

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

Official publication of the  Czechoslovak Philatelic Society

Copyright 1965 The Czechoslovak Philatelic Society

Editorial Board:

Dr. Wm. Reiner-Deutsch, Editor, P. O. Box 24, Bayside 61, N. Y.; W. Fritzsche, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Henry Hahn, Fairfax, Va.; Frank J. Kosik, Delavan, Wis.; C. J. Pearce, Coalgate, Okla.; J. J. Verner, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Vol. XXVII

January 1966

No. 259

EDITORIAL

During our years of education and training the importance was emphasized to us over and over again of being factual, analytical and always scrupulously honest even if this should entail our admitting error or a failure. Philately is a hobby and one can derive much fun from any of its many facets, depending on one's inclination as to what is of most individual interest. But even in a hobby, if we undertake to publish an article, it must be one containing indisputable facts, possibly some discoveries, treated analytically and always objectively. Some articles are purely entertaining and if the reader can get enjoyment from it, it serves a valuable purpose but if one writes an article purporting to prove some aspects of an issue, he must be on sure ground with unshakable evidence for substantiation. Though one may feel it, there is no place in a studious article for emotion. If one includes historical events, they must be completely accurate and if not generally known, it is essential to publish references also.

We did not wish to go into details about the article on "Secret Czech Patriotic Marks on Bohemia, Moravia Stamps" published in our Linn's issue of August 30, 1965, of which we had not been aware previously, of course. We were glad to note that it struck the attention of a fine student, member Auermuller, who decided to discuss that article. But unfortunately his letter to the editor of Linn's did not appear in full and hence we publish it in our Specialist and we also reprint the primary author's response from Linn's. The latter should really have secured the historical data, not from hearsay or memory but from any of the good books on the subject and we now feel it our responsibility to clarify this matter which otherwise might remain to confuse those who are not too familiar with Czech history.

The answering letter states "On March 15, 1939, the Hungarian Army occupied and annexed the Province of Carpatho-Ukrainia" . . . and further says "When this was lined up the Germans entered the remaining Czechoslovak territory on March 15, 1939."

In the Documents On German Foreign Policy, Files of the German Foreign Office IV, page 241, one may find a letter by Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, dated March 13, 1939, in which he expressed his thanks to the Fuehrer for giving him the headwater region (Ruthenia). When the German Army marched into Bohemia on March 15, 1939, the Hungarian Army went in at the same time, at 6 a.m. This is all history, factual history. Hitler did not need the Hungarians in order to occupy the dismembered country.

The same author is wrong or at least very vague about his information on the treaties between Russia and France and the guarantee of borders of Czechoslovakia by France and Great Britain. The author mentioned the agreement between Russia and France and then he states, in the paragraph starting with "When this was lined up" . . . "and at this point that France was in a position to accept her commitment under the pact." What acceptance did France manifest? To our knowledge—none! What pact is the author referring to? The guarantee of the borders after the Munich pact? And if so, what was done that history knows nothing about?

May we state here that whether Mr Auermuller was a Czech or not at any given time has no bearing on facts if those are the essential factors the authors wish to present. Had the primary author omitted all the insignificant remarks but reported only on the "secret marks" placed on the stamps by Vondrouš, there would have been something of interest to read. We pass over all the emotional and irrelevant paragraphs which follow.

Comments of the primary author refer to articles he had written on the subject published in the Czechoslovak Specialist. We find one article by F Novotny in vol. XII, page 13, regarding St. Vaclav on a horse on the 1K stamp and one article in vol. XIX, page 156, regarding the outline of Bohemia on the 50h stamp, as designed by Vondrouš, representing a secret mark and in addition stating that with "imagination" the faces of Masaryk, Beneš and Štefanik can also be seen on the stamp. This article does not have the author's name at all. We do not know to what articles of his the primary author refers because our index fairly recently prepared does not list any other article dealing with the subject.

Pictures in the clouds or in a Rohrschach blot are in one's imagination and not in the object and the same applies to a stamp or a group of stamps put together in odd positions and reiteration cannot make any difference.

Let us assure our readers that this editor will seriously pursue this information, since the principle of basic accuracy is involved concerning stamps which our members collect.

We wish to report that we have received numerous comments on our November issue of the Specialist. In the instalment of the Osbourn article two cuts were switched, i.e., on page 156 the legend should read St. Barbara's Church, etc., and the second illustration, on page 157, should be marked as The Cathedral of St. Vitus, etc. In addition to members Stein, Skopecek, Ha'n and Auermuller we have also heard from member Dr. Toufar from London. This pleased us very much because only in the December issue did we mention our great regret that the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain is apparently entirely inactive. Dr. F. A. Toufar, who wrote us a note offering us his kind assistance in our endeavor with the Specialist, is now the hon. Secretary of that Society. We wish him great success in his undertaking.

COMMENTS BY MEMBERS

Member Skopecek writes us:

Some days ago Mr. Trnovsky and I were looking through a number of Pofis 226 stamps when he called my attention to the differences in the top frame of Type II. The short slanting lines projected above the top horizontal line give a distinctly serrated look. This difference appears only on the Type II of Pofis 226. All other stamps of this issue have a smooth line.

In connection with the latter comments we wish to inform our readers that an enlargement of this will appear in our next issue. Mr. Horechny will make those for us (enlargements of a smooth and a serrated top frame).

Member Buresch writes us:

With great interest I read an article in the April issue of the Specialist,

"The Czechoslovaks in the United States," translated by G. R. Skopecek. The author of the above is V. Novak, I believe it is the same V. Novak with whom I correspond. His first name is Vratislav, he is a bank official in one of the Praha banks. It is true that Mr. Novak omitted Lidice as Mr. Skopecek remarks but as Lidice has no P. O., it does not matter much. The Lidice mail is taken care of by the P. O. of Joliet, Ill. The author did omit Sumava Resorts, Ind., Alexandria, La., Kolin Rur. Sta. and Masaryktown, Fla. The spelling of towns to be corrected are: Libuse, La. (not Libsa), Tabor, Iowa (not Tabot) and Veseli, Minn. (not Vesli).

