

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

OFFICIAL MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE
CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA

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Editor Frank J. Kovarik, 2502 So. Kedzie Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.

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EDITORIAL

It seems that the Czechoslovak Postal Administration does not know what is a postage stamp. Any label which cannot be purchased in a post office, is not a postage stamp. Any label, even if honored as a postage stamp by the Post Office department, which must be purchased at a 400 to 500 percent charge over face and that in very limited quantities, is not a postage stamp. If it is the intention of the Czechoslovak Republic to kill Czechoslovak philately outside their own country, they are doing an excellent job. We are fully cognizant of the situation in the country. Their nationals are trying to salvage some of their possessions by smuggling out of the country whatever can be sold, regardless of the loss. In a recent issue of Ceskoslovensky Filatelista, the editor sheds tears of pain over the prices asked for stamps of Czechoslovakia in Great Britain and in America. Stamps of recent issues were selling as low as 65 to 40 percent of face. We agree that this is not a healthy situation. It reflects the confidence of the country's nationals in the stability of the Crown. We doubt that going to the other extreme is the proper solution. May we suggest to those in power a very simple scheme? Only about 10% of every issue printed comes out of the printery in perfect condition, by that we mean, that only about 10% is really collectible material in perfectly centered condition. Even if a surcharge of 20 to 50% is charged for this perfection material, no one who is really a collector, will complain. As they, who are trying to smuggle stamps out of the country buy in large quantities, sell them stamps of mediocre, or even poor quality. Place on sale at all larger Post Offices the culled out "junk." This will make the labels "postage stamps." Limiting collectors to one set of singles, even one set of blocks, is very poor business and will soon reflect in the Post Office treasury. We are sure the government is not trying to shield or help the individual collector as the editor of Ceskoslovensky Filatelista asserts; instead we are inclined to venture a guess it is helping a small minority who can reach into the vaults and enhance their holdings of philatelic material. These are strong words, we know; in the years after Munich and up to the Day of Liberation, your Society refused to recognize the stamps of Bohemia and Moravia as also the stamps of Slovakia, not because they failed in the primary duty of a postage stamp, to transport mails, but because they helped members of the Nazi party to salvage a fraction of their possessions by exporting stamps to a neutral country at an immense discount and with the loot prepare a nest egg for themselves after the collapse of the dictator's dream. Our Society may be compelled to adopt like measures at the present time. In the October issue of the Specialist we asked our members to protest to the Ministry of Posts the handling of the situation. We are ready to do battle for the rights of the small collector.

COOPERATION

This past month was productive of many heart satisfying letters and com-

ments. These came chiefly from friends and members of our Society in Czechoslovakia. A letter from Great Britain reveals the plight of a Scotsman who specializes in the stamps of Czechoslovakia but whose knowledge of any Slavic language is nil. In desperation he turned to the Ministry of Posts in Praha, who referred him to our Society. This is substantial proof that the Praha Ministry of Posts not only recognizes but endorses our efforts in the dissemination of specialistic information on the stamps of the country. We advise the Ministry to further their help to us. Long before we receive photos of new issues from the Ministry these are reproduced in the general philatelic publications in the United States. If, at times, we did publish a "scoop," it was not because of the help from the Ministry of Posts, but the cooperation of our Praha correspondent. * Another letter from Bratislava contains the following information: "I read with great interest the article on the 10h Bratislava Newspaper Sheet of 1937. I wish to correct a misstatement: the spot in "l" of "Slov" in Plate II as also the deformed "s" in Plate VI are not constant and therefor are not "types." In the magazine Slovansky Filatelista, issue 9, 1940, we wrote of plate VII. In this, the first leaf (and not the third in plate I) has a broken line and the damaged "o" appears in the same stamp and not on the 18th stamp of plate I. Besides this, the 7th and 10th stamps show a very weak outline of the leaf. Sheets from plate VII were exchanged on request for more perfect copies at the Philatelic Agency. This was most likely done because the accounting has already been completed. Stamps brought to the Exhibition came from Praha where they were printed from a six plate form. (In the editor's opinion, similar to the six pane sheets of the U. S. Century of Progress Imperforates.) We thank Mr. Ptacovsky for this correction and assure him of our deep appreciation for his efforts in supplying us with correct information. * Still another comes from Mr. Ervin Hirsch, editor of Ceskoslovensky Filatelista and the co-author of the very fine handbook on Czech stamps, published in both Czech and German in 1935. Mr. Hirsch reviewed the Czechoslovak Special Issue of the magazine "STAMPS" published April 2, 1949. Mr. Hirsch agrees we are doing a good and a big job for Czechoslovak philately and adds that considering our distance from the source we are doing quite well, despite some slight errors which crept into the Allegory article. While we appreciate criticism, we could appreciate it more if the errors were pointed out to us as Mr. Ptacovsky has done. * The last, and certainly most welcome letter, came from Dr. Karel Novak. He corrects our statement on the uniform numbering of stamps in Czechoslovak catalogs. It was not the work of the government but of the organized collectors and dealers who knew that uniformity must bring to all countless benefits. It was through the Federation that this was accomplished; all dealers conform to it and Zumstein is the first of the internationally recognized catalogs to adopt it for its section on Czechoslovakia and related stamps. Dr. Novak, though not a member of our Society, has volunteered to prepare for our proposed Handbook those sections not yet covered by our committee. For this truly magnificent help, collectors of Czechoslovakia in all English speaking countries, thank Dr. Novak most cordially and invite him to work with us more closely in the future.

