: **Pof. No. 70B, 118c, 140b, 185-7, 200-1, 204-8, 213-19, 226-34, 240-45, 247-8**. Obviously it will be also necessary to correct the designation of the paper to **ph** for the stamps of Slovakia which were printed by PTC Prague on the so called Spanish paper.

The so called Spanish paper (designated thus based upon the country of origin of the supplying company; Spanish stamps are also printed using this paper) is a paper with a fine, almost velvety surface and semi-glossy gum. It is painted on its face (picture) side with a surface layer of luminofor, a substance capable of luminescence (in our case -- phosphorescence). However, the paper does not contain luminofor throughout its substance.

Both cases of luminescence (fluorescent and phosphorescent) can be defined as a cold type of luminous radiation, which in the case of fluorescence lasts only during the period of the inducing illumination (being lighted by a UV lamp), while in the case of phosphorescence lasts for a certain period even after the termination of the inducing illumination (being lighted by a UV lamp). Under circumstances favorable for determining the optical properties of the paper (in a dark-room) and after an intensive and long lasting illumination by a UV lamp or even a regular table lamp, the face (picture) side of stamps on phosphorescent paper shine for 40 or more seconds. The shine color on the face side is deep yellow, while on the reverse side (with or without gum) the shine leaks through in dark, very subdued shades.

It is recommended that the stamps printed on the phosphorescent paper **ph** (as well as on the fluorescent paper **fl**) be stored very carefully and diligently, preferably in Hawid mounts, or at least in quality stockbooks that have neutral folio bands. There is certain danger caused by the softeners, acids, and other harmful additives contained in some folio bands of lesser quality which damage the color and gum, and especially "extract" the luminescent ingredient from the stamp. In this way affected stamps then show a substantial decline of luminofor on their entire surface or on parts of it. From the viewpoint of collectors of paper differences, such items will be considered as damaged.

On February 4, 2000 -- by Fax -- the testing laboratories of the House of Philately informed the secretary of SČF, the management of the Society of Czechoslovak and Czech Stamps of SČF, and the Commission of Experts of SČF of the discovery of **ph** paper among Czech stamps.

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**** NOTICE ****

Please make note that the Editor's e-mail address has changed to:
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***Jiří Majer
and Jaroslav Thraumb Auctions
announce
their fourteenth auction
on September 9, 2000***

This auction already has an excellent balance of material from many Czechoslovak related interests. Of special note, this sale will include interesting postal stationery from the 1918-1963 period, air mail letters, and good POŠTA and Hradčany material. It is still not too late to get your better Czechoslovak related philatelic materials to us for inclusion.

Catalogs will be sent to all of the past bidders. Others may contact us either directly or through our American representative.

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POSTAL ISSUES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND SLOVAKIA WITH UKRAINIAN CONNECTIONS (PART 2)

by Andrij D. Solczanyk

Editor's Introduction. This article is a comprehensive review which gives details about Personages (Part 1) and Localities (Part 2) that are included on stamps from Czechoslovakia and Slovakia and that have a Ukrainian connection. This is not meant to be a complete treatment of each subject.

PART 2: LOCALITIES

For clarity, this part is divided into the following chapters:

1. Localities in Ukraine
 - 1a. Outside the Transcarpathian oblast
 - 1b. Transcarpathian oblast
2. Slovakia
3. Moravia
4. Czechy (Bohemia)

During the Thirty Years War 1618-1648 Ukrainian Cossacks were employed by the Hapsburg Emperor. To get to the points of destination from Ukraine they marched through Slovakia, Moravia and Czech cities as well as participating in battles on these territories. Many of these localities are found on postal issues. See literature 1, 2, and 5.

1a. Localities in Ukraine outside the Transcarpathian oblast

Bakhmach, city in Chernihiv oblast. In 1918 it was defended by a Czech detachment against the German army in order to allow an orderly retreat of the Czech Legion from Ukraine. That event was marked by stamp 243 (Fig. 1) of 11.3.38 and Olomouc red and blue cancellations of 12.3.38.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Kyiv, St. Sophia Cathedral. It was constructed through the efforts of Kyivan Grand Prince Yaroslav the Wise in the 11th century. Damaged by invaders, the cathedral was renovated by Metropolitan Petro Mohyla and Hetman Ivan Mazepa in the 17th century. The Cathedral is pictured on stamp 195 (Fig. 2) of 13.8.34.

Sokolovo, a village in the Gotwald raion of Kharkiv oblast. On 8 March 1943 the Czechoslovak brigade was engaged in the first battle against the Germans at that locality. This event was noted on stamp 1522 (Fig. 3) of 8.3.68 and postal card 96 of 6.3.48.



Fig. 3

Zboriv, city in Ternopil oblast. On 2 July 1917 the Czech Legion fighting on the side of the Russian army won a strategic position on Mt. Mohyla near Zboriv. That event was commemorated on stamps 228-229 of 15.3.37, London

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Czechoslovak field post office red cancellation of 2.7.42, and cancellations of several cities -- Blansko (red, 20.6.37), České Budějovice (blue, 3.7.37 and black, 2.7.45), Prague (green, 29.6.37 and black, 6.7.47).

1b. Transcarpathian oblast of Ukraine

Huklyvyi, Volovets raion. Holy Ghost Church from the 18th century. This church is seen on three postal cards: 51/3 of 1.6.34, 59/13 of 1.7.36, and 66/303 of 1937.

Hutzuls of Yasinia, man and a woman are seen on postal card 51/2 of 1.6.34.

Nevytske, Uzhhorod raion. Native girls from Nevytske are shown on postal card 51/1 of 1.6.34.

Palanok Castle, Mukacheve. Originating from the 9-10th centuries, it is visible on stamp 218 (Fig. 4) of 1.8.36. This stamp was overprinted for Bohemia and Moravia 11 on 15.7.39, and Slovakia 13 on 21.3.39. Postal card 51/5 of 1.6.34 also features this castle.



Fig. 4

Repynne, Mizhhiria raion. A village house is illustrated on postal card 51/6 of 1.6.34.

St. Nicholas Monastery, built in the 11th century. The present monastery's stone building was erected in 1766-72. The monastery church was built in 1798-1804. Architect of the church was D. Rats. St. Nicholas monastery is seen on postal card 51/4 of 1.6.34.

Ust Chorna, Tiachiv raion. Green cancellation of 27.6.36 marks the celebration of the Masaryk Czechoslovak School at Ust Chorna.

Uzhhorod, capital of Transcarpathian oblast. Several postal cards depict views of the city and some Uzhhorod cancellations indicate various events. The Elevation of the Cross Cathedral is seen on postal card 51/8 of 1.6.34. This cathedral was built in 1646 and rebuilt in 1878. Architect of the reconstruction was L. Fabri. Andrii Bachynskyi, Ukrainian Greek-Catholic bishop, received that edifice in the 1780's as a gift from the Empress Maria Theresa when the capital of the Mukachiv eparchy was transferred from Mukachiv to Uzhhorod.

Uzhok, Velykyi Bereznyi raion. The church of St. Michael (from 1745) appears on London black cancellation of 24.4.41. Builders were F. Cherneiv and T. Tsyhannyk. A view of Uzhok is displayed on postal card 66/305 of 1937.

Yasinia, Rachiv raion. Ascension Church, known as Struk Church, comes into view on stamp 145 (Fig. 5) of 22.10.28. According to legend this church was built by Ivan Struk in 1557. The church was rebuilt in 1824; a bell tower was constructed in 1813.



Fig. 5

Yasinia-Plytovate. Sts. Peter and Paul Church is outlined on postal card 66/304 of 1937. Although the postal card indicates that church is in Yasinia, some sources state that the church is in the village of Lazeshchyna to the east of Yasinia. Apparently at the time of Czechoslovak regime, Lazeshchyna was part of Yasinia. The church was constructed in 1780.

Zhupanat in Uzhhorod is sketched on postal card 51/7 of 1/6/34. Four postal cards show views of Uzhhorod: 59/14 of 1/7/35, 59II/54 of 1/7/36, 66/301 and 66/302 both of 1937.

Uzhhorod post office used eight special cancellations and five airmail flight cancellations which will be described in part 3.

- 24.7.27 First industrial exhibition
- 28.10.28 The tenth anniversary of Czechoslovak independence 1918-1928
- 7.3.30 80th birth anniversary of T. Masaryk 1850-1930
- 7.3.35 85th birth anniversary of T. Masaryk 1850-1935
- 7.7.35 1st Firemen's convention
- 1.6.36 Days of Way of Life (Pobut)
- 30.6.36 Czechoslovak Sokol Society Convention in Subcarpathian Rus
- 11.10.37 Death of T. Masaryk

2. Slovakia

Bardejov. In 1930, 55% of the town's 600 inhabitants were Ukrainians (330). In the Bardejov district one third of the inhabitants are Ukrainians. Bardejov Museum has icons from Ukrainian churches in Slovakia. According to the Rus Chronicle, King Danylo Halytskyi passed through Bardejov in 1241 on the way from Hungary to Poland. Stamp 1652 of 25.10.69 and two postal cards 66/232 of 1937 and 83/16 of June 1945 represent Bardejov.