Dr. Wm. Reiner-Deutsch, Editor
The Czechoslovak Specialist
Bayside, N. Y. 11361

November 20, 1965.

Dear Doctor Reiner-Deutsch,

In Linn's Weekly Stamp News dated Monday, August 30, 1965, is an article beginning on page eight that deals with secret marks on the stamps of Bohemia and Moravia. This article is written by Joseph J. Jiranek and Bert Friedman. On page ten of the same issue is an article on propaganda parodies of the Second World War, written by Bert Friedman.

Since I did not agree with all that was contained in these two articles, I wrote to the editor of the publication, Carl P. Rueth. My letter, published only in part, appeared in the October 4, 1965, issue of Linn's Weekly Stamp News.

For this reason I am now writing to you and I am submitting the full content of my letter with the request that it be published in The Czechoslovak Specialist, so that our readers can be better informed.

To the Editor of Linn's Weekly Stamp News (dated September 9, 1965)

In Linn's Weekly Stamp News, dated Monday, August 30, 1965, are some items on which I would like to comment.

On pages eight and nine is an article written by Joseph J. Jiranek and Bert Friedman. It deals with secret marks on Bohemia and Moravia stamps. Please permit me, at some length, to analyze this article and point out certain inaccuracies, inconsistencies and irresponsible scholarship on the part of the authors.

In the first column, second paragraph, mention is made of setting up the puppet State of Slovakia "to be formed as a buffer against Russian aid to the Czechoslovaks." The fact of the matter is that in the treaty formulated between Czechoslovakia and Russia prior to 1938, it specifically stated that Russia would aid the Czechs ONLY if France moved FIRST to do so. Hitler knew this; therefore, there was no need to create a puppet Slovak State to hold back Russia, since this was not necessary. Russia was careful to protect herself from undue risk when she made that treaty with the Czechs in the first place. The information presented here by Jiranek and Friedman appears to be more speculative than factual. France reneged on her promise, and Hitler did not have to fear Russia's intervention.

In the next paragraph it states that "the complete occupation of the Karpatho-Ukrainian province by Hungarian military forces, made possible the German occupation of Bohemia and Moravia . . ." Germany did not need Hungary's help. What's more, Hungary took a large slice of Slovakia, the puppet state the authors claim Hitler was setting up "against Russia."

In the second column, paragraphs one and two mention the assassination of Heydrich, the destruction of Lidice and the belief of the Czechoslovak Government in Exile that now only passive resistance would be feasible. Incidentally, the name "Heydrich" and the word "feasible" are not spelled correctly in the article. There are other similar errors.

Then, as if to explain this passive resistance, which they imply followed "The Hangman's" death, Jiranek and Friedman mention the use of secret marks. Heydrich was killed in 1942. All of the stamps bearing these so-called secret marks which they seek to evaluate in their article, were printed before 1942.

The only stamps which might make any sense as regards to secret marks are the 50 heller dark blue green Karlstein Castle (Scott No. 28) showing an outline map of Bohemia in the clouds and hills, and the three faces on the cliff mentioned in the article; and the one crown deep rose and 1.20 crown rose red St. Vitus cathedral stamps (Scott Nos. 30 and 52) in which there does appear to be a faint figure in the clouds. I have seen an article on these two types in the Czechoslovak Specialist. Is this all by design or accident? However, I do not agree with the authors of the article that laying these last two stamps on the side forms a map of Moravia and part of Slovakia. This strikes me as believing what one wants to believe. Furthermore, in the first column on page nine, in the paragraph continued from the preceding page, it states that St. Wenceslaus (Vaclav) is "the patron Saint of Czechoslovakia." This is false. He is just the patron of Bohemia. In Moravia and Slovakia saints Cyril and Methodius are the patrons.

Continuing in the column, one reads of the 40 h dark blue Zvikov Castle (Scott No. 27) and the 60 h dull violet Kutna Hora (Scott No. 29) as forming an outline of the map of Czechoslovakia when laid beside the other two types as illustrated in the picture. This is pure fancy. It so happens that the Zvikov Castle and Kutna Hora St. Barbara's Cathedral designs first appeared in 1936 under a different color and denomination, and are the work of the engraver Seizinger. During the Nazi occupation these two designs were used again; the value and colors were changed, and the phrasing altered to correspond with the change of government. Otherwise, the engravings were the same. There was no need for secret marks in 1936. Therefore, two pre-war stamps engraved by Seizinger and two wartime stamps engraved by Heinz were assembled by Jiranek and Friedman and the end result is anything but a creditable article. This is not the way to attract individuals into Czech-area collecting.

The authors of the article then mention the use of secret initials, which may or may not be true. I am wondering if this has ever been fully proven or documented. Assuming that it is true, what purpose would it serve if the people could hardly detect them? The value attached to such minute details, if they really exist, could possibly serve for propaganda value after the war when they would be revealed, rather than during the war when they were actually intended but kept secret.

In the article, "Propaganda Parodies and Forgeries of WW II" by Bert Friedman on page ten, and in the article just considered on the secret marks, there is attached the "Editor's Note" stating that these two articles are independent Czech articles.

What Bert Friedman deals with on page ten is NOT related to Czech philately at all. He may or may not be of Czech background, he may or may not collect Czech stamps, he may or may not be a member of a Czech philatelic society. The article deals with "German" philately—though the stamps were printed in Hollywood, California. In this case, Mr. Friedman is acting as a German philatelist, not as a Czech philatelist and I do not believe this can be properly called a Czech article.

Please bear in mind, Mr. Rueth, my purpose in writing you is not to take issue with you. Quite likely you acted with good intentions toward the "regular" and "independent" Czech groups so that both would have articles in your publication. Seemingly you wanted to be impartial. It should be obvious

that all Czech groups should be able to approach you to get consideration. However, as you can see now from my explanations, such unreliable articles do not enhance the cause of Czechoslovak Philately in America. I do not expect you to know all the fine points of this particular area of collecting. You have to expect a large degree of good faith from those who submit articles to you. Yet, in this instance, irresponsible men have submitted information to you which was not entirely factual. Such individuals are doing a great disservice to you and to the many readers who rely on your publication for factual, accurate accounts, be they Czech or other collectors.

