

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

In a meeting of the Chicago group we learned from the treasurer that many members failed to meet their obligations by paying their dues promptly and even now there are many in arrears. The editor volunteered to send notices to delinquent members and during the following meeting suggested that we abandon our pinch-penny methods and mail out notices annually as other organizations do. The first few replies show that the members would be prompt if they received a formal notice. It was gratifying to read the comments of these members. One wrote: "I more than cherish my membership in your Society, for I know of no finer group of people as well as philatelists!", and he continues: "I am willing to pay for the printing of statements for dues to be mailed annually to members." What more can we expect of our members? Letters of this sort lighten the burden of your editor who is happy to know that membership is valued so highly.

The following letter quoted almost verbatim is self-explanatory: "My friend, Mr. Poteet, wrote me a note telling of an item which appeared in the Specialist anent Czechoslovak Tuberculosis seals and wonders if a price list of these is extant. These seals were issued by L'udove Sanatorium Masarykovej Ligy na Slovensku from 1926 to 1932, Masarykova Liga proti Tuberkulose na Slovensku from 1933 to 1946. Krajsky Odbor Masarykovy Ligy proti Tuberkulose of Hlucin and Opava issued two seals, but the date is unknown. Ceskoslovenska Ochrana Matek a Deti issued seals from 1919 to 1946.

There is a catalogue listing and pricing all above seals and being a dealer I can supply most of them; the valuations seem to be a little high on most of the items so when I sell any I almost always cut the price in half." Those interested may write to Marius Q. Duncan, Box 7533, Kansas City 16, Mo.

This should answer member Trnovsky's query.

Past president Blizil is very active as a philatelist and keeps us informed of many activities which may slip us otherwise. Incidentally George was the recipient recently of the Ralph Jesse Trophy gained for his showing of Prag-Praha postmarks through the centuries at the Garfield-Perry Club Exhibition. We quote: "I suppose you read in the American Philatelist that new sets of slides (in color) are now available to A.P.S. Chapters. That innocent statement really represents a royal headache for Blizil, Fritzsche and Woodbury. This material is mostly Wolfgang's (my maximum cards), but we got the chore done and now the collectors of the country can either enjoy or criticise the "travelling lectures."

Then about his participation as A.P.S. representative for "Praga 1955": "President Burleigh Jacobs of the A.P.S. has placed the whole project in my

lap. It is this: Praga 1955 is to be an international show, held under official FIP rules and regulations. It will be every bit as important as STOCKHOLMIA, NORWEX and the LAUSANNE Internationals. The APS is a member of FIP and therefore is expected to publicize PRAGA. In connection with my International Relations work for the APS, I have already received an acceptance from PRAGA of one of our Awards of Distinction, which will be used as one of the special prizes at the show. The Praga committee appealed to Jacobs for support and our prexy tossed it into my lap knowing I was actively interested in Czecho philately. I have already complied with the first Praga request, an appeal for publicity in USA for the exhibition. I am mailing you the official prospectus and ask your cooperation." It is through George's efforts we are able to present to the members the prospectus printed elsewhere in this issue. If any of our members exhibit their stamps in Praha, we should be pleased to know. We hope to have an account of this important exhibition from our regular Praha correspondents.

In FILATELIE, Vol. V, No. 3, page 35 appears a wonderful article on "Entires". It gives a brief resume of this interesting phase of philately. We are in touch with a Czech specialist of Postal Stationery and hope soon to publish a series of articles in the pages of the Specialist. We should be pleased to know how many of our members are interested in this type of collecting.

One of our dealers, a member, writes: "A member of our Society purchased from me several items and after several reminders finally paid after a lapse of about one year. Another has material of mine in his possession over two years. These practices should cease." It is unfortunate that many collectors are like that. They are not in the game to rob dealers; they are simply forgetful and in some cases careless. We know several collectors with this fault and confess we are not entirely without blame. Let us resolve that if we are not satisfied with the material sent us, either with the condition or the price, we return same within a reasonable length of time. If we are satisfied, let us pay at the earliest opportunity. Of course, some dealers are also responsible for these conditions. They send material to clients with a request "pay me what you think the stuff is worth." This is not a business-like action and actually puts the collector in the middle.