NEW MEMBER

399. Barbara Chernak, 15 Rocky Ridge, Nichols, Bridgeport 18, Conn.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

50. Rudolf Novy, 2419 Randolph St., Dallas, Tex.

CORRECTION OF MEMBERSHIP LIST

1. Mrs. Hedy Lowey, 201 Marcy Pl., New York 56, N. Y.
378. Bernard Davis, 1520 Spruce St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Artistic commemorative covers and souvenir favor sheets with special commemorative or memorial cancellations in exchange for mint U. S. LAD. KRO-PAC, Praha 54, Liboc 234, Czechoslovakia.

ORBIS

Under two separate covers, with no return address, we have received the first bulletin of the Monopolistic Company "Orbis." Until now, all the reports we published had to be considered as either unofficial or as rumors.

We now have before us "Circular no. 1" dated Praha, August 3, 1949.:

Subject: Proof and control of collectors' exchanges.

It is our intention to facilitate your exchanges with foreign countries and therefor beg you to kindly follow our advice in the exchange of stamps and thereby ease our work in the control of exchanges of all collectors.

Only those collectors can participate in exchange of stamps who are members of a philatelic group affiliated with the Central Federation of Philatelic Societies in Praha or the Alliance of Slovak Philatelic Societies in Bratislava. With your first dispatch notify us of your philatelic affiliation.

One exchange parcel may contain not more than stamps valued up to 500. Kcs and the weight must not exceed 20 grams. Kindly abide by these instructions so we'd not be compelled to return to you your stamps.

Anyone having a credit overseas exceeding 1,000.Kcs with an individual cannot continue exchange with this partner until the obligation has been repaid. We therefor suggest that you request your exchange partner to send you a sufficient number of stamps in the next exchange parcel.

Necessary forms, that is: two exchange envelopes plus one consignment card can be obtained from your club or directly from us for 5.Kcs and in this amount is contained every charge.

Double franking in the future is not necessary because the Post Office will send to us for control via penalty mail all your sendings. If, after tabulation, it is necessary to increase or decrease the aforementioned amount, it will be done. Under no circumstances is the government bent on commercializing this venture and the sale of exchange envelopes is to cover the cost of the actual control.

The envelope with Czech text is for mail going overseas. On this envelope you are asked to write legibly the address of your exchange partner as also your own return address and do not fail to fill in the formal note: "Value in crowns"

The envelope in French text is to be used by your exchange partner who is to send you material equivalent to your sending. On this envelope kindly fill in your name and address as recipient. The space reserved for address of sender as well as the amount of the sending in Czech crowns is to be filled in by your exchange partner.

Complete information requested on the consignment blank and, especially, do not fail to mention how many stamps are enclosed and their value in Czech crowns. The empty space in the lower portion of the consignment blank is reserved for your message to the exchange partner.