In conclusion let me state that I am hopeful in hearing from you, if you feel this is necessary and I would be willing to consider any suggestions you may offer.

Very truly yours,

Francis J. Auermuller Cz. P. S. #663

LETTER ADDRESSED TO EDITOR OF LINN'S

Reprinted with permission (dated Nov. 15, 1965)

Dear Editor:

In Linn's Weekly Stamp News VOX POP column dated October 4 there was a very interesting and detailed letter written by Francis J. Auermuller with reference to the "Secret Czech Patriotic Marks on Bohemia, Moravia Stamps" which I co-authored (Linn's of August 30).

First, I must congratulate Mr. Auermuller for the length of his letter and the fine details which he has pointed out, but most importantly the one critical omission that was made in that article. I shall attempt to acknowledge each point in the sequence that each point was made.

Point No. 1 — This author knows and agrees that the mutual assistance pact entered into by Czechoslovakia, France and Russia, specified that Russia would help Czechoslovakia only if and when France should honor her commitment.

This I shall concede, but to Hitler the prize of the armaments of the Czechoslovak Army, and the utilization of the Skoda Works was too great a prize to leave to chance. On January 18, 1939, the Slovak State emerged from the Slovak Province of Czechoslovakia, which as a satellite of Germany aided her war effort.

On March 15, 1939, the Hungarian Army occupied and annexed the Province of Carpatho-Ukraine, so the land approach to Czechoslovakia was closed, though the small strip of Roumania between the Carpatho-Ukrainian province would have been available under the Small Entente Agreement between Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania.

When this was lined up, the Germans entered the remaining Czechoslovak territory on March 15, 1939, and it was at this point that France was in the position to accept her commitment under the pact.

Point No. 2 — Here the critic is absolutely correct, the article is in error, as it does give the incorrect impression. As a historical placement of these secret marks, the author wanted to indicate that there were organized elements of the Czechoslovak Army in France, Britain, Russia, and the Middle East which were carrying on active combat with the Axis.

He sought also to indicate the Hejdrich assassination was one example of these forces trying to work with the active underground within Czechoslovakia, but that the terse reprisals tended to indicate that further efforts of this type would not be in the best interest of the Czechoslovak nation.

The next paragraph stated that one of the best expressions of passive resistance was the secret marks. It was not intended to have this indicate that this was the chronological sequence, because the fall of France in June of 1940 was also described in advance of the introduction of the secret marks.

Point No. 2 — True the 50 heller Karlstein and the 1 Krown value of Praha (St. Vitus Cathedral) were completely new designs, and these contained the most ambitious secret marks. The 40h Zvikov and the 60h St. Barbara Cathedral of Kutna Hora, were designs that were in the 1936 view series.

The designer Vondrous and the engraver Heinz did as artists many times use some license; where the new designs used the cloud line at the top and the tree line below to outline the maps, they had to make use of a rack formation on the 40h stamp, canted on an angle, to complete the westernmost point of Czechoslovakia, and on the 60h Kutna Hora value, the upper cloud line was used, but the lower portion had to be in great measure improvised. It is agreed that this author had individual articles in the "Czechoslovak Specialist" upon the most important secret marks, but felt that the complete work should be made available to the very large number of collectors who read Linn's Weekly Stamp News. There was no "design"—only a dissemination of philatelic knowledge intended!

Point No. 4 — The secret marks of the three initials "D r. B" are challenged to have even existed. This is really the important criticism of the entire letter, and I must agree with the gentleman, that if I did not know where these secret letters are (from published articles in Czechoslovakian philatelic literature) I would not believe them either.

The author at the time of submitting this article also included 7x8½" size photographic blowups of the three stamps which have the secret marks. These enlargements—without any form of retouching—show clearly to the naked eye, and without any need of further magnification, both the larger secret marks and the secret letters.

This is undeniable proof that I can submit, to prove beyond any shadow of doubt that these secret marks as letters do exist and if seen they would dispel all semblance of doubt as to their authenticity.

The value of these secret marks is smirked at by the critic. They did not kill one German soldier, blow up one factory, or even stop one hen from laying eggs for the Germans.

But when the German Empire began to totter, when the boast of the 1000-Year Reich began to crumble, and when patriotic Czechoslovak Army men who had been fighting and dying to overthrow the Axis, and when the army of the partisan underground finally arose and dealt the death blow, who can say that to many of these men these stamps were unknown:

Who can say these heroes were unaware that a patriotic stamp designer and a stamp engraver had seen to it, that though their nation was completely occupied and subjugated, the stamps used in that country still carried symbols of all that they held dear?

Their founding President Masaryk was there, President Benes was there, General Stefanik was there, and so also was the religious figure St. Wenceslaus, as well as the political map of Czechoslovakia.

Most importantly, the initials "D r. B" for Dr. Edward Benes, the President in exile, who was the leader of all the Czechoslovak Army Forces in continuous combat with the Axis from without the country was there.

Had you been a Czech during this period, what would they have meant to you?

I wish to thank the editor of Linn's Weekly Stamp News for this opportunity to answer the very fine letter from Mr. Auermuller, but more importantly for the privilege of having the original work published in such a widely read philatelic periodical.

Sincerely,
 (Signed) Joseph J. Jiranek
 5032 W. 25th St., Cicero, Ill. 60650

Padělky Československých Poštovních Známek 1918-1939

Eng. Jan Karásek, Zdeněk Kvasnička, Břetislav Pauliček

Translated by Jaroslav J. Verner

By permission of the Czechoslovak Theatrical and Literary Agency

Dilia, dated June 3, 1964

Continued

Page 164

The Hussite

Designer: Alfons Mucha
(Catalog numbers listed)

80 h violet

90 h black

Photogravure

I Counterfeits

These are unknown in this issue

II Forgeries

Change of stamp margin by clipping perforations.