At the March meeting of the Chicago group member Jiranek showed his collection of postmarks based on the Kvasnička articles which have been appearing in the Specialist. He is an associate member, so he gets two copies of the Specialist; one as it comes out, the other at the end of the year. He cuts one up for the sake of the illustrations which he incorporates into his collection. When we see what assistance these articles gave to Joe and others we find much satisfaction in our work. Our translators, Skopecek and Spoford, are always happy when they see their efforts crowned with success.

Did you see the Feb. 6, 1955 issue of THIS WEEK? You will be proud you are a stamp collector after reading the article "Your Telltale Hobby"

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO GROUP

Both March and April meetings were well attended and much enthusiasm was shown. At the home of Member Kreischer the members were treated to a showing of Pete's Australia. At Kovarik's home they were shown Roman States and Vatican City. Member Jiranek brought his collection of postmarks mounted according to types described in the Kvasnička articles. Kobyłka brought his Slovakia showing how the stamps of that country look in the album he publishes.

The most important problem on the agenda of the meetings was the Exhibition, Auction and Convention of the Society which will be held Saturday

and Sunday, Nov. 26 and 27. A lease was signed with the directors of Stefanik Hall, 2446-50 So. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, Ill., for the large hall where it is hoped we may place tables for about 15 dealers. These tables to be leased for the two days at \$8.00 each. Member Hrivnak acted as agent for the Society.

The following committees were elected: General chairman, Paul Marusic, Sr., 1720 So. Clinton St.; Auction, John Velek, 2523 N. Newcastle Ave.; publicity, F. J. Kovarik, 2502 So. Kedzie Ave., refreshments, Jos. Janecka, 2723 So. Central Park Ave.; trophies, Paul Marusic, Jr., 1720 So. Clinton Street; judges, F. Kovark; bourse, Roman Reinowski, 9031 W. 24th St., North Riverside, Ill.

To insure success of the show besides the benefit auction it was proposed chance books be sent to members with donation slips at 5 cents each and 100 to a book. A drawing at the conclusion of the auction would determine the lucky winner of a \$100 Government Bond.

Member Janecka proposed to build exhibition frames for the show. Those who saw the sample frame Joe constructed are enthusiastic about the ease and speed with which a show could be put up and taken down. It was decided that a portion of the money gained at the show be earmarked for this project. Incidentally, members who wish to purchase their own frames may do so. Full particulars will follow. The frames will measure 24"x36", standard glass size. Out of town members may purchase frames and store them in Janecka's place of business. Any member who wants to help the Society with a cash donation may earmark it to the frame fund.

It was also decided that we make a charge of 50 cents per frame and each collection submitted for showing will be insured for \$100.00. Members desiring a higher insurance must request it and pay additional premium charges. Because of the charge for frames it was proposed that the trophies offered to successful exhibitors be a little better than those usually given.

As in the past the following trophies will be given: The J. W. Lowey Grand Award Plaque, for the best Czech presentation; medal in the Championship Class (open only to past Grand Award winners); a first, second and third for Czecho material only and first, second and third in the Foreign Class (all non-Czecho material). Certificates of local and national organizations are often presented to exhibitors at our shows. Dealers or members who wish to present separate awards may do so but are requested to please contact the chairman, Paul Marusic, Jr.

The present officers of the Society have been in office more than two years. It was decided that Member Blizil, past president of the Society act as nominating chairman and that he and a committee of his choice put up a slate of one or more candidates for the elective offices of the Society.

As we hope to have a meeting during the show it was thought appropriate that we grace it with the title "Convention". Our last effort at a convention brought about a dozen members from parts of the country other than the Chicago area.

It was proposed that a dinner be tendered at Old Prague Restaurant in Cicero where members will be able to dine in an Old Country atmosphere and where Czecho or American dishes can be enjoyed by all. Winners of Awards could have these presented to them then and there. Full particulars will appear in the September issue of the Specialist.

As a final note, our publishing treasurer, George Kobylka, tells us he hopes to bring out the Album for the First Republic during this Show. Our Exhibition will take place the week end after Thanksgiving and we warn our members now, do not eat too much Thursday, get away from those turkey leftovers, make a date to be with us, your fellow members and ardent Czech collectors, November 26 and 27, 1955.