Bratislava, capital of Slovakia. When Hungarian King Bela IV asked King Danylo Halytskyi to help him against the Germans, they met in Bratislava in 1248 to discuss this subject. This city was a point of passage of Cossacks from Poland to Vienna during the Thirty Years War (1618-48). Between WWI and WWII a club of friends of Transcarpathia in Bratislava published "Podkarpatska Review". Many Ukrainians lived in Bratislava, e.g. writer Vasyl Grendza-Donskyi who died there. After 1920 a small Ukrainian community arose there. The "Prosvita" society and later the Association of Ukrainian Engineers in Slovakia and the student club "Beskyd" were organized in Bratislava. In 1945 a Greek-Catholic parish was established in the city. Between 10-15 January 1951 bishop Pavlo Goidych was on trial in Bratislava and received a life imprisonment sentence. In 1960 Ukrainian books were published there. Bratislava stands out on many stamps and postal cards, e.g. stamp C50 of 24.9.60.



Fig. 6

Dukla Pass was used by Cossacks for passage from Poland to Prešov and Košice in 1619-24 during the Thirty Years War. In January 1945 many Ukrainians, members of Czechoslovak Brigade of General Svoboda, were killed at Dukla Pass in the battle against Germans. Four stamps commemorate the Dukla Pass Battle -- 679 of

3.10.54, 1255 of 17.8.64, 1638 (Fig. 6) of 29.8.69, and 2526 of 8.9.84. The ship "Dukla" appears on stamp 1835 of 27.9.72.

Kežmarok. This town was a point of passage of Cossacks from Poland to Hungary during the Thirty Years War.



Fig. 7

Two stamps bring out Kežmarok, 1654 of 25.10.69 and 2830 (Fig. 7) of 3.6.91 and also postal card 66/236 of 1937.

Košice. About 3000 Ukrainians and Slovakized Ukrainians live in this city. Cossacks participated in the siege of Košice at the end of November 1619, but withdrew on 2 December. In the autumn (Fall) of 1623 one Cossack



Fig. 8

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raiding party reached the outskirts of Košice. From 1929 to 1939 the city served as the seat of the Czechoslovak Higher Court for Transcarpathia. In 1968 the Greek-Catholic parish in Košice was restored and a local branch of the Cultural Association of Ukrainian Workers was established. Five stamps reveal Košice -- 250 (Fig. 8) of 15.7.38, 1348 of 20.10.65, 1574 of 21.10.68, 1680 of 5.4.70, and Slovakia 155 of 1993. In addition there are eight postal cards -- 39/22 of 1.7.29, 66/202 and 237 of 1937, 70/328 of 26.5.38, 91/5 of 1.10.47, 103/40 of 2.10.50, and 163/26, 30 of 12.6.65.

Ladomyriv, Svydnyk county. St. Michael the Archangel Church adorns the stamp 1734 of 25.2.71. It was built in 1742 and renovated in 1946 and 1958.

Miroľa, Svydnyk county. "St. Michael the Archangel", a 17th century icon located at the Virgin Mary Church in that locality unfolds on stamp 1725 (Fig. 9) of 17.12.70.

Nyzná Jalova, Svydnyk county. "St. George", a 17th century icon from Sts. Cosmas and Damian Church in that village is reproduced on stamp 1724 of 17.12.70. The icon is now located in the Slovak National Gallery in Bratislava.

Prešov. On 2 December 1619 Cossacks moved on Prešov, but the city did not surrender. As Cossacks were not paid by the Emperor they left Slovakia and returned back to Poland on 16 December 1619. In 1816 Prešov became the capital of the Greek-Catholic eparchy. Rev. Oleksander Duchnovych was teaching Russian language at Prešov gymnasium and died in that city. In 1850 the first Ukrainian (Ruthenian) Literary Society was formed in Prešov through the efforts of Rev. Duchnovych. The society published nine books and three almanacs. In 1880 a Greek-Catholic Theological Seminary was established there, likewise a Theological College in 1895, and gymnasium in 1936. In 1945 Prešov was recognized as the official center of the Ukrainian population in Czechoslovakia. In 1946 the Prešov Ukrainian National Theatre was formed there. The Dukla Ukrainian Folk Assembly was founded in Prešov in 1956. Prešov was a center of Ukrainian studies in Slovakia. At Šafáryk University in Prešov a chair of Ukrainian language and literature exists. Prešov is delineated on stamps 1487 of 21.8.68, Slovakia stamps 89 of 5.9.43 and 316 of 3.11.98 and likewise on two postal cards 66/251-252 of 1937.



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

Rivne. "Angel and Saints", right side of the 16th century "Deesis" icon on the iconostasis from St. Michael Church in Rivne is on stamp 1677 (Fig. 10) of 13.3.70. This icon is now preserved at the Bardejov Museum. "Banishment from Paradise", in the upper right corner of a 16th century icon "St. Archangel Michael" from the St. Michael church in Rivne is noticeable on stamp 1722 of 17.12.70. The icon is now at the Bardejov Museum.

Spišský Hrad. At the end of November 1619 Cossacks occupied this town after defeating General George Rakoczy. In 1620, 28 Cossacks were captured by the Hungarian forces and taken to Spiš Castle. The castle of Spišský Hrad is recognized



Fig. 11

on stamp 1227 (Fig. 11) of 19.2.64 and on stamps of Slovakia 60 of 20.5.41 and 229 of 19.7.95.

Strážnice. On 2 February 1621 Cossacks were paid by the Emperor and released from Imperial service. Only 2000 Cossacks were given further employment and placed at Strážnice. On 4 March 1621 they were attacked by 6000 Hungarians, but were able to repel the assault. The Hungarians lost 1000 men and the Cossacks captured 12 battle flags. Strážnice is

presented on stamp 2066 of 26.4.76.

Trenčín. This town was a point of passage of Cossacks from Poland to Vienna during the Thirty Years War. Stamps 970 of 21.3.60, 2399 of 10.2.82, C82 of 24.10.73 and Slovakia 224 of 12.9.95 as well as postal cards 59II/52 of 1.7.36, 66/247 of 1937, 103/43 of 2.10.50 and 166/30 of 1967 identify Trenčín.

Trnava. This town was a point of passage of Cossacks from Poland to Hungary during the Thirty Years War. A number of leading Transcarpathian clergymen who later became bishops or professors at Theological seminaries studied in the 18th century at the Theological Seminary in Trnava.

They were Symeon Olshavskiy, Yurii Brazhovskiy, Mykhail Olshavskiy, Ivan Bradach, Andrii Bachynskiy, and others. That city was also a publishing center for Transcarpathian Ukrainians and produced works such as *Katekhyzys* (Catechism, 1698), *Bukvar* (Primer, 1699), and *A Short Collection of Moral Parables* (1727). Trnava appears on stamps 2544 (Fig. 12) of 5.2.85, 2546 of 6.2.85, Slovakia stamp 310 of 12.9.98, as well as postal card 66/249 of 1937.



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

Venecia-Lukiv, Bardejov county. "Mandylion", a 16th century icon from Sts. Cosmas and Damian Church in this Ukrainian village beautifies stamp 1723 (Fig. 13) of 17.12.70. This tempera-on-wood icon is now preserved in the Slovak National Gallery in Bratislava.

Žilina. In 1620 the sixth group of Cossacks under Assan Trasso was crossing through this city on its way to Vienna. It captured and looted Žilina. Later, Cossacks were engaged nearby by a Hungarian brigade, lost 150 men in a battle while 28 Cossacks were captured and taken to Spišský Hrad Castle.

Žilina is brought to light on stamp 1742 of 26.3.71 and Slovakia stamp 268 of 15.4.97, in addition to views on postal cards 66/218 of 1937, 83/21 of April 1945, 103/41 of 2.10.50, and 163/29 of 12.6.65.

Zvolen. In 1247 King Danylo Halytskyi and his son Lev went to Zvolen. There they met King Bela IV of Hungary and his daughter Constance. Lev and Constance were married in Zvolen. Zvolen Castle is noticed on stamps 393 (Fig. 14) of 28.8.49, 920 of 13.6.59 and Slovakia 156 of 12.9.93.



Fig. 14

3. Moravia

Brno. In September 1619, Emperor Ferdinand II sent a Cossack detachment of 3000 men to Brno in order to safeguard the evacuation of Cardinal Dietrickstein against the approach of the Bohemians. In March 1620, Cossacks penetrated from Austria into Brno where they destroyed the headquarters of the Moravian detachment and killed four hundred soldiers. Also in March 1620 a raiding party of five hundred Cossacks from Krems, Austria, approached the city council of Brno for passports granting them free access through Moravia since they were returning home. The authorities granted them passports and appointed a convoy of fifty soldiers. As soon as they left Brno the Cossacks surrounded and decimated their guards and burned several villages before returning to the Imperial camp. Between WWI and WWII a Ukrainian student society existed in Brno. Brno appears on many stamps among them 1444 (Fig. 15) of 13.2.67 and on seven postal cards.



Fig. 15

Bystrčica. This town was a point of passage of Cossacks from Poland to Vienna in February 1620. In Bystrčica the Cossacks destroyed the castle of a Lutheran nobleman and killed a Protestant pastor. The coat of arms of Bystrčica is delineated on stamp 2297 of 20.2.80.