A small portion of the series found its way into collectors' hands, as incomplete imperforate stamps. Clipped perforations are found in both denominations.

Genuine imperforate stamps must have all four margins uniform and of sufficient width.

Space between stamps measures:

a. 3.3 to 3.5 mm.

b. 4.2 to 4.7 mm.

Stamp margins should have a width of at least 1.6 mm. vertically and 2.1 mm. horizontally.

Illustration

Other type of forgeries of this issue are not known.

Page 165

Agriculture and Science 1920

Designer: Jakub Obrovsky
(Catalog numbers listed)

100 h green

200 h violet

300 h vermilion

400 h gray brown

500 h gray green

600 h deep violet

The design of Professor Jakub Obrovsky is an allegorical presentation of peace, science and agriculture. The original drawing in tempera was not adapted to engraving and trials of the first four denominations were done with gravure. These trial proofs were clear and beautiful, but an important consideration—high production costs—determined that these stamps would have to be typographed. The design was redrawn and after many further trials, a sheet set-up was made up of vertical rows of ten in denominations of 100 h, 200 h, 300 h, and 400 h. This procedure resulted in considerable differences in margins and individual imperfections.

In the higher denominations, 500 h and 600 h, issued somewhat later, design was again set up, photographically transferred and the plates were etched. Many color variations exist in all denominations.

I Counterfeits

Unknown in this series.

Printed by the Czech Graphic Union, Prague

II Forgeries

Change in stamp margins

Clipped perforations

Imperforate stamps were not officially issued. They appeared in small quantities as uncompleted stamps. Clipped perforations are known in all four denominations. To be considered as genuinely imperforate, stamps must have sufficiently wide margins.

Width between stamps in denominations 100 h, 200 h, 300 h and 400 h averages

a. 3.7 to 5.3 mm

b. 4.0 to 4.3 mm

Stamp margins should measure at least 1.8 mm.

In denominations 500 h and 600 h:

a. 4.1 to 4.5 mm

b. 4.3 to 4.7 mm

Stamp margins should measure at least 2.0 mm.

Page 166**Illustration**

Forged perforations and reperforation of stamps.

Genuine perforations can be measured on a perforation gauge and compared with verified copies.

Illustration on left

Line perforation A 13%

Found in all denominations.

Forgeries of this perforation are not known.

Comb perforation B 13% x 13½%

The following denominations of line perforation stamps 13% were utilized in forging comb perforations:

300 h vermilion

Pofis #166 B

500 h gray green

168 B

600 h deep violet

169 B

Page 167

Agriculture and Science Series 1923

Designer: Jakup Obrovsky

Printed by the Czech Graphic Union, Prague

(Catalog numbers listed)

100 h red

200 h blue

300 h red violet

Produced by typography with electros.

I Counterfeits

Unknown

II Forgeries

Changes in stamp margins

Reperforation of stamps

All three denominations of this issue are known in three different types, except the 200 h denomination which has only two types. They were issued with line perforation A 13% and comb perforation B 13% x 13½%. Reperforations were made from comb to line, or from line to comb usually on mint stamps.

Line perforation A 13%

Caution is necessary with denominations 100 h Type III (Pofis #173A)

and 300 h Type II (Pofis #175A)

Illustration

Comb perforation B 13% x 13½%

Caution is necessary with denominations 200 h Type III (Pofis #174B) and

300 h Type II (Pofis #175A)

Page 168

Examples of Genuine and Forged Perforation B group
Illustration on left

Genuine

1. Holes are regular, traces from pin pressure recognizable.
2. Variations in horizontal edges are repeated.

Forgery (Perforated 13%)

1. Holes are smooth, sharply cut.
2. Traces of the original perforations are often found in the vertical perforations.

Forgeries of types

Some types are rare, therefore one must be careful with stamps with added details of these types (veins in leaves, etc.) We can recognize these forgeries with a good magnifier because every type has several characteristic marks which cannot be easily redrawn.

Forging of joined types by gluing (100 h red, Pofis #173)

In this issue joined types (Types II and III) vertically, occasionally horizontally, are known. Because of their rarity they were joined by gluing two stamps of appropriate type into one piece. True joined types are found in used condition. The gluing of two stamps is easily recognizable with powerful magnification.

Pages 169-171

Masaryk engraved set. Descriptive, already presented in English, too.

Page 172

Jubilee Issue of 1923

Designer: Max Švabinský. Engraver: Karl Wolf. Printed: A. Hasse, Prague
50 h + 50 h green

Paper thin to very thick

Horizontal watermarks in positions 5, 6, 7 and 8. Special process of gum application whereby a heavy yellow gum was added to the applied gum as an imprinted monogram ČSP on a cross lined field. The paper is white, slightly gray under ultraviolet light and the color of the design is green.

Validity: October 27, 1923, to February 29, 1924.

(Catalog numbers listed)

Line perforation 13% to 14%

Engraved

Size of design: 20.0 mm x 23.5 mm.

Illustration

Genuine

1. The background for the inscription POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is composed of 21 horizontal lines.
2. In the word ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ there are 5 lines in the second O.
3. The hair is combed to the left.
4. Upper part of the ear is shaded.
5. The mouth is irregularly drawn.
6. The collar has 5 variously interrupted lines.
7. There are 2 shaded lines above the date 28 X
8. The curve of the glasses forms an oval over the right eye and there is dotting under the eye.

Page 173

Counterfeit A (to defraud collectors)

50 + 50 h light green

Thin porous paper without watermarks.

The printing was probably executed as a small sheet with a stereotype of a block of four in the center which had a Roman number I in the right lower corner. The gum is white without the ČSP monogram and lightly applied.

Line perforation 11½
Engraved

Size of design: 20.0 x 23.3 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. The background of the inscription POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is composed of 17 horizontal lines, the fifth and sixth lines before the letter P come closer together.
2. The second letter O in ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has 4 lines.
3. The hair is combed to the right.
4. Shading in the upper part of the ear is missing.
5. The mouth has the shape of a triangle.
6. On the collar there are interrupted lines.
7. Above the date 28 X are 4 lines, the bottom one touching the number.
8. The curve of the glasses on the right eye is significantly deformed; under the eye is a white spot and the dotting is missing.

