

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

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Editor Frank J. Kovarik, 8748 Rockefeller Ave., Brookfield, Illinois

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EDITORIAL

This is our last editorial.

For nearly 20 years we have tried to give our members the best information on the stamps of Czechoslovakia. We succeeded in this; especially information on stamps which must be studied to be understood: Pošta Československá 1919, Hradčany, Allegories, the Masaryks of 1923-30. These have been covered quite well tho we'd hesitate to say, thoroughly. We created an interest in the forerunners, especially Austria with Czech, Moravian and Silesian postmarks. We tried to include Slovakia on Hungary but had little luck in acquiring articles. Our efforts to create interest in the stamps of Bohemia-Moravia and Slovakia met with hard luck; these stamps are still plentiful, and even now can be had for about face. Except for the stamps of the first issue and one or two other sets, the stamps of Slovakia fair no better. The post WWII issues, especially after the February putsch of 1948, hold no charm for stamp collectors, at least, not in America.

We had many coworkers in these past 20 years. We succeeded in getting together writers, specialists and just plain collectors to help us out with articles. Every European collector who helped us with articles was placed on the membership roll if he so desired. There was no way of getting money out of Czechoslovakia, so the editor took care of this minor detail. We hesitate to name all our coworkers, we may inadvertently omit one; but, as a rule, when we needed an article, we'd write to several who are qualified and in due time an article was received. On our "staff" were translators from Czech, German and Spanish who never failed. Often we read an article in the original Czech and then the translation. If we were in doubt of the clarity of the translated work we called on one who did not understand Czech who removed all the "Czechisms" so the work would be acceptable.

To all those who helped me in any way, our sincere thanks.

We also wish to thank those readers who sometimes took time out to send a word of appreciation. Without their moral support we could not last that long. Their cheering words were often just the tonic we needed to meet the deadline.

Among those to be thanked is our printer. Mr. Miller understood our position when we worked in the Post Office and was indulgent in December and January when copy reached him rather late. He had the feature article well in advance and when the regular copy came, he re-shuffled the material and despite our lack of interest, presented the members with a worthwhile issue. The last letter we had from Mr. Miller states: "My son-in-law has his Master's degree in sociology from Purdue. Trying to find a job, counselling or welfare

work or something of that type. Quite brilliant (blind, you will remember), but most places want someone with experience. How can you get experience without a job? If you hear of anything, we'll appreciate it." This young man lost his sight soon after your editor lost the sight of his left eye. We could understand how the young man felt; we were just past our prime, he was just entering it. We could look forward to retirement with one eye well enough for use, he faced the tragedy of both eyes closed forever. Surely, among the 300 members some one can be found who may extend a ray of hope. If you can offer some assistance, please write to Mr. Harlan Miller, c/o Miller Print Shop, Lawrence, Kansas.

While writing this editorial we received the dues envelope with the November Specialist. It may be an error, our dues envelope was correctly re-addressed to the new treasurer, Mr. Joseph Stein, but tho we legally changed the dues for 1962 to \$3.00, the \$2 remains unchanged. Please, for the good of the Society, send a check, money order or cash to the correct amount of \$3.00 for regular membership. But if you can afford \$5 or \$10 for another form of membership, please do so.

All the new issues information has been sent to the new administration. We, of course, receive first day covers from various sources and so we know that in the series of stamps advertising Praga 1962, on one stamp one can see many flags of various countries and the most conspicuous of all is the flag of the United States. We hope you like the series tho you may not be too pleased with the cost. We turned the Parade of New Issues to the new editor early, because from our own experience, we know that the first six months are the most difficult to fill the pages of the Specialist.

By now our members received the Entry Form for the Praga 1962 World Stamp Show. They also have the booklet covering information on exhibition conditions, Classification of Exhibition Awards, Directions for Exhibiting, Customs Clearances, Payments of Fees, Insurance, etc. If any member needs more information, he is advised to write to the Exhibition Committee Praga 1962, P. O. Box 804, Praha I, Czechoslovakia. We wish our Czechoslovak colleagues the best of luck on a very successful show. We are very sorry that our present circumstances do not permit us to visit it and the home of our ancestors.