Fig. 16

Hodonín. This town was a point of passage of Cossacks from Poland to Vienna during the Thirty Years War. In late December 1623 Cossacks arrived in Hodonín from northern Moravia to help besieged Imperial troops there. Two stamps show views of Hodonín -- 317 (Fig. 16) of 3.8.46 and 993 of 25.7.60.

Hranice. This town was a point of passage of Cossacks from Cracow to Olomouc or Vienna during the Thirty Years War. Cossacks under the leadership of Prince Radziwill passed through Hranice on the way to Moravia at the end of May 1623. The coat of arms of Hranice is pictured on stamp 1653 of 25.10.69.

Kroměříž. This town was a point of passage of Cossacks from Cracow to Vienna during the Thirty Years War. In February 1620 Cossacks passed through Kroměříž on the way from Poland to Vienna. Kroměříž is noted on stamps 355-356 of 20.6.48, 1183 of 20.6.63 and Bohemia & Moravia 46 (Fig. 17) of 1940, and also on two postal cards 66/116 of 1937 and 165/10 of 1967.



Fig. 17

Lipník. Former members of the Ukrainian Galician Army who volunteered to join the Czechoslovak Auxiliary Defence Unit were stationed in this city. The coat of arms and view of Lipník is found on stamp 1285 of 15.2.65.

Mikulov. This town was captured by Cossacks on the way from Poland to Vienna in February 1620 during the Thirty Years War. The coat of arms of Mikulov unfolds on stamp 1886 of 20.6.73.

Nový Jičín. This town was a point of passage of Cossacks from Cracow to Olomouc or Vienna during the Thirty Years War. In February 1620 Cossacks passed through

Nový Jičín. The town appears on two postal cards 154/1-2 of 20.4.63.

Olomouc. This city was a destination point of passage of Cossacks from Cracow and point of passage to Vienna during the Thirty Years War. Near Olomouc Cossacks



Fig. 18

seized a nobleman by their campsite. They accused him of spying for the Bohemians and upon his denial asked him to recite the "Ave Maria". When he did not know it the Cossacks killed him. In late February 1620 a third group of Cossacks numbering 2000 crossed into Moravia. They were defeated at Olomouc by local forces, losing 400 men. Former members of the Ukrainian Galician Army who volunteered to join the Czechoslovak Auxiliary Defence Unit were stationed in this city. Olomouc is observed on many stamps, e.g. 225 (Fig. 18) of 1.8.36, C41 of 28.3.55, etc., and on four postal cards 59II/33 of 1.7.36, 66/121 of 1937, 101/7 of 10.1.49 and 165/20 of 1967.

Opava. In 1253 King Danylo Halytskyi together with Polish King Boleslaw Wstydlivy marched to Opava and besieged the city. In 1289 Prince Lev Danylovych met at Opava with Polish King Waclaw II. This town was a point of passage of Cossacks from Cracow to Vienna during the Thirty Years War. On 9 May 1620 a large Cossack force captured and looted Opava. In 1627 Di Donna with Cossacks besieged that city. Former members of the Ukrainian Galician Army who volunteered to join the Czechoslovak Auxiliary Defence Unit were stationed in this city. Opava is revealed on stamps 1248 of 20.6.64 and 2895 of 1.7.93, likewise on postal card 91/4 of 1.10.47.

Prešov. After the fall of Prague to the Imperial forces on 10 November 1620, Cossacks participated in the pacification of Prešov. Cossacks under the command of Prince Radziwill passed through Prešov on the way to Moravia at the end of May 1623. Prešov is visible on postal cards 61/1-3 of June 1936 and 66/123 of 1937.

Uherské Hradiště. This city was a point of passage of Cossacks from Poland to Vienna during the Thirty Years War. Cossacks were passing through Uherské Hradiště is illustrated on stamp 787 (Fig. 19) of 23.2.57 and postal card 66/102 of 1937.



Fig. 19

Valašské Meziříčí. In February 1620 near this town, Cossacks disrupted a wedding by killing the groom and kidnapping the women and taking their jewelry. After the fall of Prague to Imperial forces on 10 November 1620, Cossacks participated in the pacification of this city. The coat of arms of Valašské Meziříčí is displayed on stamp 2102 of 20.2.77.

Valašsko. This town was a point of passage of 4000 Cossacks from Poland to Vienna in February 1620 during the Thirty Years War. Valašsko is featured on stamp 1741 of 22.6.71.

Velehrad. This city was a center of the mission of Sts. Cyril and Methodius and the burial place of Methodius. In Velehrad, International Congresses devoted to the idea of unity of the church, especially among the Slavs, were held in 1907, 1909, 1911, 1924, 1927, 1932, and 1936. Velehrad Congresses were organized by



Fig. 20

Metropolitan Andrii Sheptycky (Chairman of three congresses), Fr. A. Stojan (later bishop of Olomouc) and Fr. Spaldak from Sts. Cyril and Methodius Apostolate. The Assumption Church in Velehrad is on stamp 147 (Fig. 20) of 22.10.28 and Velehrad Monastery is on postal card 60/1-2 of April 1936.

Zlín (Gotwaldov). In March 1621, Cossacks released from Imperial service were returning to Poland and were attacked by Hungarians and Moravians at Zlín. The presence of Cossacks near Zlín frustrated the merger of the rebellious Moravian peasants with Hungarian forces. Zlín is noted on Bohemia and Moravia 35 of 1939 and on two postal cards 101/6 of 10.1.49 and 165/7 of 1967.

4. Čechy (Bohemia)

České Budějovice. Former members of the Ukrainian Galician Army who volunteered to join the Czechoslovak Auxiliary Defence Unit were stationed in this city. České Budějovice is represented on stamps 675 (Fig. 21) of 10.12.54, 1349 of 20.10.65, 1572 of 21.10.67, 2888 of 1.7.93 and Bohemia & Moravia 45 of 1940, and postal cards 59II/9 of 1.7.36, 66/1 of 1937, 70/15 of 26.5.38, 101/13 of 10.1.49 and 162/18 of 12/6/65.



Fig. 21

Cheb. This city was the endpoint in Bohemia for the marching Cossacks on the way to the Rhine in 1635. The last Cossack detachment was passing through Cheb around 10 January 1636. Cheb is recognized on stamp 1350 of 20.11.65 and three postal cards 59II/14 of 1.7.36, 66/73 of 1937 and 70/37 of 26.5.38.

Hradec Králové. This town was a point of passage of Cossacks from Poland to Austria during the Thirty Years War. After the fall of Prague on 10 November 1620 to Imperial forces, Cossacks participated in the pacification of Hradec Králové.

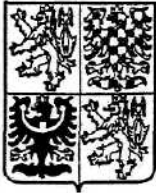


Fig. 22

Cossacks clashed with local peasants resulting in heavy losses on both sides. Former members of the Ukrainian Galician Army who volunteered to join the Czechoslovak Auxiliary Defence Unit were stationed in this city. Hradec Králové is brought to light on stamps 1348A of 24.10.66, 1573 of 21.10.68, 2893 (Fig. 22) of 1.7.93, as well as on postal cards 59II/12 of 1.7.36, 66/89 of 1937, 70/32 of 26.5.38, 91/16 of 1.10.47 and 165/5 of 1967.

Jindřichův Hradec. On 5-October 1620 Cossacks burned the town when the Emperor's army crossed into Bohemia. The Cossacks were forced out by the Bohemian cavalry with a loss of 300 men. Jindřichův Hradec is outlined on stamps 718 of 26.8.55, 1346 of 20.10.65, Bohemia & Moravia 40 of 1940 and on postal cards 59/3 of 1.7.35, 59II/19 of 1.7.36, 66/9, 74 of 1937, 70/49 of 26.5.38 and 101/18 of 10.1.49.

Klatovy. On 13 June 1622 Cossacks were accepted again into Imperial service and were stationed at Klatovy. There they rested and drilled in preparation for a campaign on the Rhine. Klatovy is noticeable on two postal cards 66/29 of 1937 and 101/19 of 10.1.49.



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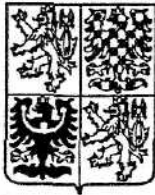
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Kolín. This city was a point of passage of Cossacks from Poland to Austria during the Thirty Years War. Kolín materializes on stamp 785 of 23.2.57.

Kutná Hora. After the fall of Prague on 10 November 1620, Kutná Hora was one of the cities to be pacified by Cossacks. They arrived there 18 November 1620, but the city was spared because its citizens paid a ransom. Kutná Hora is seen on stamps 240 (Fig. 23) of 4.12.37, 2499 of 1.3.84, 3056 of 7.10.98, Bohemia & Moravia 13 of 15.7.39 (#240 overprinted), 29 of 29.7.39 and Slovakia 15 of 21.3.39 (#240 overprinted), and on postal cards 59/4 of 1.7.35, 59II/24 of 1.7.36, 66/12, 94 of 1937, 101/15 of 10.1.49 and 165/4 of 1967.



Fig. 23

Litoměřice. Former members of the Ukrainian Galician Army who volunteered to join the Czechoslovak Auxiliary Defence Unit were stationed in this city. The coat of arms of Litoměřice is seen on stamp 1656 of 25.10.69.