Page 174

Counterfeit B (to defraud collectors)
50 h + 50 h yellowish green

An improved version of Counterfeit A. Stiff carton paper (0.1 mm), slightly yellowish in color with counterfeit watermark (position 5). (The same recognizable marks as in Counterfeit A)

The color of the basic gum is white with imprinted counterfeited monogram ČSP in light yellow brown color. The paper appears yellowish under ultraviolet light and the color of the design is black-green.

Line perforation 14½

Engraved

Size of Design: 19.5 x 23.3 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. The background of the inscription POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is formed by 17 horizontal lines with the fifth and sixth lines coming closer together before the letter P.
2. The second O in ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ contains 4 lines.
3. The hair is combed to the right.
4. The shading in the upper part of the ear is missing.
5. The mouth has the shape of a triangle.
6. On the collar there are interrupted lines.
7. Above the date 28 X are 4 lines, the bottom one touching the top of the number.
8. The curve of the glasses is significantly deformed, under the eye is a white spot and the dotting is missing.

Page 175

Watermark "Linden Leaves"

Watermark paper was first used for the printing of the Jubilee Issue of 1923. The design depicts stylized linden leaves. The varied insertions of the paper into the printing press resulted in eight watermark positions which are numbered 1 to 4 (vertical), 5-8 (horizontal). Some watermarks were counterfeited.

Illustration

Vertical watermark	1	2	3	4
Horizontal watermark	5	6	7	8

Illustrations on the left

Genuine

1. The stalk in the horizontal plane has the first curve pointed downward in position 5.

2. The curved stem passes through the stalk and forms a loop.
3. The left side of the linden leaf is curved; the inner leaf veins are pronounced.

The position of the watermarks on Czechoslovak stamps is determined by viewing them from the back of the stamp.

Counterfeit A

1. The stalk in the horizontal plane has waves higher and narrower, in position 5 the first curve is bent upward.
2. The stem is almost straight.
3. The leaves are heart shaped and compared to the genuine they are somewhat smaller.

Counterfeit B

1. The horizontal stalk has lower wavy lines.
2. The stem is bent.
3. The linden leaf is considerably smaller than the genuine.

Page 176

Gum with monogram ČSP

Illustration on left

Genuine

1. Heavy, distinct framing of the letters ČSP.
2. Inner curve of letter P is rounded.
3. Hook above the letter C is sharp.
4. Upper arc of the letter S is moderately curved.
5. The dots surrounding the monogram are uniform.

Counterfeit

1. The outline of the letters ČSP is thinner than the genuine, in places missing.
2. The inner curve of the letter P is sharply terminated.
3. The base of the hook over letter C is wide.
4. The upper arc of the letter S is flatter and more open.
5. The dots surrounding the monogram are larger and not uniform.

Page 177

Jubilee Issue of 1923

Designer: Max Švabinský
100 h + 100 h Red

Engraver: Karel Wolf

Validity: October 27, 1923 to February 29, 1924.

The paper and gum are the same as in the 50 h denomination. Line perforation 13¼ to 14¼. The paper appears white, slightly grayish under ultraviolet light and the color of the design bright red.

(Catalog numbers listed)

Engraved

Size of Design: 200 x 23.5 mm.

Illustration

Genuine

1. There are 21 horizontal lines in the background of POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ.
2. The second letter O in the word ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has 5 lines.
3. The hair is combed to the left.
4. The upper part of the ear is shaded.
5. The shape of the mouth is irregular.
6. The collar has 5 variously interrupted lines.
7. Above the date 28 X there are 2 lines
8. The curve of the glasses on the right eye creates an oval and there is dotting below that eye.

Page 178

Counterfeit A (to defraud collectors)

100 h + 100 h red with orange shading.

Thick, slightly yellowish carton paper (0.10 mm.) with counterfeit watermark. (Position 5).

The basic gum is white with the counterfeit monogram ČSP in light yellow brown. The paper is yellowish under ultraviolet light and the color of the design is brown.

Line perforation 14½

Engraved

Size of Design: 19.3 x 23.2 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. The background of POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKA is composed of 17 horizontal lines. The beginning of the fourth line is shifted 1.5 mm. to the right, leaving a white space between the third and fifth lines.
2. The second letter O in the word ČESKOSLOVENSKA has 4 lines.
3. The hair is combed to the right with a diagonal line extending from the squared background into the hair.
4. The shading of the upper part of the ear is missing.
5. The mouth is irregularly shaped; rough slanted shading in the cheek.
6. Coarsely executed irregular lines are on the collar.
7. There are 2 lines above the date 28 X, the lower of which touches the number.
8. The curve of the glasses on the right eye is markedly deformed. Under the eye there is a white spot and the dotting is missing.

Page 179

The Jubilee Issue of 1923

Designer: Max Švabinský

Engraver: Karl Wolf

200 h + 200 h Blue

Validity: October 27, 1923 to February 29, 1924.

The paper and gum are the same as in the previous denominations.

Perforated 13¾ to 14¾. The paper is light gray under ultraviolet light and the color of the design gray blue.

(Catalog numbers listed)

Engraved

Size of Design: 20.0 x 23.5 mm.

Illustration

Genuine

1. The background of POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKA is composed of 21 horizontal lines.
2. The first letter O in ČESKOSLOVENSKA has 4 lines and the second O has 5.
3. The hair is combed to the left.
4. The upper part of the ear is shaded.
5. The shape of the mouth is irregular.
6. 5 variously interrupted lines appear on the collar.
7. 2 lines are above the date 28 X.
8. Above the number 200 there are 3 lines.