Stamps at all times must be well packaged so they'd not become damaged in transit. We recommend you use a heavy cardboard to protect the stamps from damage and that you dust with talcum powder the gum of mint stamps so they do not adhere one to another. Do not forget to enclose the return envelope as well as the consignment blank as without the return envelope your partner cannot mail returned or exchange material.

In case you ask your partner to send first consignment, send him the return envelope and retain the other envelope as well as the consignment blank form, so you could send your exchange material later. In that case you must acquaint your exchange partner with regulations.

Your sendings must at all times be sent via registered mail and fully franked. Ordinary letters as well as short paid mail must be returned to you. This will cause you additional expense as well as unnecessary delay.

Do not enclose any other object but stamps. Do not ask your exchange partner for anything other but stamps. Do not send stamps in envelopes other than those provided for this purpose. Failure to abide by this rule will result in the confiscation of your stamps.

The value in crowns is determined by catalog designated by you on the con-

shipment blank. The over-all valuation is left entirely to the discretion of the collector but he is cautioned that a strict control will be exercised. Collectors who will try to send out stamps at a discount from face are subject to lose their license to exchange stamps.

To retain the highest level of fair practice, the control shall feel free to exclude from exchange all foreign exchange partners known to exercise shady practices, especially with novices. It is essential our stamps retain the high prestige they have entertained to the present. If you have cause to complain of a foreign exchange partner, notify us so we could caution other collectors of such a party's practice.

We ask you to kindly use dispatch in meeting your obligations so that the good name of Czechoslovak philately remains at its present high level.

Personal visits to our office are discouraged because every intervention is considered needless. The control and forwarding of every parcel will be performed on the day of its arrival as it was received. Kindly affix all stamps on the envelope in the upper right hand corner.

All correspondence will be taken care of immediately providing the return postage is enclosed.

We wish you a pleasant exchange and send you greetings.

Success to philately and the five year plan!

Filatelie Orbis

Praha-Smichov, Czechoslovakia

* * *

Praha, August 3, 1949

Subject: Reporting both credit and debit caused by exchange of stamps.

With the sanction of the Ministry of Exports of the 1st inst., # 516, 596/49-II/1, we request all collectors and dealers of postage stamps either credit or debit in their dealings with foreign exchange friends. These must be reported whether they originated during free exchange, to the extent of 500.Kcs and 20 grams in weight prior to July 1 of this year or in exchange on the basis of import-export permits.

Every report on special form must contain the following information:

- a. Correct addresses of both national and foreign correspondent.
- b. Exact amount of either credit or debit in crowns. Should debit or credit be announced in foreign exchange this is to be translated into crown values at the present foreign exchange rate. Should amount be announced in catalog valuation, the catalog must be specifically named and current market price in Czech crowns added.
- c. Date of either debit or credit transaction and reason why this has not been equalized.
- d. In cases where the exchange took place on the basis of import or export permit (dealers), the import-export file number must be presented with all the above requested information.

It is necessary that these obligations be met at earliest possible date so that the good name of Czechoslovak philately remains unsullied.

Collectors who fail to abide by these rules cannot expect equalization of their accounts with their foreign exchange partners. Both export and import of stamps is vested in the monopolistic organization "Orbis," and exchange of all philatelic material is subject to control in the offices of "Orbis." Stamps for exchange purposes can be sent only in envelopes furnished for this purpose and the use of other envelopes is forbidden and subject to penalty.

All debits and credits will be taken under advisement and collectors will receive envelopes by means of which they will have an opportunity to equalize their accounts with their foreign exchange partners. Do not enclose stamps for an answer because envelopes for this purpose will be forwarded to you.

These announcements must be addressed to: Filatelie Orbis, evidencni kancelar, Praha-Smichov, Korenskeho 16, Czechoslovakia.

OUR PRAHA LETTER

(Editor's note: This letter came after our editorial had been written. It explains a little more clearly the reasons for Orbis. It may be that our harsh criticism of the Post Office Department is not fully justified.)