Mělník. During the Thirty Years War, Cossacks were marching through this city around 20 October 1635 on the way to the Rhine. Between WWI and WWII a Ukrainian student body was active in Mělník. Mělník is depicted on stamp 1726A of 28.8.72 and on four postal cards 59/5 of 1.7.35, 59II/31 of 1.7.36, 66/56 of 1937 and 165/13 of 1967.



Fig. 24

Mladá Boleslav. In October 1635, during the Thirty Years War, Cossacks passed through this town on the march to the Rhine. Mladá Boleslav appears on stamps 2400 of 10.2.82 and 2697 (Fig. 24) of 10.3.88 as well as on postal cards 70/89 of 26.5.38, 101/16 of 10.1.49 and 162/8 of 12.6.65.

Nymburk. At the end of 1622 Cossacks were returning from the Rhine campaign with some groups entering Bohemia as far as Nymburk (35 miles northeast of Prague). They were forced to withdraw to Poland by Imperial forces. The coat of arms of Nymburk is reproduced on stamp 2000 of 17.4.75.

Orlík. Ukrainian Hetman Pylyp Orlyk originated from the old Czech family. The locality "Orlík" reminds us about the Czech ancestors of this Hetman. Castle Orlík stands out on two stamps 185 of 2.1.32 and 1678 (Fig. 25) of 13.3.70. Three postal cards present views of Orlík, 59II/35 of 1.7.36, 66/77 of 1937 and 127/21 of 21.10.53.

Pardubice. After the fall of Prague to Imperial forces on 10 November 1620, Cossacks participated in the pacification of this city. Some internees of the Ukrainian Galician Army joined the Czechoslovak Auxiliary Defence Unit stationed in Pardubice. Pardubice is identified on stamps 811-812 of 8.6.57, C47 of 15.10.59, C93 of 15.9.77, Bohemia & Moravia 43 of 1940 and likewise on postal cards 44/1-4 of 30.5.31, 66/97 of 1937, 70/100 of 26.5.38 and 91/15 of 1.10.47.



Fig. 25



Fig. 26

Plzeň. Former members of the Ukrainian Galician Army who volunteered to join the Czechoslovak Auxiliary defence Unit were stationed in this city. Plzeň is viewed on stamps 249 of 24.6.38, 914(Fig. 26)-917 of 2.5.59, 1074 of 18.12.61, 1576 of 21.10.68, 2891 of 1.7.93 and Bohemia & Moravia 7 of 15.7.39 (#249 overprinted) as well as on postal cards 66/16 of 1937, 70/104-106 of 26.5.38 and 165/26 of 1967.

Poděbrady. This city was the site of the Ukrainian Husbandry Academy (1922-35) and the Ukrainian Technical and Husbandry Institute (1932-45). In 1926, 800 Ukrainians lived in Poděbrady. It also served as a center for 52 Ukrainian organizations.

Poděbrady was the center of the League of Ukrainian Nationalists in 1925-29. Local branches of Plast and Sokil were active there. Poděbrady beautifies stamps 224 of 1.8.36, 863 of 25.6.58, 2786 of 28.3.90, Bohemia & Moravia 17 of 1939 (#224 overprinted) and postal cards 38/5-6 of 1.8.28, 39/5 of 1.7.29, 59II/38 of 1.7.36, 66/60 of 1937 and 70/109-110 of 26.5.38.

Prachatice. Cossacks participated in the capture of this town by Imperial forces in April 1620. Cossacks took part in the five day storm of the city, its capture, and its plunder. Prachatice is indicated on stamps 717 (Fig. 27) of 26.8.55 and 2699 of 10.3.88.



Fig. 27

Prague. Trade relations between Prague and Ukrainian territories were established in the 10th century. In the 11th century there were direct trade

relations between Prague and Kyivan Rus. In the 14th century Ukrainian students were studying at Charles University (established 1348). F. Skoryna's Ruthenian Bible was published in Prague in 1517-20. O. Khlopytskyi, an emissary of the Zaporozhian Sich, visited Prague in 1594-95. During the Thirty Years War, after the fall of Prague on 10 November 1620, Cossacks participated in a three day general pillage of the city. Many prominent Ukrainians visited Prague in the 19th century. Ukrainian students established "Hromada" in 1902. In the 1920's Prague became the most important center of Ukrainian emigre political and cultural life. The Ukrainian Free University was active there in 1921-45. Former members of the Ukrainian Galician Army who volunteered to join the Czechoslovak Auxiliary Defence Unit were stationed in Prague. After 1945 many Ukrainians in Prague either fled to the West or were arrested by the Soviets. The Association of Ukrainians in the Czech Republic has its center in Prague. Prague is brought out on many stamps, e.g. 855 (Fig. 28) of 19.5.58 and on many postal cards.



Fig. 28

Příbram. In this city a Ukrainian student society existed between WWI and WWII. Příbram appears on stamp 1786 of 21.8.67.

Rožmberk. In the summer of 1620 Cossacks raided as far as this city. They defeated a combined Hungarian-Bohemian force of 1200 and burned the suburbs of Rožmberk. Three postal cards depict Rožmberk, 66/67 of 1937, 70/136 of 26.5.38 and 127/24 of 21.9.53.

Stříbro. At this city in 1622 Cossacks were joined by other groups of Cossacks that had arrived from Poland. The total number of Cossacks was 10,000, and they left Bohemia on 7 July 1622 for the campaign on the Rhine. Stříbro is found on postal card 165/18 of 1967.

Terezín. Former members of the Ukrainian Galician Army who volunteered to join the Czechoslovak Auxiliary Defence Unit were stationed in this city. Terezín is observed on stamp 1288 of 15.2.65.

Trutnov. About 20 October 1635 Cossacks were marching through this city on the way to the Rhine campaign. The coat of arms of Trutnov is pictured on stamp 1746 of 26.3.71.

Of the 68 localities described here, 12 are situated on the territory of Ukraine. The other 56 are part of present day Slovakia and the Czech Republic. There were various degrees of activities of Ukrainians in these cities. Collectors of Ukrainian topics might select those localities that are part of specific Ukrainian topics, e.g. Cossacks, Ukrainian Galician Army, etc.

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[Ed. Note: This is the second and final installment of a two part article that has been published serially in the SPECIALIST. The two parts of the article (broken into three pieces) appeared originally in the Oct-Dec 98, Jan-Mar 99, and Jul-Dec 99 issues of The Southern Collector, the quarterly journal of the Ukrainian Collectibles Society Incorporated of Australia. It is being reprinted with the permission of the Editor, George D. Fedyk, and the author.]

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A CARICATURE OF CHARLEY CHAPLIN

by Miloslav Vlček

trans. by Mirko Vondra

In my collection which I had begun more than 40 years ago, there are many stamps bearing the likeness of outstanding personalities. On November 18, 1968, the Czechoslovak Postal Ministry issued a set of seven stamps -- all caricatures of great men of culture designed by A. Hoffmeister -- as part of its UNESCO series. The last of those stamps, having a value of 1.40 Kčs, shows Charley Chaplin walking a tight rope in a circus. It is a scene from one of his early movies, "The Circus". Interestingly enough, it is the only stamp of that set having a plate variety. The variety appears in a swinging cable immediately below the letters "kčs" in the upper right portion of the picture. In one of the stamps, that cable is partly splintered.

Who was Charles Spencer Chaplin?

In the United States, he is best known as the indomitable little tramp wearing an undersized derby hat, a short tight jacket, long baggy pants, oversized shoes, and carrying a slim cane that he could swing around on its handle or lean on until it bent. In his unique style, he symbolized the glory years of the silent film era.

Born on April 16, 1889, Chaplin came to show business in the United States after an impoverished childhood in the suburbs of London, England. While touring the vaudeville circuit in 1907 with the Fred Karno Comedy Company, he was spotted by Mack Sennett and eventually signed to a Keystone contract to play in silent movies during the World War I period. Later he went to work for Essanay, and his popularity as one of the cinema's few authentic geniuses became world-renowned.

Having risen from child pauper to Hollywood millionaire, Chaplin understood the disparity between the world of the poverty-stricken and the privileged class. He espoused social justice and equality and, for some of his more radical views, he



Fig. 1

PODACÍ LÍSTEK
Odesílatel vyplní s jiná ordínovanou část

Odesílatel
Milanek Petr

ul. 9. května 201 Jihlava

Adresát
Charlie Chaplin
Kanton Waad
Schweiz

Cena Kčs	Dobírka		Váha		Poplatek	
	Kčs	h	kg	g	Kčs	h
					3	40

Druh zásilky *R-let-dovozem*

Podací číslo *2237*

Poznámka *divoččina*

90-000 (IV-1968) - SET 1 - G - 88434-01




Fig. 2

became ostracized by politicians as well as the media. Meanwhile, he married Oona O'Neill, the daughter of the famous American playwright, Eugene O'Neill. She bore him four children but, in 1952, his critics finally forced him to abandon Hollywood and move his family to Europe where he settled in Vevey, Switzerland and where he died on December 25, 1977 at the age of 88.

Over the years, I have sought and sometimes succeeded in obtaining autographs of some of the persons appearing on stamps of Czechoslovakia. As an admirer of Chaplin and his vast creative talent and acting ability, I was successful in securing his autograph on a card bearing the 1.40 Kčs stamp of 1968 as shown here in Figure 1 (Pofis 1728/Scott 1588). The card was mailed to him on May 10, 1969, as seen in the forwarding slip in Figure 2. He signed and returned it to me from Kanton Waad in Switzerland on May 16 (Figure 3).