Page 180

Counterfeit A (to defraud collectors)

200 h + 200 h Blue

The counterfeit of the 200 h denomination of the 1923 Jubilee Series was discovered in the same way as with the previous denominations. Printing was from an engraved metal plate to which the design was transferred, etched and reengraved. The color of the counterfeit is almost identical to that of the genuine. The paper is thick (0.10 mm.), smooth and grayish with watermarks. The discovery of positions 5 and 7 leads us to conclude that the

counterfeiters prepared further watermarks. The watermarks are very different with heart shaped linden leaves and the horizontal wavy line is higher. The gum is brownish with the ČSP monogram. The letters of the monogram are drawn differently than the genuine. The paper is yellowish under ultraviolet light and the color of the design is greenish blue.

Line perforation 14 to 14½

Engraved

Size of Design: 20.0 x 23.0 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. The background has 21 lines, the feet of the letter A in POŠTA are joined by a white line.
2. In the word ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ there are 5 lines in the first and second O.
3. The hair is combed downward.
4. The upper shading of the ear forms a horizontal loop, the head below is separated from the background by a white space.
5. The lip is raised at the right.
6. The white collar is higher and the shading is not visible.
7. There are 2 lines above the date 28 X.
8. The appearance of the right eye resembles the genuine. One line of the shading of the background at eye level extends to the left.
9. There are 3 lines above the number 200.

Page 181

Counterfeit B (to defraud collectors)

200 h + 200 h Blue

Thin porous paper without watermark probably printed in a small sheet with a block of four stamps in the center, a Roman number I in the right lower corner. The gum is white without monogram ČSP and lightly applied.

Line perforation 11½

Engraved

Size of Design: 20.0 x 23.4 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. In the background there are 17 horizontal lines.
2. In the word ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ the first and second O always have 4 lines.
3. The hair is combed to the left.
4. The upper part of the ear is separated from the head by a heavy line.
5. The line of the mouth is extended to the right.
6. The collar has interrupted lines.
7. There are 3 lines above 28 X and the zeros lean to the left.
8. The oval glasses on the right eye are deformed and there is a white dot under the eye. All other dotting is missing.
9. Above the numbers 200 there are 4 lines.

Page 182

Counterfeit C (to defraud collectors)

200 h + 200 h Dark Blue

Thick slightly yellowish carton paper (0.10 mm.) with position 5 counterfeit watermark. The basic gum is white with counterfeit ČSP monogram of yellow brown color. The paper is yellowish under ultraviolet light and the design is black-blue.

Line perforation 14½

Engraved

Size of Design: 19.3 x 23.2 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. The background of POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has 17 horizontal lines.

2. Both O's in ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ have 4 lines.
3. The hair is combed to the left.
4. Shading of the upper part of the ear is missing.
5. The line of the mouth is extended to the right.
6. The collar has interrupted lines.
7. There are 3 lines above 28 X and the zeros of both 200 lean to the left.
8. The curve of the glasses on the right eye is deformed. The white spot under the eye is missing and other dotting also.
9. There are 4 lines above the numbers 200.

Page 183

The Jubilee Issue of 1923

Designer: Max Švabinský

Engraver: Karel Wolf

300 h + 300 h Brown

Validity: October 27, 1923 to February 29, 1924

The paper is thin to very thick, the gum the same as in previous denominations. Line perforation 13¼ to 14¼. The paper is grayish under ultraviolet light and the color of the design is gray brown.

(Catalog numbers listed)

Engraved

Size of Design: 20.0 x 23.5 mm.

Illustration

Genuine

1. The background of POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has 21 horizontal lines. Between the word ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and the border there are 2 lines.
2. In the first letter O of ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ there are 4 lines.
3. The hair is combed to the left.
4. The ear ends with a distinct lobe.
5. The mouth is irregularly drawn.
6. On the collar there are 5 variously interrupted lines.
7. The background of the date has 14 lines with wider spaces at the top and bottom; above the date are 2 lines.
8. The eyepiece on the right eye forms an oval; dotting missing under the eye.

Page 184

Counterfeit A (to defraud collectors)

300 h + 300 h Brown with violet shading

Thin porous paper without watermarks, probably printed in a sheet of block of four with a number I in the lower corner shaded diagonally. The gum is white, without ČSP monogram and very lightly applied.

Line perforation 11½

Engraved

Size of Design: 20.0 x 23.4 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. The background has 17 horizontal lines; between the word ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and the border of the design is 1 line.
2. There are 3 lines in the first letter O of ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ.
3. The design of the hair above the ear creates a cluster of irregular lines.
4. The bottom part of the ear has the lobe missing.
5. The mouth is a triangle with shading inside; a white spot appears on the cheek.
6. The collar is unevenly lined.
7. The background of the date has 13 uniformly spaced lines; above 28 X there are 2 lines; the zeros of the 300's lean toward the left.
8. The eyepiece on the right eye forms an irregular circle; there is a white spot below the eye and dotting is missing.

35th MAIL SALE

	Suggested Minimum Bid
1. 83 cards and covers franked with Austrian stamps on Czech territory before 1918 -----	\$8.00
2. 5 Stampless covers, Czech towns -----	5.00
3. 85 picture postcards with stamps from Praha and other cities ----	5.00
4. 92 postcards only from Praha, all with stamps -----	6.00
5. 42 seals and posters -----	4.00
6. 108 pieces of stationery, some *, some used (Cz.) -----	10.00
7. 58 covers franked with Hradčany stamps -----	6.00
8. 26 favor sheets, nice collection -----	5.00
9. Scout stamps * -----	2.00
10. Same used -----	2.00
11. Provisional newspapers, some blocks (14) -----	4.00
12. Provisorni Vlada compl. I, signed -----	22.00
13. Provisorni Vlada compl. II, signed -----	22.00
14. Budejovice up to 10 K -----	6.00
15. Jehlička (unissued stamps for Slovakia) in block -----	4.00
16. Siberia, complete set, 25 and 50 kop, 1 Ruble -----	2.00
17. Same, perf 11½, scarce -----	10.00
18. Siberia cover -----	25.00
19. Complete set of Lions with overprint -----	15.00
20. Lion stamp on cover -----	15.00
21. Hradčany 10h, 20h, 30h imperf, all signed -----	20.00
22. Set of Hradčany to 1000h * -----	3.00
23. Lot of scarcer perforations, all * (22) -----	4.00
24. Fine lot of waste prints (108) some in blocks -----	12.00
25. 30 h dark violet, imperf, signed -----	20.00
26. Pošta 1919, 10 K dark violet, V.F., signed -----	22.00
27. Same but light violet -----	25.00
28. Collection of overprints, 1919 (52 diff.) -----	6.00
29. Inverted overprints, eight different -----	8.00
30. Cover with 1919 issues -----	2.00
31. Congress, complete set -----	18.00
32. Slet, complete set -----	15.00
33. Masaryk, vertical watermarks, complete set (1 to 5 K) -----	85.00
34. About 200 covers, all period of Czechoslovakia -----	10.00
35. 100 cards and covers, all with special cancellations -----	5.00
36. About 60 Bohemia-Moravia covers -----	6.00
37. Theresienstadt stamp, imperf., signed by Prof. Gilbert -----	5.00
38. 50 FDC of the third republic -----	6.00