In another part of the Specialist we hope to give a brief report of our meeting during Sepad in Philadelphia, November 4. It is unfortunate that more of our members could not be present. We met several who attended meetings of other groups and as a result could not attend ours. We shall try to mention those we saw, who could not be with us; if we forgot anyone, we trust we are forgiven: Bernard Hennig, John Matschinegg, both of Chicago, August J. Hrivnak, International Secretary of our Society, Riverside, Ill. (at present, Drexel Hill, Pa.) and Dr. Southgate Leigh of Norfolk, Va. Due to a mix-up our room was given to another organization and as our meeting was small in size, it was held in the room of three of the Chicago members.

Our Chicago meetings were reported in the editorial columns. Starting with this issue they will be a separate and independent report. We sincerely hope that the Chicago area members will attend their meetings in larger numbers than in the last couple of years; it seems that most members were afraid to come because of the politicking that sometimes took place. It had been decided at the beginning of the season that Society affairs be discussed in a separate meeting of the officers and the Chapter meeting will be philatelic and social.

The officers of the Society extend to all the members and their families a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

OUR PHILADELPHIA MEETING

At about 4 a.m. Nov. 2, 1961, six people departed from Chicago for Philadelphia to participate in the American Philatelic Congress which was held in that city and at the same time, four of them wished to attend a meeting of our Society which was held in Room 403 in the Adelphia Hotel, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 1 p.m. with the following present: From New York: Joseph Stein, Norbert Feiwelsohn, Patrick Flynn and George Kaplowitz; from Chicago: Dr. James J. Matejka, Joseph J. Janecka, John Velek, Frank Kovarik and Richardson L. Spoford. The main topic of discussion was the transition from the old officers to the new. The retiring editor said that he retained only enough articles in his possession which he may need for the December Specialist and what he could definitely spare, he had already sent to Dr. Reiner-Deutsch. He also promised that if by any chance he has more or gets more, he'll make sure the new editor gets it. Dr. Matejka told Mr. Stein he'll contact the present treasurer for the transfer of all records and money. It was suggested the new treasurer opens a new checking account in his neighborhood instead of using the facilities of the Chicago bank. The transfer of the secretary's material from Chicago to Delavan, Wis., should be comparatively simple.

Kovarik reports that a tentative inventory discloses there are about 400 Bohemian-Moravia-Slovakia Handbooks and about 300 Czech-English, English-Czech Philatelic Dictionaries on hand. To move them from place to place is costly and those present decided to sell the books at \$1.50 per volume as an experiment for one year. Mr. Velek presented an opinion that one who doesn't want the book will not buy it even for a dollar whereas one interested will not hesitate to pay the full price. The treasurer is asked to revamp the ad in the Specialist to conform to the decision.

It was unfortunate that Dr. Reiner-Deutsch, editor-elect could not attend because of illness. We wish him a speedy and complete recovery. His comments were sorely missed.

This was perhaps the best national meeting of the Society since 1939 when the Society was formed. At that time members attended who should still be members of the Society.

After the meeting the members went their various ways; most of them to view the exhibits. There was only one Czecho exhibit and this was shown by Dr. Reiner-Deutsch, representing the Postal History Society and this collection was the basis for an article entitled "Postal History of Czechoslovakia," reprinted from the Complex 1961 Directory and appearing in the November Specialist.

There were several very fine exhibits in this Sepad Show. The Bureau Issues Association had a large number of frames, showing some very interesting U. S. material. It is remarkable what collections can be made of the ubiquitous U. S. plate numbers. Just plate number blocks, plate numbers showing the different imprints, coil plate numbers showing various percentages which were then placed one above the other to create a full number, 100% numbers on coils and on booklet panes, etc.

The exhibit which won the grand award, shown in 10 frames, presenting the first stamps of Japan and exhibited by Mr. L. W. Christenson of Cleveland Heights, was really the best. We were told it won several grands in various shows but be that as it may, it was a pleasure to behold.

All in all a good time was had by all. Our interest in this show was that it was held in the Adelphia Hotel where your editor spent about ten days as a delegate of the Czech National Alliance to the Czech Day at the 1926 Sesquicentennial Exposition. We recall visiting Eugene Klein, father of the American Philatelic Congress, and buying from him 10 perfectly centered souvenir sheets of U. S. 1926 at 60 cents each. How we wish we had them now. Enough of memories.

PRICE LIST OF PHILATELIC LITERATURE

Over the nearly 20 years we edited this publication, we had several occasions to review member Fritz Billig's Literature Price Lists. We can frankly say it is the best catalogue of philatelic monographs and books extant in this country since the days of Paul Bluss. It also lists philatelic journals, literature indices, library catalogs, stamp collectors' guides, address books, exhibition catalogs, dictionaries, topical, etc.