For the record, it is interesting to note that a second stamp of Charley Chaplin, also a caricature, appeared on a 50 h stamp of a set of six great personalities issued on March 9, 1989, the year of the velvet revolution (Pofis 2882/Scott 2734).

2237 letre

(1) Lettre, carte, avec valeur déclarée de moins de 2000 francs suisses ou d'équivalent en monnaie nationale

(2) Mandat de poste de destination postale de

adressé au bureau de poste de *Jihlava*

podací číslo *2237* sous le no *2237*

du

Excellence Monsieur

Charlie Chaplin

Kanton Waad *Schweiz*

(Lieu de destination - adresse postale) (Lieu de destination - adresse postale)

Le sousigné déclare que: (1) l'envoi le mandat mentionné ci-dessus a été adressé (2) l'envoi par mandat postal, le lieu mentionné (3) l'envoi postal, le lieu mentionné

le *16* / *5* *1969*

Signature (1) de destination: *Charlie Chaplin*

Signature de l'agent du bureau destinataire: *Koon*

POUR LES DESTINATAIRES: *16-5-69-12*

(1) Répondre ce qui ne concerne pas - répondre ce qui concerne

(2) Indiquer dans le présent (la nature de l'envoi (lettre, carte postale, imprimé etc.), si le cas échéant - Distinguer et préciser: deux séries (poste, mandat, envoi) à part.

(3) Ce avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou par une personne autorisée en vertu des règlements du pays de destination, ou, si ces règlements le permettent, par l'agent du bureau destinataire, et renvoyé par le premier courrier direct au destinataire. - Tout destinataire doit être pourvu d'un passeport valide ou d'un autre document de voyage valide. - Toute destination doit être indiquée sur l'avis de destination.

Fig. 3

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ'S SKY OF BALLOONS

Karel Holoubek

trans. by Savoy Horvath

The fifth annual Sky of Balloons festival sponsored by the friends of balloon flying will be held from the 17th to the 20th of August 2000 in the eastern Bohemian city of Hradec Králové.

Each year one of the balloons -- normally more than 30 participate -- carries a postal bag containing mail. Philatelic associates of this sport send their cards or covers to Hradec Králové to be carried as balloon mail.

Anyone from the USA or other country that is interested in having their own self-addressed cover or card included in the sack of mail carried by the balloon must send it -- along with a one dollar bill for each item -- to the address listed below. It must be mailed to arrive in Hradec Králové between August 1st and August 10th, 2000 -- later than that will not make the flight. [Trans. note: Airmail from the USA averages about seven days.] The one dollar fee per item covers the return postage and the special balloon flight label which must be affixed to the item or it cannot be flown. Also, your cover or card should be of a normal size -- nothing unusual or large.

The above directions are for those participants who wish to prepare their own special cards or covers. In addition, or instead, collectors can order a cacheted 5 Kč postal card issued by the Czech postal service which will have additional postage applied for overseas service and will have the balloon flight label attached. (Figure 1 shows such a postal card that was for a Czech domestic participant.) A completed



mailing address label along with a one dollar bill should be sent to the address below for each postal card desired.

Interested members should mail their orders and remittances to:

Královéhradecké Baloónové Nebe
 P.O. Box 200
 CZ 501 01 Hradec Králové
 Czech Republic

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Souvenir Sheet Varieties

by Frank A. Garancovsky

1984 Winter Olympics, Sarajevo
Scott 2496a, POFIS A2632

This souvenir sheet was printed in an eight position (A - H) format (Fig. 1). The usual cautionary approach to these position varieties is recommended -- some of these markings are visible to the naked eye or with the aid of a 10 power magnifying glass, while others are microscopic. Usually finding a major flaw will be the key to finding the minor flaws. The Olympic ring colors are (in order) blue, yellow, black, green, and red.

Position A: A1 - black scratch; A2 - faint blue dot; A3 - red dots; A4 - blue blemish

Position B: B1 - blue blemish; B2 - yellow blemish; B3 - blue dot; B4 - yellow blemish

Position C: C1 - blue dot; C2 - red blemishes; C3 - red dot; C4 - two black dots 6 mm from left edge of S/S

Position D: D1 - group of black dots; D2 - green blemish; D3 - red blemish; D4 - red

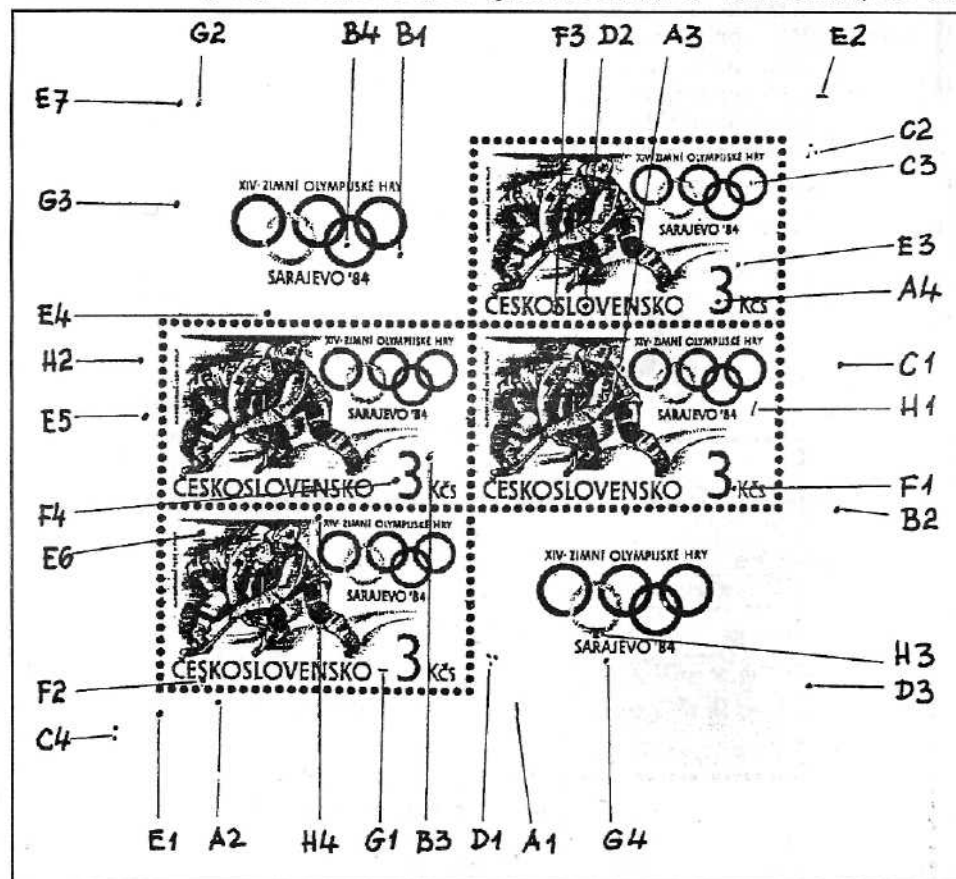


Fig. 1

- blemish 7 mm from right edge of S/S
- Position E: E1 - black dot below the left corner of stamp pos. 4; E2 - faint yellow scratch; E3 - black dot; E4 - blue dot; E5 - blue dot; E6 - blue dot
- Position F: F1 - black dot; F2 - yellow blemish (sometimes it vanishes in the perforation!); F3 - two black dots; F4 - green dot
- Position G: G1 - black scratch; G2 - black dot; G3 - there is a black dot diagonally right about 3.5 mm above the left positioning cross; G4 - faint black dot 2 mm below the letter "A"
- Position H: H1 - black scratch; H2 - yellow blemish; H3 - black dot above "R"; H4 - blue dot diagonally left above "XIV. . ."

1984 Summer Olympics
Scott 2530a, POFIS A2667

This souvenir sheet was printed in an eight position (A - H) format (Fig. 2).