SEND YOUR BIDS EARLY

Alfons Stach

P. O. Box 387

Lenox, Mass.

NEW YORK BRANCH EXHIBITION**Collectors Club, Nov. 20, 1965**

We had a most successful showing during the ASDA show. Visitors came from the ASDA affair as well as many members of the Collectors Club dropped in to see our frames. Our highly valued friend, John Britt, came. Henry Goodkind, Herbert Bloch and Carl Scheele from the Smithsonian and numerous others spent quite some time in our room. Among our members we were able to greet Kessler and Dr. Pick who have recently returned to the U.S.A. It is our understanding that we may expect two new members for our national society and the treasurer of the branch sold three handbooks for the treasury of the national society. As stated before, there are no financial transactions permitted at the Club (sale of publications excluded from this ruling) therefore we cannot hold an auction during our show.

For the information of our members we are publishing a list of the exhibits:

Frames	Exhibit	Exhibitor
1-2	Official Mail of the 11th Czech Reg.	Dr. W. Reiner-Deutsch
3	Czechoslovak Army in Siberia	Dr. W. Reiner-Deutsch
4-5	1918-27 Issues including varieties, printer's waste, proofs and essays	Wm. V. Schoenig
6	Gutter pairs of the early issues	Geo. B. Koplowitz
7	Pošta 1919 overprints	Geo. B. Koplowitz
8	T. G. Masaryk issue	J. Stein
9-10	Airmails	L. M. Horechny
11	Issues after 1945	Dr. F. J. Arnold
12	Postcards of Czechoslovakia	Pat L. Flynn
13	First Day Covers	Pat L. Flynn
14	Postal stationery, Bohemia-Moravia	Pat L. Flynn
15-16	Bohemia-Moravia in sheets	E. J. Hanisch
17	Slovakia	E. J. Michaelson
18-19	WIPA 1965 cancellations	N. Feiwelsohn
20	Cz. P. S. publications	Cz. P. S.

ATTENTION MEMBERS

Please pay your dues at your EARLY convenience. We repeat:

Active and Associate Member	-----	\$3.00
Sustaining Member	-----	5.00
Patron Member	-----	10.00

We again earnestly suggest that you raise your dues to \$5.00, to be listed among the sustaining members and at the same time support your society and so enable it to give you even more in your publication. Send your check to J. Stein, 585 East 21st Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11226.

NEW MEMBERS

- 832 Hardy G. Southerland, 2725 Buckingham Ave., Lakeland, Fla. 33803
- 833 Gus Gonzalez, 5 Manger Circle, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
- 834 Harry S. Thompson, 6705 Iris Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45213
- 835 Malcolm L. Williams, 306 Dartmouth Road, Raleigh, N. C. 27609
- 836 Jan Mrňák, Polská 46, Praha 2, Czechoslovakia

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- John J. Britt, 1655 Miami Gardens Drive, North Miami Beach, Fla. 33142
- Wm. A. Sandrik, 1225 13th St. N. W., Apt. 804, Washington, D. C. 20005

KENNETH J. WOODBURY, SR.

We were shocked to learn of the passing of our old friend and faithful supporter of our Society for many years. We visited him and Iris last July and spent a day with them in their new home. Kenneth had been ill for some time but we had always hoped that his condition would improve and that he would be his good old self again. He was very active in collecting stamps of different countries but especially his Sudetenland cancellations were nearly complete. He and Wolfgang Fritzsche compiled a catalog of postal stationery of Czechoslovakia and published it in mimeograph form. The clambake of Rhode Island will never be the same now without his table full with all kinds of stamps for sale. Kenneth was a high school teacher before his retirement but was also a part time dealer and in addition he did much photography. He made a set of philatelic slides for us which we have been using in our talks to different stamp clubs.

We extend heartfelt sympathy in our name and in that of the officers and members of our Society to Iris, his widow and also to his two children and their families.

Parade Of New Issues

Edited by Frank Kosik

20th Anniversary of the International Women Federation



A single stamp, 24th June 1965, of Kčs .60. Designed by A. Brunovský, engraved by Josef Herčík. Color, blue.