Our Czech-English dictionary is listed as also our Bohemia-Moravia-Slovakia Handbook. The Specialist is represented by only one volume. Most of the material listed under Czechoslovakia is devoted to older Czech catalogs. A German Leitenberger is listed at \$12.50. We are sure there is much literature on Czechoslovakia, but it is not too plentiful and when some item does get on the market it is quickly bought up.

The cost of this price list is only 50 cents and this price is deductible from the first purchase. If you are really interested in philatelic literature it is imperative you acquire this 80 page booklet by sending your remittance to Fritz Billig, 168-39 Highland Ave., Jamaica 32, N. Y.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

The New York Chapter meets every third Friday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City.

The Chicago Chapter meets every second Sunday of the month at 2:30 p.m. in the Lincoln Federal Loan and Savings Association Bldg., 6635 Cermak Rd., Berwyn, Ill.



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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BEGINNINGS OF CZECHOSLOVAK STAMP DEVELOPMENT

Written by Engineer Milos Hrdlicka

Written serially in the magazine *Filatelie*, beginning Vol. VIII No. 22, Sep. 24, '58

Translated by Joseph J. Jiranek

Essays from the years 1918-1921 and their status in the development of Czechoslovak stamps

The period in which the early Czechoslovak postage stamps were issued is often referred to in the philatelic world as the classic period. The stamps of the many newly liberated states in 1918, among them Czechoslovakia, in reality fall under a classic label only from the standpoint of being the early stamps of the new nation. Primitively selected and printed, they were merely placed upon the philatelic scene to fulfill a postal need and were not comparable to the classic design and refinement of the 19th century stamps. The propaganda mission of the stamps of these new nations was not merely to send into the world a stamp heralding the existence of a new stamp-issuing nation, but more importantly, it could also have advertised the cultural status of these new nations by producing very fine and classic stamps to represent them to the world. For the new nations' postal authorities, with no previous experience in the designing, selection, preparation and production of postage stamps, this was a very difficult mission.

Production and designing of postage stamps of Czechoslovakia in the beginning was understood to be strictly a problem for artists and designers who had previously gained fame in any of the classic art fields, and some of the results achieved by the many famous people who participated were heatedly criticized. It is true that many of these fine artists prepared many works of art which if carried through in their own fields would have been very wonderful, but the very small area of the postage stamp was to almost all a problem never before faced. Early criticism was very sharp and tough, but after a long time many of the students of Czechoslovak philately have found them to be pleasing to the eye and have built extensive collections around one or another of them.

It is essential to point out that the idea of cooperation between the Minister of Posts and the various artists of Czechoslovakia was a new innovation which was not even being practiced by nations with a long stamp-issuing tradition. One of the critical errors precipitated by the Ministry of Posts was trying to incorporate into postage stamps all of the depth of Czechoslovak culture and history, which in the early issues was not possible. A stamp should be a picture of the times during which it was issued, reflecting an eye-witness political and cultural interpretation of a period. This basic requirement can be seen in the early stamp selections and competitions and the early stamp issues. It was supported by many philatelists of the period and by some even to this day. In the coming discussion about individual essays, philatelists are usually much more interested in the final issued essay or trial printing, as a technical result of the printing process than they are in the basic designing which stands behind the stamp.

I shall try to present in this serial article both the artistic designing and the technical production of the background for the Czechoslovak stamps of 1918-1921. The article will deal with the various essays, their characteristics and their bearing upon the stamps of Czechoslovakia. I must admit in advance that exact and detailed authoritative information about this early period as represented by material in the Czechoslovak Philatelic Museum is very sketchy and the information published about this period is in many cases unreliable. Many individuals, or groups of philatelists, who filled the many pages of Czechoslovak philatelic literature, in many cases did not consider it of great importance to be

specifically accurate with all of their writings so that later philatelists could use their articles for further philatelic research. They wrote in that period as merely reporting new findings and new ideas that were coming on the scene, and because of the above facts there are some items presented in these articles which are placed there with reserve.