The next meeting of the Chicago group will take place in the home of our international secretary, A. J. Hrivnak, 174 Addison Rd., Riverside, Ill., Sunday, May 15, 1955 at 2:30 p.m. The June meeting will be held in the home of Doctor J. Matejka, 614 N. Elmwood Ave., Oak Park, Ill., Sunday, June 19, 1955. As no notices are mailed out, remember these dates and make sure to attend every meeting you can; you'll not regret the effort nor the time so spent.

NEW MEMBERS

523. Richard J. Boucek, M.D., 524 Federal St., Pittsburgh 12, Pa.
 524. John Dunajcik, 5429 Gertrude, St. Louis 16, Mo.
 525. Capt. Richard S. Steffel, Flt. A, HQ 602nd A.I.S.G., A.P.O. 928, c/o P.M., San Francisco, Calif.

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OLD AUSTRIAN POST CARDS with CLEAR CZECH CANCELS

- 1) Card of 1870's, 2 Kr. Yellow, each30
- 2) Card of 1880's, 2 Kr. Brown, each15
- 3) Stamped envelopes, 1880's, 5 Kr. Red, each20

Quantities limited and no order for less than \$2.00 please.

B. J. MILLER

264 E. 180th St.

New York 57, N. Y.

And if you want to send a parcel to the folks in the old country, get in touch with my friend František B. Aleš, 1371 First Ave., New York, N. Y., for reasonable, reliable service.

Mail Auction Sale

of very fine material of

Czechoslovakia

Plate numbers

Errors

Essays

Postal Bulletins with 1st day cancellations

Fieldpost cancellations Special cancellations

Handbook

Map of Stamps

Postal Stationery

Revenues

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Do you have any material for sale at our auctions?

We would like to handle your stock.

International Stamp Exchange

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Van Nuys, California

**TRY OUR
AUCTIONS**

Write for our next catalogue

Next Auction June 4 and June 11, 1955

**WE HAVE MUCH TO OFFER IN
CZECHO MATERIAL**

CROSS STAMP CO.

551 Fifth Ave.

New York 17, N. Y.

znalec	expert, connoisseur	zřeknouti se	to renounce
znalecká značka	expertization mark	zřetelný	legible, clear, distinct
znalecký posudek	expertization	zříceniny	ruins
znalecky posouditi	to expertize, experienced	zřící se	to renounce
znalý	to mean, to signify proficient	zrostlý (vyrostlý)	grown up, thickened
znamenati	advice, knowledge	zručný	ready, handy
známost	known, noted	zrušení	destruction
známý	force	zrušiti	to destroy, to rescind
znásilnění	deformation	ztloustlý	thickened, fattened
znetvoření	to abuse	ztracený	lost
zneužití	to destroy	ztráta	loss, damage
zničení	to break, to destroy	ztráta ceny	devaluation
zničiti	reopening	ztvrditi	to authorize, to acknowledge
znovuotevření	to reperformate	zub	tooth, indent
znovu ozoubkovati	regummed	zubatě průsečné	sawtooth
znovu naklíženo	to reconstruct	zoubkování	perforation
znovu postaviti	to recut, reengrave	zubatý	indented, serrated
znovu vyrýti	perforation gauge	zúčtování	accounting, reckoning
zoubkoměr	perforation	zůstati	to remain
zoubkování	comb perforation	zvadlý	faded, wilted
zoubkování hřebenové	line perforation	zvadnouti	to fade, wilt
zoubkování řádkové	fine perforation	zvědavost	curiosity
zoubkování jemné	to perforate	zvednouti se	to rise
zoubkovati	return address	zvednouti	to take up, to pick up
zpáteční adresa	return postage	zvenčí	outside
zpáteční poštovné	late	zvěř	game
zpozděný	report, account, reckoning	zvětšení	increase, enlargement
zpráva	verification	zvětšiti	to enlarge
zpravednění	at first	zvětšovací sklo	magnifying glass
zprva	form, method, style	zvláště	extra
způsob	to bring, convey, produce	zvláštěně	particularly, especially
způsobiti	reproduction	zvláštní	special
způsob reprodukce	method	zvláštní vydání	special issue
zraněný	wounded	zvláštní cena	special value
zrcadlený	reflected	zvláštní sbírka	special collection
zrcadliti	to reflect	zvláštní zalíbení	fancy
zrcadlo	mirror	zvonění	ringing
zřejmý	apparent, distinct	zvuk	ring, noise
		zvyk	custom
		zvykový	conventional
		zvýšení ceny	advance in price

APPENDIX

TO THE VOCABULARY

Short notes on manufacture of paper and on various printing methods.