A definite decision was announced that every collector may receive only one single set from the P. O. D. new issue service at face. However, on the open market he can obtain any quantity desired. For instance, the Praha Sample Fair Issue has a face value of 6.50Kcs but in the open market the selling price is 45.Kcs. It is not yet on sale, but will be shortly. Collectors in the United States may obtain any quantity at face, provided they send in their order within 90 days of issue. Of course, this means that not crowns but dollars will be the medium of purchase. It is thus possible that our stamps will be sought some day in foreign countries for local collectors. Unquestionably a day is not distant when the crown will again be stable and the black market practices, so prevalent today, will stop.

Meetings in our local philatelic clubs are really not stamp meetings. Members seem to meet chiefly to discuss their successes in mushroom picking. Members do not exchange stamps as they did in the past because of fear to expose their holdings of confiscateable material. I fear the international exhibition will not take place next year for this same reason.

JZM

NOTICE

POSTAL BULLETIN 126#9/1949

"Regulations governing the sale of postal emissions for collectors, is cancelled as of this date.

Commemorative postage stamps will be sent to new issue subscribers in only one set of singles, that is, only one of each value and issue.

Regulations regarding the franking of mail with commemorative postage stamps which may be issued in the future, will be altered by special decree."

PARADE OF NEW ISSUES

700th ANNIVERSARY OF THE MINING INDUSTRY and
150th ANNIVERSARY OF MINING REGULATIONS ISSUE



1. On September 11, 1949, the Ministry of Posts will issue a series of commemorative postage stamps commemorating the 700th anniversary of mining and the 150th anniversary of the promulgation of the first mining regulations, with three pictorial designs in the following values and colors:

1.50Kcs sepia 3.Kcs dark red 5.Kcs dark blue

2. The 1.50Kcs stamp portrays two miners in the costumes and with implements in use in their times. The Church of St. Barbare, symbolic of the glories of Kutna Hora (Kuttenberg), the Church of the Mother of God on the Square and the little Church of St. James (Jakub) which is so closely connected with the mining past of the city, complete the design. The inscription "Ceskoslovensko" is in the upper part of the stamp. The value "1.50" is placed in the upper right portion just below the name of the country and the legend "Day of

the Miners—11-IX-1949" in the lower right portion of the stamp.

The design is the work of prof. A. Strnadel and the engraving was done by B. Housa.

3. The 3.Kcs stamp represents a miner with his drill and lamp, miners' typical instruments. Again we find the inscription "Ceskoslovensko" at the top, the value "3.00" is at the left of the design, whereas the legend "Den Baniků—11-IX-1949" (in Slovak) is in the lower portion of the stamp.

The design of the stamp is the work of Academic painter-artist F. Hudecek and the engraving is by J. Mracek.

4. The 5.Kcs value represents a miner equipped with all the modern conveniences used in the heart of a mine. Again the superinscription "Ceskoslovensko" appears, the ensign of the value "5.00" is in the lower right portion of the stamp and the legend, in Czech as on the 1.50Kcs, is across the bottom of the stamp design.

The design of this stamp as well as its engraving is the work of J. A. Svengsbir.

5. Stamps of the 1.50 and 5.Kcs denominations are horizontal rectangles; the 3.Kcs is a vertical rectangle. All these stamps are of the large format and are printed by the steel engraved process on white unwatermarked paper in sheets of 35 and 70 subjects.

6. A special commemorative envelope will be issued in connection with these stamps. This was designed by prof. A. Strnadel and the engraving is the work of Bohdan Roule.

7. These stamps will be valid for postage in inland and international mails from September 11, 1949. (In the past, the length of the validity of postal adhesives was always mentioned in the official bulletins; we understand it is the intention of the department to follow the custom used in the U. S.; the stamps will always be good for postage.)

8. These stamps will be supplied to applicants for new issues through their local post offices in quantities decided upon by proper authorities.

9. These stamps are supplied to subscribers of the new issue service according to par. 4, part I, bulletin 298 of the Ministry of Posts #17/1949, entitling each subscriber to one complete set.