In these articles I shall try to be brief about the details pertaining to these items as many of these facts are covered in much greater detail in monographs on Czechoslovak postage stamps, in which there is the tendency to elevate in importance some and discount other of the essays in their bearing upon the issued stamps. Even though this book were used as background study it would be impossible in covering such an extensive field to bring in all of the particulars that have a bearing on such a narrow philatelic field. It more or less adopts the same view as newspaper articles about an event some time in the past in trying to eliminate the great volume of details and also to correct some of the earlier misconceptions, and in utilizing some of the information which has been brought to light by artistic and philatelic publications. Another aim of this article is to give a picture of the times, which were just about the most interesting in the history of our Czechoslovak postage stamps.

I. Background of the Oldest Czechoslovak Postage Stamps

Philatelists, who have read all the philatelic literature of Czechoslovakia which came out during the ten-odd years before the war, have found many articles which bear upon the actual birth of the first Czechoslovak postage stamps. They eventually come to the conclusion that the information about these stamps is far more indefinite than that that pertains to stamps over a hundred years old.

The romantic conception is that the first effort toward the issuance of the first Czechoslovak stamp with the Hradcan Castle was made illegally by the artist Alfons Mucha during the Austro-Hungarian rule, at the request of the president of the Club of Czechoslovak Philatelists, Engineer J. Sula. According to a later interview with Mucha as reported in the "Cesky Filatelista" it was brought out that Sula did write to Mucha only a few days before the October 28, 1918 liberation. In this communication there was no mention whatever about any postage stamps and one can assume that such was the case because a definite design for this first stamp was still being sought the day before the design was actually worked out. It is also very improbable that Engineer Sula would have suggested or favored the Hradcan design.

A far greater influence upon the first Czechoslovak stamps was another member and officer of the Club of Czechoslovak Philatelists, Jaroslav Leseticky, who as an official of the Austrian postal system in Czechoslovakia was called on October 28, 1918, to attend the presidium of the general postal directorate and was selected to lay the groundwork and direct the issuance of the first Czechoslovak postage stamps. On October 29 Leseticky was sent out with written authorization to go with Dr. M. Fatky to seek out some printery which would overprint the Austrian stamps on hand with the overprint "Zatimni Ceskoslovenska Vlada 28 X, 1918" (Temporary Czechoslovak Government 28 October, 1918). On that same day Leseticky brought from the "Unie" printery several trial overprints on very thin paper (trial overprints upon the actual stamps were not attempted) which he turned over to the National Committee of Liberation. Upon the suggestion of Dr. Rasin, who at that time was finance minister of the temporary government, it forbade overprinting the Austrian stamps and supported the measure to issue immediately a definitive series of Czechoslovak stamps.

Seeking out and selection of potential essays and negotiations for printing these designs were again turned over to Leseticky. It is not exactly known just when Leseticky came to visit Alfons Mucha or made the final agreement with

the Unie printery which definitely placed the first issue of postage stamps in their hands. It is said that Alfons Mucha was commissioned to design essays for four types of stamps in the course of one day. Whether this seemingly impossible task was actually accomplished as indicated above is not known, but it is understandable that in all probability the first Czechoslovak postage stamps were not completely worked out in all of their details because it is normal to assume that no self respecting artist would even attempt such a seemingly impossible task.

The Ministry of Posts made the situation even more critical, because when it took over the old Austrian postal system it kept the four different types of stamps. To all intents and purposes the newspaper stamps could well have been eliminated, as regular stamps could have served their purpose. Newspaper stamps were kept on in Austria, following a tradition dating back over seventy years, but other nations did not even establish such a separate category. Special delivery stamps for newspapers disappeared during the First World War, when the postal employees were in no position to take care of the great volume of military mail and still give special treatment to expedite the delivery of newspapers. It was because of this that there were established special rates for special delivery of these periodicals. They were then given the same treatment as first class matter while the regularly sent periodicals were given secondary consideration, being held back until the volume of mail subsided. During the very short period of time that elapsed between completion of the revolution and taking over the Austrian postal system, there probably was not enough time to examine each and every phase of the Austrian program to determine just which items were to be continued and which were to be discontinued. The continuation of the special delivery arrangement for newspapers was left unchanged; even though Mr. Leseticky did oppose special stamps for this service, he was overruled.