PAPER

is manufactured from PULP, made of vegetable fibres, such as WOOD, COTTON, LINEN, SILK, FLAX, BAMBOO, HEMP.

Pulp, mixed with water to proper consistency, flows from a container through a narrow slit on a long endless belt. The size of the slit controls the thickness of the paper. Under the slowly moving belt are several suction boxes, which draw most of the water from the pulp. Before leaving the belt, the now somewhat stiff pulp, passes under a DANDY ROLL, which impresses into it a WATERMARK. The DANDY ROLL is a cylinder made of wire to which the design of watermark is soldered. If dandy roll is made of fine wire mesh, the resulting paper is called WOVE, because it shows the imprint of the mesh. If dandy roll is formed of parallel wires, with a few cross wires, the paper which comes from under it, is called LAID. BATONÉ and LOZENGE papers are formed the same way.

The paper, now quite stiff, leaves the belt and passes between several pairs of steam heated rolls to dry and press it.

Paper to be used for writing, drawing or fine bookprint, is now passed through a bath of size, (gelatineous) and again dried and pressed (calendered).

For fine, dry printing, such as halftone, offset, etc., the paper is coated with very fine white clay. This paper can not be used for intaglio printing.

The different fibers produce papers as follow—

WOOD—newsprint, cheap book paper.

COTTON—common book paper, blotting paper.

COTTON and LINEN—fine book paper, writing paper, drawing paper.

FLAX—cigarette paper.

LINEN and SILK—parchment, banknote paper.

BAMBOO—India paper, very tough for fine prints.

HEMP—wrapping and craft paper.

WOOD and HEMP RAGS—cardboard.

Colored through paper is made from colored pulp, but surface colored is made the same way as coated paper.

Machine made paper, when dampened, shrinks transversely, that is across the narrow dimension of the sheet as it comes off the belt. This way of shrinking explains why stamps printed on machine made paper will be off size in one direction.

Handmade paper shrinks evenly in all directions due to the method of manufacture.

PRINTING METHODS

Basic processes of printing involve RAISED, FLAT and DEPRESSED surfaces.

I. To raised or relief surface printing belongs typography or bookprint, electrotpe, halftone, zinc etch and wood engraving.

II. To surface or planographic printing belongs lithography and offset.

III. Intaglio or depressed printing embraces hand or machine engraving in steel or copper, photo-engraving, photo-gravure, rotoprint, heliogravure, rotary gravure, and rototaglio.

In the First category, the printing surface is raised above the surrounding plane.

Hradčany issue of Czech stamps is an example of this method.

In the Second category, the line is drawn on a smooth surface with a greasy crayon. This repels water with which the plate is covered prior to inking. The ink sticks to the crayon lines only, not to the surrounding wet plane.

OFFSET is a refined method, devised for highspeed presses, using an intermediate rubber roller for transfer of design to the paper.

The Košice sheet of 1945 was printed by offset.

In the Third category, the line is engraved into steel or copper plate. These depressions are filled with ink, which, when the surface is wiped clean, is picked up by damp paper under pressure. The Masaryk issue of 1926 is an example.

The hand or machine engraving in steel or copper differs from photochemical engraving in that the lines are deeper, thus picking up more ink and when printed leave a very discernible depression on the back of the print, while the ink on the face stands in ridges.

Other methods—photo-engraving, photo-gravure, rotoprint, heliogravure, rototaglio—are essentially the same and are produced by photography and chemical etch. Photo-engraved lines are shallow, and on printing seldom leave any depressions on the back of the print. Copper is not used for production printing, being too soft to stand more than a few hundred impressions.

PŘÍDAVEK K SLOVNÍKU

Poznámky o výrobě papíru a způsobech tiskových.

PAPÍR

jest shotoven z hmoty rostlinných vláken. Tato hmota může být ze

DŘEVA, BAVLNY, LNĚNÝCH HADRŮ, HEDBAVÍ, BAMBUSU, KONOPI.

Hmota, dobře promíchaná s vodou, teče z velké kádě úzkým otvorem na nekonečný pás, který se ku předu pomalu pohybuje. Podle toho, jak široký nebo úzký tento otvor jest, bude papír silný nebo tenký.