10. These commemorative stamps are to be used exclusively through official approbation.

A NEW 10.KCS POSTAGE STAMP



1. On August 28, 1949, the Ministry of Posts will issue a new 10.Kcs postage stamp representing the castle Zvolen in a red color. The selection of the design was influenced by the historic fact that in this part of Slovakia, the national uprising which eventually destroyed the Nazi puppet state of Slovakia, was instrumental in again bringing closer the fraternal relation of the Czechs and Slovaks. This commemoration will be solemnly remembered on the 28th and the 29th of August, this year.

2. The design, from a photograph, has been prepared by J. A. Svengsbir. The architectural picture is complemented by the inscription "Ceskoslovensko" at top, in the upper right hand corner is the value "10.00" and in the lower left corner the legend "Zvolen."

3. The stamps were printed from medium format plates in horizontal rectangles, from steel engraved rotary plates containing 50 and 100 subjects.

4. The Central Post Office in Praha will send to subscribers of the new

issue service well centered and perfectly perforated stamps. All post offices will be supplied with these stamps on the basis of their average monthly sales.

50. JUBILEE PRAHA SAMPLE FAIR COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS



1. To publicize the 50th Jubilee Sample Fair of Praha, the Ministry of Posts will issue two commemorative stamps August 20, 1949, in the following values and colors:

1.50Kcs brown

5.Kcs blue

2. The design represents a globe with an ornamental ribbon in national colors serpentine on either side of the globe. The inscription contained in the stamp reads: "50. Jubilejní Pražský Vzorový Veletrh, 11 - 18. IX. 1949" and the value. "Československo" is found at top of the stamps. The design is the work of prof. Frantisek Tichy and the engraving is the work of Jindra Schmidt.

3. The stamps are of the large format, horizontal rectangles, are rotary press printed from steel engraved plates on white, unwatermarked paper, perforated and issued in sheets of 35 and 70 subjects.

4. A first day envelope in connection with this issue is designed and engraved by Bohdan Roule.

5. These stamps are valid for postage from August 20, 1949 to March 31, 1950. After this date they will not be exchanged.

6. The Post Office Administration will send these stamps to regional offices for new issue distribution and for current sales without a special requisition.

NEW VALUE ADDED TO REGULAR ISSUE 2.Kcs.



The Ministry of Posts of Czechoslovakia is going to issue on Sept. 30, 1949, a new 2.Kcs postage stamp, sky-blue.

The stamp shows the portrait of the writer and journalist Julius Fucik after an original photograph.

The graphic arrangement is by professor A. Strnadel.

The stamp is a horizontal rectangle 23x27 mm printed by rotary line engraving process in sheets of 100 copies by the printing-house "Pravda" at Bratislava.

The stamp is valid for all mailing purposes from Septembere 30, 1949.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA

In the past, all requests concerning stamps of Czechoslovakia, requests for

back issues of the Specialist, requests for Czech and Slovak publications, etc., ad infinitum, were handled by your editor.

When our Society was in its infancy, when the stamps of Czechoslovakia were less popular than now, this chore amounted to practically no effort. At present your editor gets about 30 letters a week asking for information but perhaps only one or two will enclose a stamped addressed envelope for the reply.

This places your editor behind the eight ball and he decided to squirm out of it. Unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed with your request, please, do not expect an answer. A dollar a week postage expenses can pauperize a plutocrat; a postal clerk is more vulnerable.

Requests for missing numbers of recent issues of the Specialist, changes of address should be sent to us. Requests for back issues of the Specialist_s should be addressed to Emil E. Zaludek, 5737 S. Francisco Ave., Chicago 29, Ill. Requests for Czechoslovakian publications are to be sent to Alfred N. Weiner, 5056½ N. Kenmore Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.

We are in constant need of good material for the Specialist. It may be true your "editor is doing mighty fine" as many of you write to him, but there is a limit to his stamina.

We ask for volunteer typists in the Chicago area to assist us in the preparation of the handbook. Kindly donate some of your spare time to this good cause. Some of the manuscripts reach us written in longhand and some of those typed do not always conform to the arrangement we want. We thank you heartily.