- Position A: A1 - black scratch; A2 - group of black dots; A3 - short vertical black scratch
- Position B: B1 - long bowed black scratch; B2 - black dot; B3 - horizontal black scratch; B4 - red dot
- Position C: C1 - vertical black scratch; C2 - short vertical black scratch; C3 - two black dots; C4 - two black dots immediately below the top left edge of

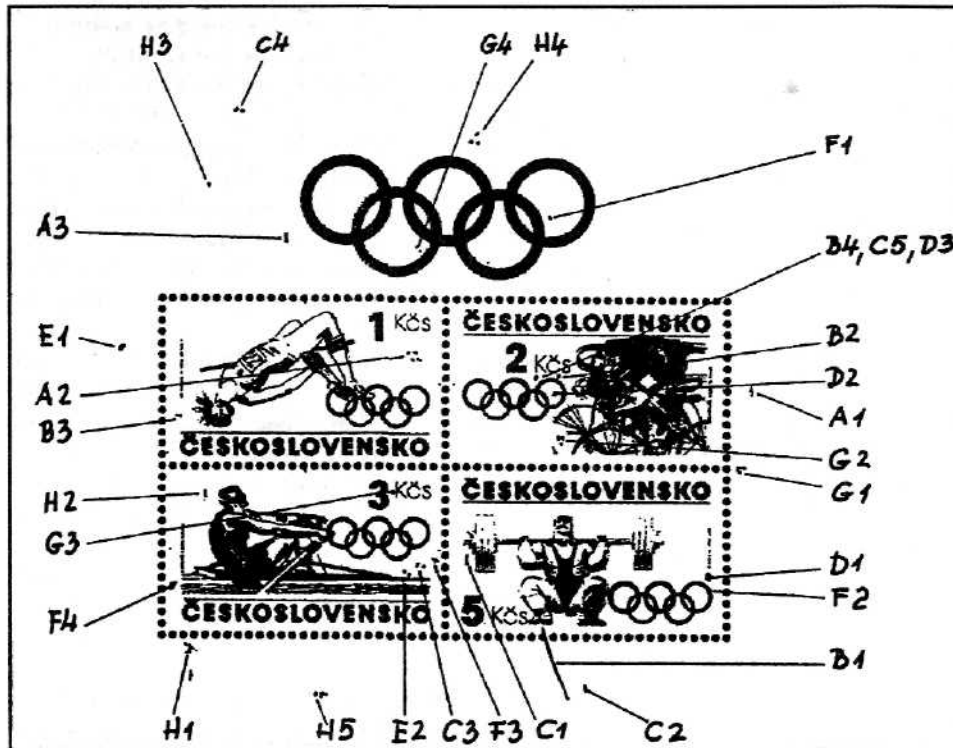


Fig. 2

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

- S/S; C5 - same as B4
- Position D: D1 - short horizontal scratch above "R"; D2 - black horizontal scratch in red ring; D3 - same as B4
- Position E: E1 - red dot near the left edge of S/S; E2 - group of black dots
- Position F: F1 - black dot; F2 - black dot on red ring; F3 - horizontal black scratch; F4 - blue blemish
- Position G: G1 - group of black dots; G2 - two or three black dots; G3 - black dot; G4 - blue dots
- Position H: H1 - vertical black scratch; H2 - vertical black scratch; H3 - yellow dot; H4 - group of black dots; H5 - group of black dots immediately above bottom edge of S/S

* * * * *

IMPRESSIONS OF BRNO 2000

by Charley Chesloe

The National Stamp Exhibition BRNO 2000 was held at the Brno Exhibition Center (BVV) from March 5th through March 11th commemorating 150 years of the birth of Tomas G. Masaryk, the first president of Czechoslovakia.

The exhibits were housed in the "Kongressový Sál", Congress Exhibition Hall, with the post office across the courtyard as well as the information center which housed some dealers and the Slovak post office. Also across the courtyard was pavilion A which housed the dealer bourse.

The organizational work of Dr. Zdeněk Okáč and Pan Ladislav Klusáček was outstanding -- they tried to help or accommodate you in every way they could. The Palmare event on Friday night, March 10th, was well worth while. Although the food was not that great, the evening's entertainment was outstanding. There was classical music, folk music, country & western, and all kinds of dancing groups. Jan Karásek should be congratulated for an evening of excellent entertainment.

Aside from the above there were a few glaring faults. The first being excessive sunlight glaring on the exhibits. I'm sure a few exhibits experienced some stamps losing their color (fading). The other was the lack of crowds especially during the weekdays. It was estimated that only about 10,000 persons attended the show those 7 days. The third and most disturbing matter was the judging. It was erratic, and in many, many instances didn't even make any sense.

A most excellent exhibit of Czechoslovakia 1918-1939 which earned a gold medal at the PRAGA 1998 international show earned only a large vermeil medal at a national show - 1 1/2 years later, even though the exhibit was improved!

An "SO 1920" Eastern Silesia exhibit which followed directly after another "SO 1920" exhibit earned a small vermeil compared to a large silver for the preceding exhibit even though the large silver exhibit showed nothing. The

small vermeil exhibit showed many rarities, some of which will be written up in *FILATELIE* and which were being seen by serious collectors for the first time. This exhibit -- according to the editor of *FILATELIE* -- was at least 2 - 3 awards higher, but received an award only 1/2 of a point higher.

A Masaryk exhibit received a gold with a special award although the last 4 frames did not include Masaryk material, only watermark positions of the 1925-27 regular issues and the 2 Kčs, 3 Kčs, 4 Kčs, and 5 Kčs Praha and Tatra issues. There were a few nice pieces such as a rare Masaryk die proof, 3 copies of the 40 h orange Masaryk in horizontal watermark positions and a watermark position 1 on the 2 Kčs Praha issue of 1927. The rest was common stamps and philatelic cards. This really upset many collectors. I talked with several collectors and many told me they would never exhibit again, they were so upset.

Two really fine exhibits (which were grossly undervalued) were an exhibit of Hradčany and a most extraordinary exhibit of Czechoslovak postal cards. When I looked at the postal card exhibit and saw all the rare cards and rare genuine franking, I was appalled that it received a large vermeil.

To top it all off, an exhibit of Czechoslovak first day covers beginning in 1946 -- many unaddressed -- received a silver medal. The exhibit would not fetch \$100 if sold as a lot at any auction house here or in Canada.

I can't imagine what the judges were looking for -- possibly many of the judges didn't understand what they were looking at. This was a national show -- why were there foreign judges who have limited knowledge of Czechoslovak stamps and covers? Also, the head judge was a topical collector, and my guess is his knowledge of Czechoslovak philately from 1918-1939 is somewhat limited.

All in all it was a very nice show, many collectors said that the Czechoslovak exhibits were better at BRNO 2000 than they were at PRAGA 1998. I wasn't at PRAGA 1998, so I can't render an opinion. The take-down was swift and efficient, and the whole close-down was excellent again thanks to Dr. Okáč and Pan Klusáček. Those two gentlemen gave me fond thoughts of BRNO 2000.

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SVU WORLD CONGRESS

The 20th Anniversary World Congress of the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences (SVU) will be held as previously reported in the March/April 2000 issue on August 9 - 13, 2000. We have now received a fairly complete listing of the program for the entire Congress. Questions on the program can be directed to the SVU President, Mila Rechcigl. His address, phone number, and e-mail address can be found at the end of his article (page 20) of the March/April issue.

Ours members need to be aware that our original plans to participate as a Society in the Congress have had to be discontinued. Our plans to sponsor an exhibit of selected philatelic materials provided by our members was canceled due to inadequate security provisions at the Congress site. Also, our seminar dealing with the future of postal service in the 21st century likewise had to be canceled because of registration fee difficulties.

RAILROAD CANCEL 992 – HALMEI KOŠICE

by RNDr Miroslav Vostatek

trans. by Henry Hahn

Most young collectors are not aware of the fact that between the two World Wars the Czechoslovak Republic had a common frontier with Rumania. Rumania was our "friendliest" state, and the frontier was in the Carpatho-Ukraine. There were a number of railroad crossings, but only the HALMEI-KOŠICE crossing was served by the Czechoslovak Railroad. This is illustrated by the cancel and postcard shown.



From Králové nad Tisou southward operated train #329, and from Halmei train #560. Between Králové nad Tisou and Halmei the railroad was operated jointly by Czechoslovakia and Rumania. Undoubtedly there operated also a Rumanian train, but

I have never seen its cancel. It is worth noting that Králové nad Tisou has been renamed Vinogradov and is now located in the Ukraine.

The crews of the ambulatory post of the Košice-Halmei line originated in Košice, and also, interestingly, sometimes originated from the Bohumín district. I was told this by a now deceased employee of the Bohumín railroad district. These



served on the Bohumín-Košice line, and then continued either on the Košice-Halmei line or on the Košice-Jasina line. They were away from home for a full week, but were compensated by a longer period off duty. The train going south from Králové nad Tisou passed the stations in Tekovo, Sasovo, Černý Ardov and Dakovo. Then

came the frontier and entry into Rumanian Halmei. From there the express trains continued further south and west, passing the stations at Satu Mare and Careii Mari.

Changes in the frontier after World War II, as may be observed from current maps, probably did not include a transfer point between the Soviet Union and Rumania in this area.

To us collectors it is interesting that the pre-war railroad network illustrates the frontier changes which can be evidenced by postal covers.

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Philatelic News and Views

From Miroslav Vostatek:

- The machine canceling device of post office 530 20 PARDUBICE 02 produces two types. The notable differences are the position of the "0" in "530" relative to the horizontal line coming off the "S" of "EMS", and the appearance of the "S" of "POŠTA" as seen in Figure 1. This is due to the fact that the roller has two canceling dies. A similar situation exists at 120 00 PRAHA 02. It is clearly evident that common cancels can provide philatelic interest. However, it is not clear as yet why the outer circle of both PARDUBICE cancels is interrupted on the right side.



Fig. 1

From Savoy Horvath:

- The annual contest of the best world stamps Grand Prix WIPA is held every December. Last December the jury announced as first place San Marino's statue of a girl by Emile Greco, second place was from the Czech Republic's art series -- 16 Kč washer woman by Josef Navrátil, third place was Australia -- butterfly, and fourth place was Slovakia's 10 Sk Terchovej Region by Martin Benda.

- Have you seen the new postal cancels on all Czech government mail? It is a circular cancel which has around it's edge "Zásilka Prošla Kontrolou" (Mail Passed Through Inspection), "Úřad Vlády ČR" (Office of the Czech Republic Government) in the middle, cancel numeral in the bottom, and comes in at least black, red and blue. I was told that the postmark indicates the envelope was inspected for letter bombs.