Pod pásem jsou ssací krabice, které vyssají většinu vody z hmoty na pásu. Než hmota, která jest nyní trochu tuhá, sejde s pásem, jde pod drátěný válec, na kterém jest přiletovaný nárys průsvitky. Tento válec vtiskne průsvitku do měkké hmoty. Je-li válec urobený z jemné drátěné mříže, otisk ponechaný na hmotě dá papíru hazen MŘÍŽOVANÝ. Je-li válec udělán z mnoha rovnoběžných drátů, jen s několika na příč, otisk dá papíru názen PRUHOVANÝ. BATONÉ A KOSOČTVERCE jsou skutečně průsvitky, udělané tímto válcem.

Hmota jest nyní dosti tuhá, aby se mohla z válce sejmouti; projde nyní mezi několika páry hladkých válců, které jsou chřátý parou. Tyto válce papír zlisují a usuší.

Bude-li papír používán pro psaní, kreslení nebo krasotisk, musí být natřen huspeninou nebo klišovinou a zase usušen a zlisován.

Papír pro suchý tisk krásných obrazů, ofsetem, pultem a pod, se natře velmi jemnou bílou křídou, a zve se KŘÍDOVÝ PAPÍR. Tento papír se nemůže užívati pro tisk z hloubky.

Papír se třídí podle vlákna z kterého jest udělán. Tak

DŘEVO—poskytuje papír pro laciné knihy a noviny.

BAVLNA—piják, (ssací papír), a papír pro všeobecné upotřebení.

BAVLNA A LEN—papír pro krasotisk, psaní a kreslení.

LEN—cigaretový papír.

LEN A HEDBAVÍ—pergamen a bankovní papír.

BAMBUS—velmi tuhý papír, rozličných tloušťek, užívaný pro krásné tisky knih a obrazů, tak zvaný **INDIA PAPIR**.

KONOPI—papír na balení a pytlíky.

DŘEVO A KONOPNÉ HADRY—lepenku.

CELOBAREVNÝ PAPIR se vyrábí z barevné hmoty. **POVRCHNE BARVENÝ PAPIR** se vyrábí jako papír křídový. **VRSTVOVÝ PAPIR** jest složen z několika tenkých vrstev, sklížených dohromady.

Strojdný papír, po navlhnutí, se scvrkne více na příč, to jest přes úzký objem pasu, než po délce. Poštovní známky tištěné na strojdném papíru se vždycky liší od pravé míry více na jedné straně než na druhé.

Rukodělný papír se scvrkne po celé ploše vždycky stejně.

TISKOVÉ ZPŮSOBY

V základních tiskových postupech jsou zahrnuty **PLOCHY ZVÝŠENÉ, POVRCHNÍ A SNÍŽENÉ**.

I K tisku z výšky náleží—Typografie nebo knihtisk, Půlton.

II K povrchnímu tisku náleží—Kamenotisk, Ofset.

III K tisku z hloubky náleží—Ruční a trojní rytina v oceli a mědiř Neotypie, (fotochemická rytina).

V I třídě, čára, literka nebo nákras jenž má tisknouti, jest výše než okolní plocha. Hradčany vydání známek bylo tak tištěno.

V II třídě, čára nebo nákras se nakreslí na hladkou kamennou plochu mastnou tužkou. Tyto mastné čáry odrážejí vodu, kterou jest plocha pokryta před natřením barvou. Barva přilne k čarám ale ne k vodě, a jest pak přenesena na papír.

OFSET jest velmi zdokonalený způsob kamenotisku, přizpůsobený k tisku na rychlých tiskacích strojích. Tento způsob užívá přechodní gumový válec k přenešení barvy na papír. Košícký Aršík z roku 1945 byl tištěn ofsetem.

V III třídě, čáry jsou vyryty do ocele nebo mědi. Barva se vetře do těchto hlubin a po vyčištění desky, vlhký papír se na ní stiskne velkým tlakem. Tento tlak vtiskne papír částečně do hlubin, kde to sebere barvu. Masarykova známka z roku 1926 byly tak tištěny.