The four different essays for stamps, which Mucha was asked to prepare rapidly, were completed in an extremely short time because this artist was commissioned to prepare them without any interference from the ministry of posts. With reference to these essays there were no allowances made for trials submitted for approval, examination and criticism, and the ideas and efforts that were necessary to prepare the drawn design into the finished dies were worked out by an official of the Ministry of Posts and the artist. Mucha at first favored the use of a Husite motif, later the head of a girl in native costume or an allegorical design of liberation. It seems quite possible that Mucha may well have had a design of the Hradcan Castle prepared in advance but this is not absolutely certain. Leseticky felt that he was not empowered to decide what the first regular postage stamp should look like. As he saw that this first issue would be scattered to the far corners of this world and serve as the first ambassador of the new Czechoslovak Republic, he presented the design for approval to his superior. Upon his return he stated that after consultation, his section chief Ellias recommended the picture of the Hradcan Castle as a politically neutral expedient.

HRADČANY SPECIALIZED

by John Velek

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CZECHOSLOVAK HISTORIC, FIRST AND SPECIAL FLIGHT COVERS

1919, Sept. 3	Prague-Strasbourg (Experimental Flight)	
1919, Sept. 3	Prague-Strasbourg-Paris-London (Experimental Flight)	
1920, Oct. 5	Prague-Strasbourg-Paris (with mail)	
1920, Oct. 5	Prague-Strasbourg-Paris-London (with mail)	
1921, April 23	Prague-Warsaw	
1922, June 15	Prague-Warsaw	
1922, June 15	Prague-Paris-London (151 Letters)	
1922, June 15	Prague-Strasbourg (16 Letters)	
1922, July 14	Prague-Vienna (46 Letters)	
1922, Sept. 22	Prague-Bucharest (2 Letters)	
1922, Oct. 29	Prague-Bratislava-Constantinople (2 Letters)	
1923, Oct. 21	Prague-Bratislava (23 Letters)	
1924, May 10	Prague-Kosice (50 Letters)	
1924, Oct. 10	Prague-Constantinople (Re-opened, 1923 only to Belgrade)	
1925, June 1	Prague-Vienna	(24 Letters)
1925, June 1	Prague-Belgrade	(21 Letters)
1925, June 1	Prague-Bucharest	(21 Letters)
1925, June 1	Prague-Constantinople	(21 Letters)
1925, June 1	Prague-Warsaw	(22 Letters)
1925, June 1	Prague-Marienbad	(71 Letters)
1925, June 1	Marienbad-Prague	(22 Letters)
1925, June 1	Prague-Bрно	(111 Letters)
1925, July 1	Prague-Budapest	(61 Letters)
1926, May 24	Prague-Bрно	(111 Letters)
1926, May 24	Brno-Prague	(130 Letters)
1926, May 26	Prague-Paris	
1926, July 7	Prague-Casablanca	(5 Letters)
1926, July 7	Prague-Dakar	(5 Letters)
1926, Sept. 10	Prague-Nuremberg	(103 Letters)
1926, Sept. 10	Prague-Bratislava	(6 Letters)
1926, Sept. 10	Prague-Kosice	(6 Letters)
1926, Sept. 10	Prague-Warsaw	(11 Letters)
1926, Sept. 10	Prague-Bucharest	(11 Letters)
1926, Sept. 10	Prague-Vienna	(15 Letters)
1926, Sept. 10	Prague-Budapest	(10 Letters)
1926, Sept. 10	Prague-Belgrade	(10 Letters)
1926, Sept. 10	Prague-Athens	(8 Letters)
1926, Sept. 10	Prague-Marienbad	(20 Letters)
1926, Sept. 10	Marienbad-Prague	(20 Letters)
1926, Sept. 21	Prague-Sofia	
1926, Oct. 1	Moscow-Cluj-Prague	
1927, March 21	Prague-Bрно-Kosice-Bratislava	
1927, March 21	Prague-Vienna-Dresden-Berlin	
1927, April 19	Prague-Salzburg	
1927, April 19	Prague-Dortmund	
1927, April 19	Prague-Vienna	
1927, April 19	Prague-Nurnberg	
1927, April 19	Prague-Breslau	
1927, April 19	Prague-Geneva	
1927, April 19	Prague-Zurich	
1927, April 19	Prague-Munich	
1927, April 19	Prague-Lausanne	
1927, April 19	Prague-Marsailles	
1927, April 19	Prague-Brussels	
1927, April 19	Prague-Amsterdam	