- One more mention regarding the Czech Au1 stamp. The 0.40 and 1 Kč automat stamps were imprinted with the above values only at the BRNO 2000 show. The two Au dispensers at their new locations -- Brno 2 and Praha -- will not print those values any more.

Letters to the Editor

1. Dear Lou:

The November/December 1999 New Issues featured a stamp on Vincenc Priessnitz. Briefly, during the years of 1940-1, I went to school with the grandson of Priessnitz. I learned that the idea of water treatment came to Priessnitz by observing a deer, hurt during a hunt, by immersing her wounded leg into a water stream.

Priessnitz was a farmer with no medical education. When he started his water treatment institute, he was subject of ridicule -- until his method and treatments were fully accepted by the medical fraternity. It is, therefore, puzzling to me that his portrait on the stamp is surrounded by scenes of his medical methods depicted with humorous exaggeration. The man was ridiculed during his life -- why to continue on the bicentenary of his birth?

Sometimes, I think, we Czechs seem to make a joke of any situation. Is it in our national character because joking was the only escape in the hundreds of years under the Austro-Hungarian Empire, then the Nazi occupation and the Communist regime? Maybe.

There is a time and there is a place -- I just feel that this was not one of them.

Sincerely
Karl [Ruzicka]

2. Dear Lou:

Are you aware that apparently some Czechoslovak commemorative postmarks were available for at least one month after their postmark date? As proof, I have 8-9 examples of dated Czechoslovak commemorative postmarks used on stamps issued after the postmark date.

Apparently the Czechoslovak commemorative postmark policy in 1935 to 1939 (at least) was like the current U.S. Policy (as stated in Linns) which allows one month after the date of a special cancel for people to get that cancel applied to whatever they send in. The U.S. Policy says that if the stamps submitted for canceling issued after the postmark date, the postmaster may refuse to cancel them. The Czechoslovak Postmaster apparently did cancel such stamps.

I have the 3/15/39 Ceklis Slovakian commemorative cancel on a 20h arms Slovakian first set of overprint stamps issued March 22, 1939 per Hugo Kaufman Handbook. Another interesting item I have is the March 7, 1938, 2 K Masaryk souvenir sheet with a Praha September 21, 1937 mourning cancel. This is the only example of a Czechoslovak commemorative cancel used more than one month after its date.

Phil [Melamed]

P.S. I have a correction to my letter appearing in the May/June issue. The new Society library accession numbers for the two catalogs containing cancels should be #222 versus #93 and #292/293 versus #211-213. But the referenced 1947 Novotny catalog remains the best source.

3. Dear Lou:

While working on my Hradčany accumulations, and using the Trojan catalog as a reference, I found that some of the issues are further identified with, e.g.,

(TD1,2), (TD3,4), etc.

The abbreviation TD stands for "Tisková Deska" (printing plate). There is considerable difference in pricing between the various TD's.

Looking on a stamp, how do I identify if it is TD1,2,3 or 4?

Karl [Ruzicka]

Editor: It isn't simple to figure out which printing plate a particular stamp came from. You need a specialized book on Hradčany stamps to do it. The current best one is: "Rukověť pro sběratele Hradčan" (Handbook for Collectors of Hradčany) by Hamr and Škaloud. It is listed in our Available Publications listing in the back of the SPECIALIST as "Manual for Hradčany Collectors" for \$10 postpaid. It is in Czech, but should be possible for you to follow. As an example of what this handbook does, there are many (actually most) of the 500h brown Hradčany stamps that are Type I (open spiral), but only a few were Type I's on certain plates (say 2 out of 100, while other plates had ALL 100 be Type I's), thus those particular stamps have special meaning and therefore greater value to Hradčany collectors. But how do you recognize them? The way you know if a particular Type I stamp is that 1 or 2 from that particular plate is by comparing it with an illustration and verbal description in the handbook. There are little dots or marks or irregularities that you have to search for. So it isn't a simple process.

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New Issues

CZECH REPUBLIC by G. M. van Zanten

1. On May 9, 2000, the Ministry of Transport and Communications issued a 9 Kč multicolored commemorative stamp to mark the 50th anniversary of Schumman's Declaration which laid the groundwork for a united Europe (Fig. 1). PostEurop -- the European association of postal operators -- has announced the building of Europe as



Fig. 1

this year's theme for the annual joint stamp issue. The international competition for the design was won by the French entry, which will be realized in the majority of PostEurop member countries and several others. The stamp -- showing children building a tower of stars -- symbolizes the past, present and future of Europe, uniting in the European Union while conserving the individual potential of each country. The emphasis is placed on children, who are the main creators of the future and are central to development. The stamp was designed by the French artist Jean-Paul Cousin, was typographically arranged by Jiří Rathouský, and engraved by Václav Fajt. The stamp was produced by the Victoria Printing House in Prague

using multicolored offset in printing sheets of 6 pieces. A FDC in green contains a cachet which symbolizes the united Europe with the text EUROPA 2000.

2. On May 9, 2000, the Ministry issued a multicolored commemorative souvenir sheet containing two stamps and three coupons titled Transport (Railways in 1900 and 2000)(Fig. 2). In 1900, the construction engineer Mařík built the first Czech



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

3. On May 9, 2000, the Ministry issued a set of two commemorative stamps in the significant Personalities series (Fig. 5). The designer of the set was Oldřich Kulhánek, while the engraver was Miloš Ondráček. The multicolored stamps were produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by rotary recess printing combined with photogravure in printing sheets of 50 pieces.

- Vítězslav Nezval (1900-1958), Czech poet, dramatist and translator was a member of the Devětsil artistic association. His extensive poetry mirrors the

locomotive, Na Zdar, in Prague. The 8 Kč stamp of the miniature sheet depicts a train from 1900 with a steam locomotive, service coach and carriages for passengers. Its adjacent coupon shows a railway station with passengers and a contemporary lighting fixture. The 15 Kč stamp depicts a contemporary type 371 electric locomotive. Its associated coupon shows the drive coach prototype of a train unit with swinging bodies of the 680 range sitting next to a covered platform. The central coupon shows the main railway corridors which run across the Czech Republic. The issue precedes the Conference of European Ministers of Transport (CEMT), to be held in Prague this year. The souvenir sheet was designed by Jiří Bouda and engraved by Bohumil Šneider. It was produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by recess print from flat plates in black combined with multicolored offset. There are two FDCs with commemorative cancellations. The 8 Kč one is brown and bears a drawing of the Negrelli viaduct in Prague (Fig. 3). The 15 Kč one is black and depicts the reconstructed railway tunnel near Adamov (Fig. 4).

development of avant-garde poetry between the wars, from poeticism to realism. His diverse creative talent manifested itself in the search for further means of expression in prose, poetical dramatic adaptation, film scripts and dramas. He translated French, Russian, English and German poetry in particular. The stamp is issued on the centenary of his birth. The blue-green (recess print), blue, dark blue-green, and violet 5 Kč stamp bears a double-portrait of V. Nezval formed from a composition of his profile and a caricature by Adolf Hoffmeister. The blue-green FDC depicts a drawing of a hand with a pen (Fig. 6).



Fig. 5

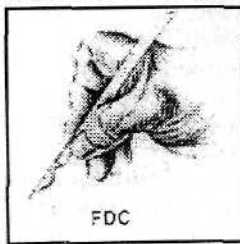


Fig. 6

- Gustav Mahler (1860-1911), Austrian composer and conductor was born in Kaliště near Humpolec in what is now the Czech Republic. He worked as a conductor in the Opera Theater in Olomouc and in the German Theater in Prague, and later became the conductor and director of the Court Opera in Vienna. However, he retained a close relationship with Czech music. His own

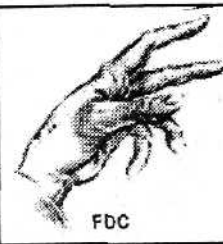


Fig. 7

works represent a transition from late romanticism to modern music. He composed extensive symphonies in which he made use of folk songs. This 8 Kč stamp is in pink-violet (recess print), violet, and dark red. The pink-violet FDC depicts the hand of a conductor (Fig. 7).



Fig. 8

4. On May 9, 2000, the Ministry issued a 2 Kč definitive stamp in the Signs of the Zodiac series (Fig. 8). It shows a drawing of the zodiacal sign of Virgo -- a maiden wearing a flower wreath -- along with the appropriate astrological symbol. The stamp was designed by Vladimír Suchánek and engraved by Miloš Ondráček. It was produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by rotary recess print in black combined with photogravure in blue and rose in printing sheets of 100 pieces.

5. On May 31, 2000, the Ministry issued a 5.40 Kč commemorative stamp in the For Children series (Fig. 9). The stamp depicts a winking alarm clock with a little bird kicking a ball. This stamp and coupon, with a cheerful theme for children, is issued before International Children's Day as in past years. It is sure to please not only young philatelists but also anybody who likes attractive pictures. The designer of the issue, A. Khunova, is a well-known illustrator of children's books. A merry winking alarm clock calls out that the sun is shining, and it is time to play. As the old proverb says, the early bird catches the worm. The engraver of the issue was Bohumil Šneider. It was produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by rotary recess print in dark



Fig. 9

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blue, combined with photogravure in yellow, green and two shades of red in printing sheets of 30 pieces. There will also be a philatelic booklet with 8 stamps and 2 labels. The labels bear a drawing of a teddy bear and a doll sitting back to back (Fig. 10). The brown FDC depicts the teddy bear with the doll in a sports car (Fig. 11).