Ruční a strojní rytiny se liší od fotochemické rytiny tím, že čáry jsou hlubší. Proto přijmou více barvy a když se otisknou, papír na rubu vyjeví jemné prohloubeniny, což jest značkou tisku z hloubky. Všechny ostatní metody, jakýkoli jest jejich název, jsou stejné, vyrobené mocí fotografie a chemie. Fotochemické rytiny jsou mělké a proto skoro nikdy nejeví prohloubeniny na rubu tisku.

Pro tisk velkých vydání měd se neužívá, protože jest tuze měkká, a více než několik set dobrých otisků se od nich nemůže očekávat.

Masarykova známka z roku 1925 byla tištěna tímto způsobem.

**SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP
EXHIBITION PRAGA 1955**

The International Stamp Exhibition PRAGA 1955 will be held on the occasion of the celebrations commemorating the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. This international exhibition has been approved by the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic. The exhibition has been acknowledged by the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) at its congress held on July 19th, 1954, at Geneva.

The exhibition is being organized by the Ústředí československých filatelistů (Centre of Czechoslovak Philatelists), full member of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie, in cooperation with the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Culture.

The Exhibition PRAGA 1955 will be held from the 10th to 23rd September 1955 in the capital of Czechoslovakia—Prague—in the exhibition rooms of Mánes and Slovanský ostrov (opposite the National Theatre). It will be open daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Exhibits will be accepted from organized collectors, philatelic clubs and circles, Postal Administrations, stamp printing offices and graphic artists designing postage stamps.

The exhibits may contain the following types of collections:

1. Collections of official postage stamps of all kinds, as well as of stationery and prephilatelic letters.
2. Collections of Postal Administrations, Postal Museums and printing offices, designs of graphic artists.
3. Collections of newprints, proofs and designs.
4. Collections of postmarks of all kinds.
5. Philatelic literature, albums and catalogues.

Division of the Exhibition into Classes

A. Official Class:

This class is reserved for the exhibits of Postal Administrations, Postal Museums, printing offices, designers and graphic artists.

B. Class of Honour:

This class will include only such collections as have gained—under FIP regulations—two Gold Medals or prizes equivalent to two Gold Medals at the following international exhibitions: LONDON 1952, REINATEX 1952, CENTILUX 1952, ITEP 1952, LISBOA 1953.

The highest award in this class is the "Grand Prize of Honour" (Grand Prix). According to FIP regulations all other participants in this class will obtain a Gold Medal or a work of art together with a special diploma confirming their participation in this highest class. All exhibits in this class must occupy five exhibition spaces at least.

C. National Class:

In this class the following items will be exhibited:

1. General collections of Czechoslovak stamps.
2. Specialized collections of Czechoslovak stamps.
3. Specialized collections of Czechoslovak airmail stamps.
4. Study collections of Czechoslovak stamps.
5. Collections of postmarks on stamps, letters and stationery.
6. Collections of proofs, designs and counterfeits to the prejudice of Postal Authorities.

The "Grand National Prize" will be awarded to the best exhibit in this class.

D. Cabinet of Honour:

In this class collections of special importance may be exhibited by collectors invited by the Exhibition Committee. The Exhibitors will obtain a certificate of their participation in this class as well as a special award.

E. Non-competition Exhibits:

Members of the Jury and collectors invited by the Exhibition Committee may exhibit in this class. Their collections may be placed in the class of honour or in the national or competition class, but always with the designation "Not for competition".

Competition Classes

- I. USSR and Countries of the People's Democracy
 - a) Collections of stamps of the USSR.
 - b) Collections of stamps of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Rumania.
 - c) Collections of stamps of China, the Mongolian People's Republic and Viet-Nam.
- II. European Countries.
 - a) Collections of stamps issued before circa 1900.
 - b) Collections of stamps issued after circa 1900.
- III. Overseas Countries.
 - a) Collections of stamps issued before circa 1900.
 - b) Collections of stamps issued after circa 1900.
- IV. Thematic Collections.
 - a) Collections of stamps arranged according to the main idea represented by the picture on the stamp.
 - b) Collections of stamps arranged according to the motive of the picture on the stamp.
 - c) Collections of stamps arranged according to the purpose for which the stamp is to be used.
- V. Junior Collections.
 - a) Collections of stamps of juniors up to 14 years of age.
 - b) Collections of stamps of juniors from 14 to 18 years of age.
- VI. Philatelic Specialties.
 - a) Collections of prephilatelic letters and postmarks.
 - b) Philatelic rarities.
 - c) Private, semi-official and city post.
 - d) Stationery
 - e) Official newprints and proofs.
 - f) Counterfeits to the prejudice of Postal Authorities.
- VII. Airmail stamps.
 - a) Collections of airmail stamps from all parts of the world.
 - b) Special collections of airmail stamps of individual countries.
 - c) Collections of stamps of Balloon, Zeppelin and Rocket Post.
 - d) Collections of other specialties of airmail stamps.
- VIII. Philatelic Literature, Catalogues and Albums.