1927, April 19	Prague-Hamburg
1927, April 19	Prague-Braunschweig
1927, April 19	Prague-London
1927, April 19	Prague-Copenhagen
1927, April 19	Prague-Malmo
1927, April 19	Prague-Stockholm
1927, April 19	Breslau-Prague-Munich
1927, May 1	Prague-Breslau
1927, May 1	Prague-Chemnitz
1927, May 2	Chemnitz-Leipzig
1927, May 2	Prague-Hannover-Bremen
1927, May 2	Chemnitz-Tokyo-Peking
1927, May 9	Breslau-Gleitwitz-Brno-Vienna
1927, May 9	Brno-Vienna-Glevitz
1927, May 15	Prague-Venice
1927, July 11	Marienbad-Chemnitz
1927, Aug. 8	Prague-Geneva-Zurich-Marseilles
1927, Nov. 1	Brno-Vienna
1927, Nov. 2	Brno-Krakow
1928, April 30	Prague-Rotterdam
1928, May 25	Marienbad-Chemnitz-Berlin
1929, April 8	Prague-Marienbad-Kassel-Essen-Rotterdam
1929, May 6	Prague-Brno-Bratislava-Kosice-Uzhorod
1930, May 21	Marienbad-Fuerth-Nurnberg
1930, June 2	Prague-Munich-Zurich-Basel
1930, June 6-8	Air Meeting in Karlsbad
1930, July 1	Bratislava-Zagreb-Susak
1931, April 1	Prague-Halle (Leipzig)-Essen-Rotterdam-Amsterdam
1931, May 1-3	Air Meeting in Pilsen
1931, May 15	Prague-Marienbad-Karlsbad

(To be continued)

CHICAGO CHAPTER MEETING

Sunday, November 12, the Chicago Chapter had a most unusual meeting. Our member, Joseph Houda, whose interest in stamps is confined to United States and Czechoslovakia, is best known for his most beautiful collection of medals of the world, showed us his large collection and explained it to the 12 members present. In many cases he knew the story of the original owner of the medal, especially those of Great Britain, where the government engraves the recipient's name directly on the medal. We were especially interested in the medals of the United States, Czechoslovakia, Austria and the Vatican. We knew the Victory medals of the first World War were to be identical from all the Allied countries, but noticed that not only were the engravings different but the color shading of the ribbons exhibited great variations. We have but one regret; we are unhappy that so few members avail themselves of these pleasurable afternoons. The Chicago Chapter thanks its member Houda for his attendance at this meeting, not only to show but explain the many facets of his most interesting hobby.

We have been meeting at the Lincoln Federal Loan and Savings Bank for about three years and we have had no expenses because we enjoy the premises rent free. In this meeting we decided to do something about increasing the attendance at the meetings; a suggestion was made to ask additional dues of the Chicago area members and for this we shall circularize these members by post-card telling of the features of future meetings.

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7. 33 pieces of stationery mint and used -----	2.00
8. 88 covers franked with Hradcany and other issues -----	4.00
9. Collection of favor sheets, 21, mostly different -----	3.00
10. Provisional newspaper stamps 16, some in blocks -----	3.00
11. Scout stamps used on piece -----	2.00
12. Srobar issue kompl signed, 30 different all mint vf -----	24.00
13. Skalice kompl mint -----	10.00
14. Budejovice used up to 10K -----	6.00
15. I Prague issue to 1K mint -----	7.00
16. II Prague issue complete to 1K mint -----	7.00
17. Father Jehlicka block -----	3.00
18. Siberia 25, 50, 1R mint -----	1.00
19. Siberia complete set lions (9) mint, signed -----	20.00
20. HRADCANY, 10h and 20 hIMPERF mint -----	8.00
21. 68 covers, all Hradcany -----	5.00
22. Set to 1000h (21) mint -----	2.00
23. Different perfs (17) mint -----	3.00
24. Waste prints (37) -----	4.00
25. POSTA 1910 10K light violet, superb, signed, mint -----	20.00
26. 10K dark violet, superb, signed, mint -----	20.00
27. Collection of overprints, 58 stamps, all mint -----	6.00
28. Masaryk issues 1.25, 500, 1000 mint -----	1.00
29. Congress mint -----	10.00
30. Slet mint vf -----	10.00
31. 1K vertical watermark mint -----	20.00
32. Collection of Czechoslovakia in album, all mint, high cat. -----	40.00
33. 156 covers all periods -----	15.00
34. Bohemia-Moravia complete PLUS some extras -----	11.00
35. III Republic 41 all FDC, vf -----	7.00
36. III Republic covers mostly different (69) -----	7.00

ALFONS STACH

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