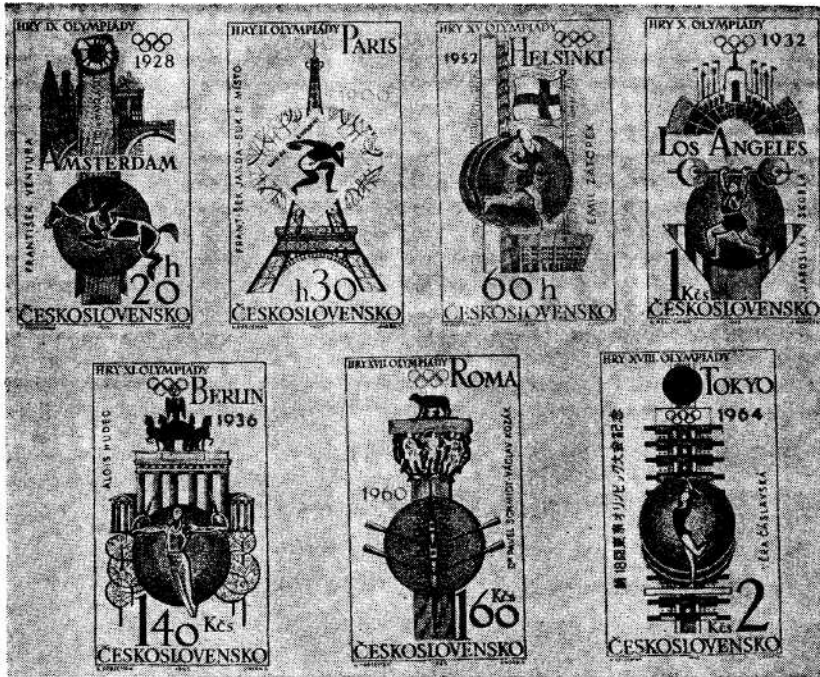
Printed by rotary recess print.

A First Day Cover was issued, designed by the author and engraved by J. Goldschmied.

1900-1964—Czechoslovak Olympic Victories

On April 16, 1965, the Czechoslovak Post and Telecommunications Administration issued a series of seven new commemorative stamps entitled "Czechoslovak Olympic Victories." This series depicts the outstanding feats and fame of those Czechoslovak sportsmen whose names are recorded in bold letters in the history of modern Olympic Games, that is, the IInd to XVIIIth Games which were held in the years 1900-1964.

The concept of the "Czechoslovak Olympic Victories" series is based on several aspects. The stamps were supposed to depict not only prominent sportsmen and the branch in which they won a medal, but also the time and



place of the respective Olympic Games. Anna Podzemná, who was entrusted with this task, created seven pictures which will doubtless be welcomed by collectors of sports themes both at home and abroad. She already has to her credit a large share of Czechoslovak commemorative stamps depicting top sports events.

The stamps of this set are listed below in their chronological order.

- 1900—IInd Olympic Games in Paris. The 30 h stamp depicts František Janda-Suk, the first Czech participant at the Olympic Games, who placed second in the discus. He was not awarded a medal but received a clock as a prize for his performance. Though placing second, he was the first to introduce the turn which is used by all discus throwers to this day. The stamp, engraved by Jindra Schmidt, is blue and green.
- 1928—IXth Olympic Games in Amsterdam. 20 h stamp showing František Venture who won the Gold Medal in Horsemanship. Engraved by Josef Herčík. Colors, brown and gold.
- 1932—Xth Olympic Games in Los Angeles. 1 Kč stamp depicting Jaroslav Skobla who won the Gold Medal in Weightlifting for the heavyweight category. Engraved by Jan Mráček. Colors, orange and gold.
- 1936—XIth Olympic Games in Berlin. The 1.40 Kč stamp depicts Alois Hudec who won the Gold Medal for his performance on the rings. Engraved by Jindra Schmidt. Colors, olive green and gold.
- 1952—XVth Olympic Games in Helsinki. The 60 h stamp commemorates the three gold medals won by Emil Zátopek in the five and ten kilometre races and in the marathon. Engraved by Josef Herčík. Colors, blue and gold.
- 1960—XVIIIth Olympic Games in Rome. The 1.60 Kč stamp commemorates the Gold Medal won by Dr. Pavel Schmidt and Václav Kozák in the

double scull. Engraved by Jindra Schmidt. Colors, black and gold.
1964—XVIIIth Olympic Games in Tokyo. The 2 Kčs stamp dedicated to Vera and engraved by J. Goldschmied, were issued with this set.

Čáslavská and the three Gold Medals she won in gymnastics. Engraved by Josef Herčík. Colors, dark red and gold.

One other point: the text on the stamps denotes the place where the games were held and is in the language of the original text; on the 2 Kčs stamp the inscription is also in Japanese. Besides depicting the medal (except in the case of the 30 h stamp), the winner, and the event, the stamp picture contains a symbolic reference to the city where the Games were held.

The series was printed by the rotary recess print combined with photogravure in sheets of 50. Three First Day Covers, designed by A. Podzemná

WOULD LIKE TO BUY OR EXCHANGE

the following postmarks, two of each if possible:

NECHANITZ, TEX. — CARLSBAD, KY. — AUSTERLITZ, KY.
BRUNO (BRNO), NEB. — TOUHY, NEB. — TABOR, TEX.

I am also interested in "precancels" with Czech names.

Please contact:

TOM BURESCH

P. O. Box 71

Vauxhall, N. J.

Padělky (Forgery) book in original Czech language, available for \$3.96.

TRAVELING? CZECHOSLOVAKIA SPECIALIST:

František Ales

ALESH TRAVEL AGENCY, 1371 First Ave., New York 21
near 74th Street — Phone LE 5-4944

Authorized Čedok (Official Travel Office Prague) representative.
Visas, Hotel Vouchers, Money transfers Tuzex, Gift Certificates, Guidebooks and maps of ČSSR. Dictionaries, Translations, Immigration Affairs, Affidavits for Visitors.

"Travel with the man who was born there".

CZECHOSLOVAK COVERS AND CARDS

with special Commemorative Cancellations (1945-49)

15 cents each or 8 different for \$1.00 or

25 for \$3.00 or 100 for \$11.00

all post free

Note: The lots of 25 and 100 will have some duplication.

Orders for less than \$1.00 respectfully declined

Czech Forgery Book — \$3.96

B. J. MILLER & SON

264 East 180th Street

New York 57, N. Y.

WANT TO BUY

MINT MINT
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ISSUES 1923-1926
(Scott Nos. 92-118)

Full Sheets

Part Sheets

Blocks

Die Proofs

Color Trials

Plate Proofs

Rare Perforations

Varieties

Rare Watermark Positions

ARTHUR I. KESSLER

551 Fifth Ave.

New York 17, N. Y.