Exhibition Prizes

In conformity with the regulations of the FIP, the following awards are prepared for collections exhibited in the individual classes:

1. "Grand Prize of Honour" (Grand Prix) for the best collection in the class of honour.
2. "Grand International Prize" for the best collection in the competition class.
3. "Grand National Prize" for the best collection in the national class.
4. Gold Medals.
5. Great Silver Medals.
6. Silver Medals.
7. Bronze Medals.
8. Diplomas.
9. Awards of Honour and memorial prizes.

The collections will be judged by a Jury consisting of 15 members. The Jury keeps a record of its deliberations and its decision is final and irrevocable.

Exhibition Rules

- A. Entry applications for exhibiting in any of the above classes must be made exclusively on the forms issued by the Exhibition Committee PRA-GA 1955.
- B. Every exhibitor may exhibit either under his own name or under a pseudonym. In the latter case, however, his name must be known to the Exhibition Committee.
- C. Only such exhibits will be accepted for the exhibition as have previously been awarded at least a Silver Medal or a prize equivalent to a Silver Medal, and collections selected as valuable by the Exhibition Committee (Section for Selection of Exhibits).
- D. Each entrant has to declare that the exhibited object is his personal property.
- E. Junior exhibitors must certify that their collections have been acquired by themselves.
- F. Each exhibitor must attach to his application a brief but characteristic description of the exhibit. It is left to the discretion of the Exhibition Committee to abbreviate the description.

Allotment of Exhibition Space

1. Not more than five exhibition space units can be allotted to each exhibit. Each unit provides room for 10 sheets of Borek, Stiburek, Pofis or Godden albums. The junior collections and collections of stationery are limited to one unit only. The Exhibition Committee is free to decide exceptionally on the allotment of larger space.
2. Exhibitors are allowed to send whole albums for consideration by the Jury only if a part of the collections is to be exhibited at least in one frame or showcase.
3. The charge for one exhibition space unit amounts to Kčs 15,— (\$2.25 per frame) and the safe-keeping charge for each album to Kčs 20,—. Junior exhibitors as well as exhibitors "Not for competition" pay no charge for the exhibition space.

Insurance

- a) All exhibited objects will be insured for their estimated value within the scope of the exhibition against fire, robbery and damage.
- b) The Exhibition Committee assumes no responsibility for the exhibited objects during their transportation to and from the exhibition. Exhibitors may make their own arrangements for the additional insurance of their exhibits for the time from the date of dispatch to the date of return of their exhibit. At the request of the exhibitor the Exhibition Committee is prepared to provide for additional insurance of the exhibit at the proprietor's expense.

Delivery and Return of Exhibits

1. All exhibits entered for exhibition must be delivered prepaid to the address of the Exhibition Committee not later than on August 15, 1955.
2. Each consignment must be accompanied by a list in triplicate and by a description of its contents. It is necessary to mention the number of numbered sheets, as well as the number of stamps on each sheet. The fourth copy of this list is to be sent to the Exhibition Committee before the dispatch of the exhibit.
3. The Exhibition Committee will return the exhibits within the shortest possible time and in the most careful way.
4. In agreement with the Exhibition Committee, the entrant or his representative may mount his exhibits in the frames himself and take them down after the conclusion of the exhibition.

Clearance

The Exhibition Committee will provide for free clearance of the exhibits

of the foreign collections by the competent Customs Authorities. The customs clearance fee, however, will be charged to the exhibitor.

Payment

1. All expenses—rent for the exhibition space, customs clearance fee, insurance and postage for the return of the exhibit—are to be paid by the exhibitor not later than on May 31st, 1955.
2. The Exhibition Committee will accept paid amounts as an advance only and will make the final accounting after the exhibition has been closed, but not later than on October 31st, 1955.