THE HANDBOOK MEETING

The Chicago group met Tuesday evening, October 11, 1949, to hear the report of George Kobyłka and Frank Kovarik on the latest handbook developments. Kobyłka and Kovarik met Mr. Theodore Chambers during the convention of the American Air Mail Society in Chicago, and questions and answers were freely exchanged. It is now possible to submit a report to the members so they'd know what to expect.

Mr. Chambers will publish the handbook at his own personal risk. The first edition will consist of 1000 copies of which 250 will be bound in cloth. The price per copy will be about 3 or 3½ dollars. The handbook will contain all the information available up to the minute the book goes to press. Both Czechoslovak and Scott catalog numbers will be used. It is agreed that the "Society will not stick its neck out" by pricing the stamps. This will be left to the dealers. The distribution will not be the sole work of your Society but, in conjunction with the Chambers Publishing Co. After the cost of the publication of the book has been met, the publisher will get 60% and your Society gets 40%. Readers who have seen the philatelic handbooks published by Mr. Chambers can visualize our first attempt.

Now a few words to our handbook co-workers. Kindly follow the style used in the Novotny (Bratislava) catalog, except for the changes suggested to you by the editor. Type your manuscript in triplicate on white paper; retain one copy and send the other two to the editor. Use only one side of the paper; double space and leave room for illustrations. See that all information is submitted: reason for the stamps' issue; author; engraver; type of printing; size of stamps; size of sheets; plate markings; date of issue; date of demonetization; quantity issued.

In the reference list:

Official Czech cat. #; Scott cat. #; denomination; color; major plate and printing varieties; coupons (if any); etc.

We doubt it is necessary to ask all committee members to work with dispatch on their various sections. Mr. Chambers will accept the sections as we submit them, but it is evident the work will progress better if we can submit the sections in sequence. This means that Velek, Kovarik, Osbourne, Greenawalt and Novak are among the first to submit their completed manuscripts. Final editing will be done in Czechoslovakia, and as we intend to use air mail, it will help if the Mss. is on light but strong paper.

We mentioned that the final editing will be done in Europe. This will entail a great expense and as our last auction was for the benefit of the Handbook, it may be necessary to withdraw money for this purpose from the treasury. The Chicago group will again hold an exhibition and auction in the Spring and we hope our members will support it not only morally, but also financially. We also hope that many of our members from other parts of our country will come to visit with us; suppose we have that convention in Chicago?

OCCUPATION ISSUES

By Vernon McKenzie

Reprinted with permission of author from "Weekly Philatelic Gossip"

(Continued from last month)



There are two philatelic, and propaganda, aftermaths of the Heydrich stamp. In Scott, Czechoslovakia 277, it is noted that the picture is that of Josef Gabčík (Parachutist). This is Sergeant Josef Gabčík, in a British parachutist's uniform—leader of the four who engaged in Heydrich's assassination. Gabčík fired the shot which killed Heydrich, and the patriot-killer was himself shot later in a pitched battle with the Gestapo. The three others were betrayed and executed.

One of the outstanding atrocities of World War II was the razing of the Czech village of Lidice, where, it was alleged, the assassins had been sheltered. This revenge for the killing of Heydrich was a propaganda boomerang for the Germans, when the whole world learned of it. The fifth anniversary of the destruction of Lidice is commemorated in Scott Czechoslovakia 329-331.



I can see that half this article is being devoted to one stamp. For that, I do not apologize, but I shall hasten on.

As so many ads have indicated, Bohemia and Moravia issued 181 stamps. Many of these are historical and cultural, in the more usual philatelic propaganda sense. But several issues impose Hitler's features on the consciousness of the Bohemians and Moravians. There is the regular postal set, 62-83, and 90; and then there are eight semi-postals showing Hitler in three poses.

These are the Hitler birthday sets. Even occupied countries had to submit to an annual celebration of the oppressor: the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, and the Polish General Gouvernement.

Hitler's 53rd, 54th and 55th birthdays are signaled by B9-12, B18-19 and B25-26. Hitler had no stamp in any land to commemorate his 56th birthday. He was underground in his Chancellory shelter on April 20, 1945, and died ten days later.