Fig. 10

6. On May 31, 2000, the Ministry issued a 7 Kč commemorative stamp on the occasion of the Year of Mathematics (Fig. 12). With support from UNESCO, the International Mathematical Union has declared the year 2000 World Year of Mathematics. Its aim is to underline the central importance of mathematics and its applications in today's world -- for science, technology, communications, economics and many other fields. The stamp summarizes in graphic form the nine-year efforts of the English mathematician Andrew Wiles, who in 1995 succeeded in



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

proving the assertion of the French mathematician and lawyer Pierre de Fermat (1601-1665) that the equation $x^n + y^n = z^n$ has no solutions among the natural numbers for $n \geq 3$. Fermat's Great Theorem, as this proposition is known, was studied by generations of leading mathematicians for over three centuries. The stamp was designed by Zdeněk Ziegler and engraved by Miloš Ondráček. It is produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by rotary recess printing combined with photogravure in yellow, red and grey in printing sheets of 50 pieces. The black FDC depicts a portrait of the author of the equation, Fermat.

Postal Stationery

7. On April 5, 2000, the Ministry issued a postal card with imprinted 5 Kč stamp commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the founding of the Valašsko Outdoor Museum (Fig. 13). The museum is near the town of Rožnov (population approximately 16,000) and is situated under the Beskydy mountain range in the western-most part of the Carpathians close to the Slovak border, about 50 km south of Ostrava and 130 km northeast of Brno. This outdoor museum is the oldest and greatest in the Czech Republic gathering together popular buildings, technical monuments such as the wooden construction of the 1770 town hall, a 17th Century inn, beehives, bell towers and of course the windmill shown on the card. The imprinted stamp bears the coat-of-arms of Rožnov pod Radhostem, while the left part of the postal card depicts a group of cottages with a windmill in the background. The card was designed by Jaroslav Fišer. It was produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by multicolored offset and sells for 5.70 Kč.

8. On May 9, 2000, the Ministry issued a commemorative postal card with imprinted 5 Kč stamp marking the anniversary of Prof. Eduard Albert, MD (Fig. 14). Eduard Albert was born in Žamberk, and between the years 1861 - 1867 he studied medicine in Vienna. In 1881 he became the head of the 1st Clinic of Surgery in Vienna. He

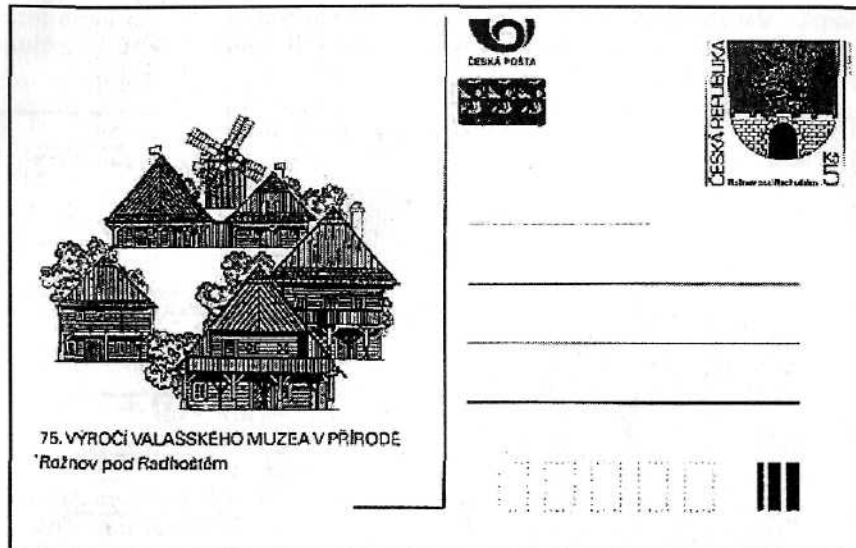
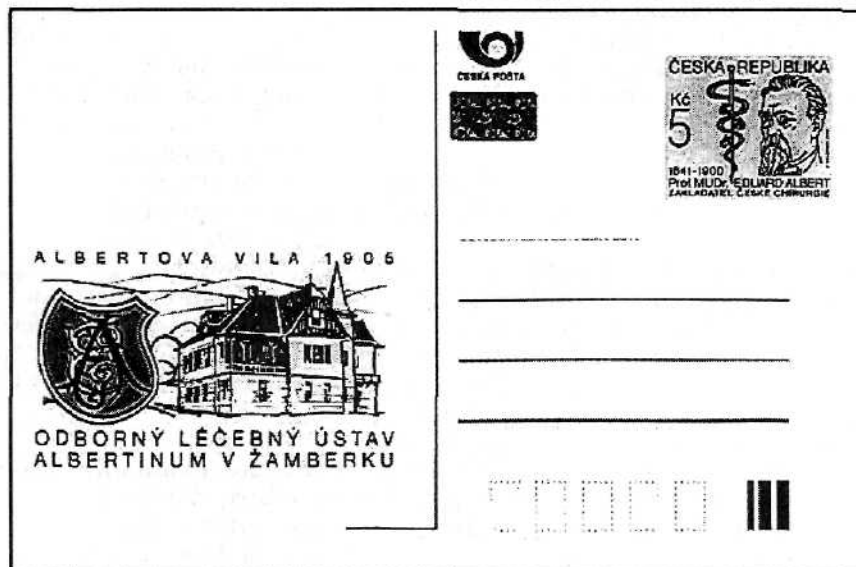


Fig. 13

was also a writer, poet, translator, historian and statesman. He was the first in Austria-Hungary who operated on the thyroid gland and removed a kidney. He was one of the first to operate on the knee joint and to perform neuro-surgical operations. He also proposed a new form of intestinal stitch. He is recognized as the founder of Czech surgery. In 2001 we commemorate the 160th anniversary of his birth, and this year the 100th anniversary of his death. The imprinted stamp bears the portrait of E. Albert with the medical caduceus, while the left part of the postal card has an illustration of the Albertinum institute along with a shield containing the initials of



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E. Albert -- the shield is located on the front of the building. The card was designed by the sculptor Zdeněk Kolářský. It was produced by the Post Printing House of Prague by offset and sells for 5.70 Kč.

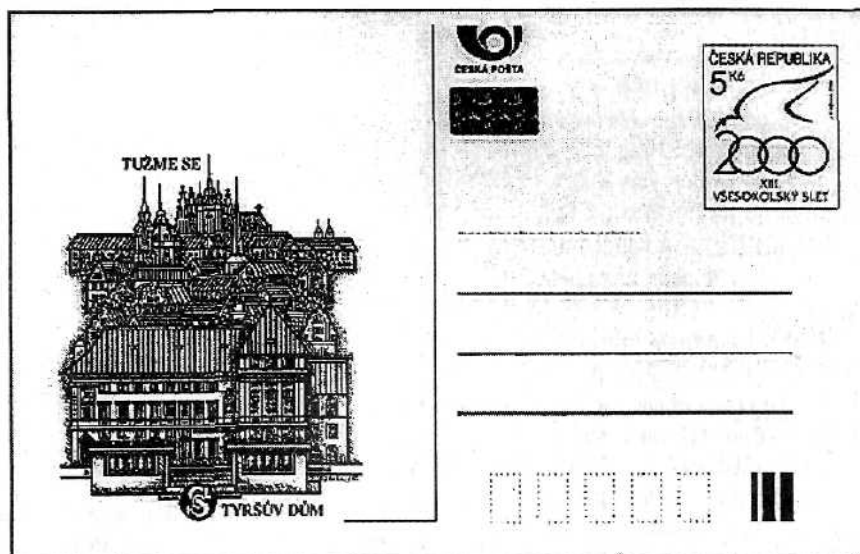


Fig. 15

9. On May 9, 2000, the Ministry issued a commemorative postal card with imprinted 5 Kč stamp marking the XIIIth Sokol Congress to be held on the 1st and 2nd July, 2000 in Prague (Fig. 15). The imprinted stamp bears the logo of the XIIIth Sokol Congress -- a stylized outline of a falcon over, and integrated with, the year 2000. The logo was designed by František Bukeš. The left part of the card shows a stylized drawing of the House of Tyrš with the Sokol logo at its base, all against a background of Malá Strana and the Hradčany. The card was designed by Jaroslav R. Novák. It was produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by multicolored offset and sells for 5.70 Kč.

SLOVAKIA

by G. M. van Zanten

10. On March 24, 2000, the Ministry of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications issued a 5.50 Sk commemorative stamp to honor "Jan Holly" in the Personalities series (Fig. 16). Jan Holly was born in 1785 and died on April 14, 1849. He was a Slovak poet and translator. His epics on themes from Czech and Slovak history ("Svatopluk", "Cyrillo-Methodidad") rank him among prominent Slovak writers of the period of the National Revival. The stamp was designed by Robert Brun and engraved by Rudolf Cigánik. It was printed in sheets of 50 stamps in gray on a blue background.



Fig. 16

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