Prohibition of Sale

1. No stamps may be sold or exchanged in the exhibition rooms.
2. No exhibits may bear an indication that they are for sale.

Accidental Disputes

By signing the application the exhibitor indicates his acceptance of the exhibition rules. Any disputes that might arise will be decided by the Executive Committee of the exhibition.

Rights of the Exhibition Committee

The Exhibition Committee reserves the right to return the entered and delivered exhibits, or to exhibit only a part thereof. They are also entitled to transfer an incorrectly entered exhibit to the proper class.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

206. Melvin F. Klozar, 601 Tuxedo, Brooklyn Hts., Cleveland, Ohio.
 442. Gordon R. Boak, 10354 Forest, Chicago 28, Ill.
 497. Mrs. Marie Stoeff, 1211 Crestview, Tallahassee, Fla.

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EMERGENCY FRANKS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Toward the end of World War I, the supplies of postage stamps in Austria were very low and when on Oct. 18, 1918, the Empire fell apart and Vienna and Budapest stopped supplying the newborn States, the postage stamps in all localities were soon exhausted. The Central Economic Office in Praha doled out all they had, even the long discontinued issues and postal stationery. The use of this conglomeration of postage stamps created very unusual covers of the TRANSITION PERIOD.

In this period the post offices used all sorts of means to keep the mail moving. When a post office had a good supply of postage dues and no regular stamps, it forgot the postal rules and used the dues as regular postage. In other cases, regular or special delivery stamps were used as postage dues.

The first Czechoslovakian stamps were printed Dec. 18, 1918, but the printing establishment was not able to supply the demand for many months to come. This condition forced some post offices to install a cash payment scheme. This was belatedly authorized by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs in Feb. 1919. In accepting a letter or package, the postal clerk noted the fact that cash payment was made either by a manuscript note or a rubber stamp. He also entered the amount of postage on a special report sheet, where the payments were numbered consecutively.

The stamp FRANCO was a part of inventories of all large post offices, where it was used to stamp the face side of a letter, when the postage stamps were stuck on its back. A similar stamp was used on the Stampless Covers, before the time of adhesives, when the postage was also paid in cash. Validation of cash payment was done by application of regular cancel and the initials of the clerk. Sometimes even the number of his report was shown. All these notations were made in Czech, German or Hungarian.

The Emergency Franks are divided as follows:

- (1) Cash payment of postage noted by (a) a manuscript note, (b) a stamp.
- (2) Cash payment of periodicals, those having a newspaper permit for cash payment of postage by stickers Franco—Hotově Zaplaceno.
- (3) Payment of postage partly or wholly by postage dues, newspaper or special delivery stamps. (Fig. 45, 46.)
- (4) Same as no. 3, but in addition having manuscript or stamped Franco. (Figs. 54 to 59.)
- (5) Payment of postage with bisected stamps.
- (6) Regular, newspaper and special delivery stamps used as Postage Dues.
- (7) Same as No. 6, but (a) having a manuscript note, (b) stamped T, D, DOPLATIT.
- (8) Postage dues bisected.

1—Cash Payment of Postage

- (a) Manuscript note—This marking is found on letters, parcel delivery tags and registered letters. Sometimes abbreviations F. H. (Franco hotově) or B. F. (Bar franco) (figs. 1 and 2).
- (b) Stamped—The old official stamp FRANCO was usually of metal (figs. 6 to 9). Other stamps of various sizes and shapes were privately made, sometimes by firms having large mail business (figs. 3, 4, 10 to 24). Arrangement of these cancels may be by text and shape.

(To be continued)

WE OFFER IN
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1920	Tete-beche values, mint (3) -----	\$2.00
	Red Cross compl., mint -----	.75
	80h+90 Hus, mint -----	.15
1926	Tatra 2K, 3K, 4K, 5K with watermark, mint	5.00
1928	10th Anniversary, compl., mint or used ----	1.00
1930	2K to 10K, mint -----	2.00
1932	Tyrš complete, mint -----	2.50
1937	Bratislava Souvenir Sheet, mint -----	.05
	1939-1940 World's Fair Sheets, 6 diff., mint -----	2.75
20	✉ Covers I Republic, all different -----	2.25
20	✉ covers II Republic, all different -----	2.50
20	✉ covers III Republic, all different -----	2.50

Alfons Stach

LENOX, MASS.