The two commemoratives for his 54th birthday depict a scene which aroused every loyal Czech. The Fuehrer is shown on a small balcony, probably in Hradschin Castle, overlooking the Vltava River. This is the same ancient Bohemian castle from which delegates of the Holy Roman Empire were tossed, May 23, 1618, when the Thirty Years' War started. It was in a close-by building, with a similar outlook, that Jan Masaryk, a few months before his death in March 1948, told me that "this is the world's most inspiring view."

A LISTING OF COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARKS USED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA DURING THE YEAR 1948

By way of explanation:

Arabic numeral designates the numerical order in which these appeared.

Post Office and cancelling device number (and initial).

Color of cancellation (black-b; blue-bl; red-r; orange-o; violet-v; green-g.)

Legend (underneath, English translation).

Date or dates of use.

1. Praha 7	b	I. let Praha-Bombay	2/10
airpost		First flight Praha-Bombay	
2. Strbske Pleso	b	Zimne sietove hry	2/15-22
		Winter Sokol Meet games	
3. Tatranska Polianka	b	do	2/15-22
4. Novy Smokovec	b	do	2/15-22
5. Stary Smokovec	b	do	2/15-22
6. Tatranska Lomnica	b	do	2/15-22
7. Rokytnice nad Jizerou	b	Lyzarske zavody dorostu COS	2/26-29
		Sokol Ski Meet	
8. Praha 1	b	100 let zruseni roboty—Rolnický sjezd	2/28-29
		Centenary of serfdoms end Agricultural Congress	
9. Praha 1 a. b	b	Sletove Ustredi	3/7-7/8
		Sokol Meet Headquarters	
10. Praha 1	b	Pratelstvi zpecetene krvi—	
		5. vyroci boju u Sokolova	
		Friendship sealed with blood—	
		5. anniversary of the Sokolov battle	
11. Brno 1	b	do	3/8
12. Sokolov	b	do	5/8
13. Praha Autoposta	b	PVV	3/12-21
		Praha Sample Fair	
14. Praha 1	b	Dr. h. c. Jan Masaryk	3/13
		Death of Jan Masaryk	
15. Praha 1	b	VIII. Msarykuv den cs. zahranici	3/14
		7th Masaryk day of Cz. transborder	
16. Zamberk	b	1698-Prokop Divis, vynalezce bleskosvodu—1948	3/26-27
		P. Divis, inventor of lightning rod	
17. Nitra	o	Ste vyrocie zrusenia poddanstva	4/4
		Centenary of end of serfdom	
18. Praha 10 Hrad a, b	b	600 let university Karlovy	4/7
		600 years of Charles University	
19. Praha 1	b	Podepsani spojenecke smlouvy s Bulharskem	4/23
		Signing of treaty with Bulgaria	
20. Batovany	bl	10. vyrocie zalozenia Batovian	5/1
		10th anniversary of founding of Batovany	

21. Hrad Karlstejn See No. 37	b	/Sundays and Holidays/	5/1-10/31
22. Praha 1	b	Mezinarodni cyklisticky zavod Praha-Warszawa— Warszawa-Praha—Rude Pravo—Glos Dudu International bicycle races Praha-Warsaw—Warsaw- Praha, sponsored by newspapers Rude Pravo, Glos Ludu	
23. Liberec 1	b	do	5/1-9
24. Zlin 1	b	do	5/1-9
25. Praha 83 Stare Vystaviste	b	Slovanska zemedelska vystava Slovak agricultural exposition	5/2-23
26. Praha Autoposta	b	do	5/2-23
27. Brezova pod Bradlem	bl	Oslavy steho vyrocia Nitrianskych ziadosti Celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the Nitra Re- quests	5/2
28. Praha 10 Hrad	r	Nova ustava ceskoslovenske republiky New constitution of Czechoslovakia	5/9
29. Praha 14	b	Jubilejni vystava cs. rozhlas Jubilee exposition of Cz. radio	5/15-7/11
30. Sloup v Cechach	b	Odhaleni pomniku T. G. Masaryka Unveiling of T. G. Masaryk monument	5/16

To be continued

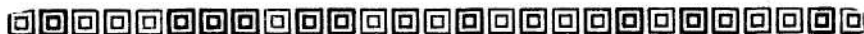
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