

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST



Official publication of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society

Copyright 1966 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. XXVIII

October 1966

No. 266

Another New Hradčany Counterfeit

Zdeněk Kvasnička

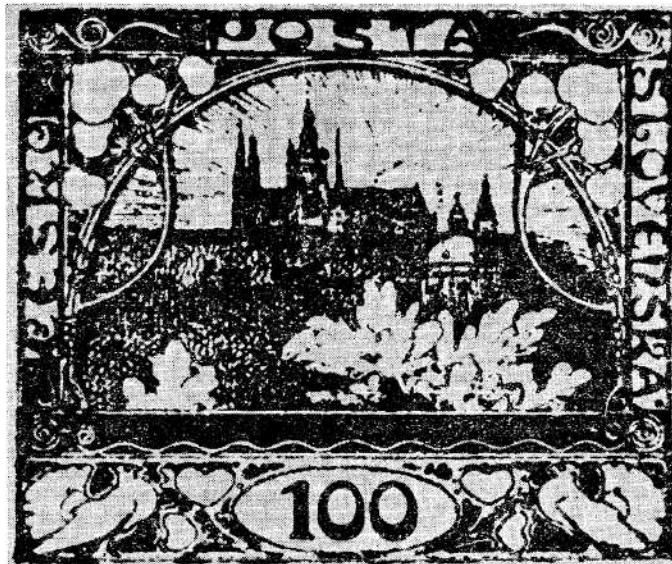
The first Czechoslovak stamps with Hradčany castle belong to the stamp classics of this century since they have all the necessary preconditions to lure philatelists to study them thoroughly. There are not only the whole series of errors and misprints on individual plates but also numerous varieties of paper, different perforations, plate blocks markings, trial prints, irregularities, cancels, etc. And since the speediest and simplest method—the bookprinting press—was used for these stamps, this fact has led to considerable counterfeiting of these stamps to defraud the postal authorities. It was probably a regular employee of the post office at the town of Vejprty (Weipert) who affixed his own counterfeits of 100, 200 and 300 haleru Hradčany stamps on the package postal stationery. He did it very stealthily because the existence of these counterfeits came to the light only after a lapse of several years when these stamps were discovered by specialists who collected the above mentioned philatelic material.

Many years have passed since the Vejprty counterfeits and no one would ever dare to declare there could exist some other Hradčany counterfeits to defraud the postal authorities. And yet, the Hradčany issue still remains a veritable mine of new unexpected facts and knowledge. When I was preparing my exhibits for the SIPEX Exhibition (May 21/31, 1966) in Washington, I found in one of my stockbooks a 100 haleru Hradčany stamp, which at the first glance seemed to be of different print as well as paper. My friend and a well known expert on Czechoslovak stamps, Mr. Mrňák, has confirmed my suspicion and thus another new counterfeit of Hradčany stamp has been discovered, again to defraud the postal authorities. The stamp has a bi-lingual (Czech/German) Czechoslovak cancel "Liberec-Reichenberg," dated January 19, 1920. The counterfeiter used again the bookprint method, rather a crude one though. The circle of sun is delineated with hard lines; individual rays of the sun are heavy. There is also a great difference in the lettering of the stamp on the counterfeit. Especially letters "S" are quite primitive in form. Other considerable differences between the original and the counterfeit are clearly shown in the enlarged pictures of both stamps. The color of counterfeit is rather close to the original color. But the paper used is stronger and coarser.

Translated by lhv

Another Hradčany counterfeit Find

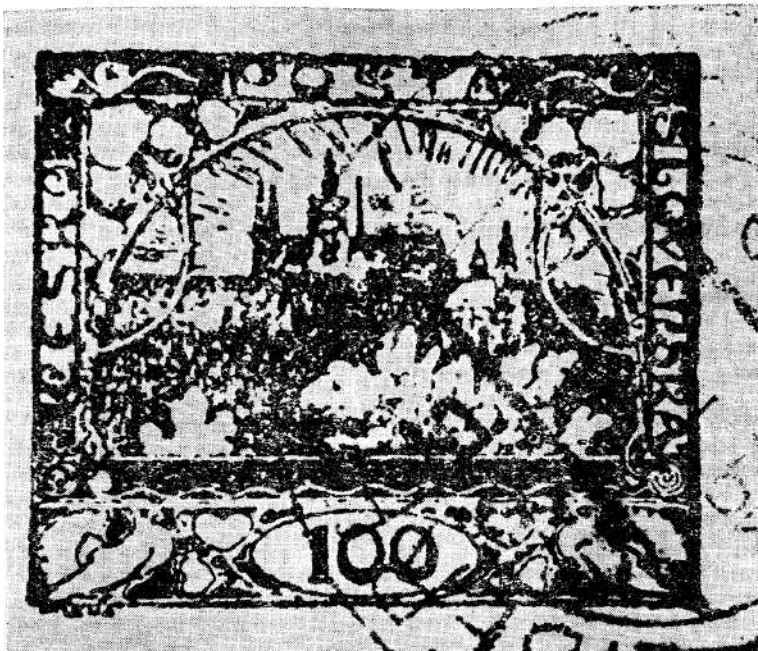
Jan Mrňák



Genuine

In March 1966 Mr. Zd. Kvasnička sent me a 100 h Hradčany stamp and expressed suspicion as to its genuineness. After checking this stamp over, I concluded that we were confronted with a new Hradčany counterfeit to defraud the post. These counterfeits were probably used on the parcel post stationery (pp declaration, which must accompany every parcel through the Czechoslovak domestic mail, Ed. note) since this respective counterfeit was cancelled LIBEREC 1-REICHENBERG, type 4e cancel, dated January 19, 1921. I found this type (4e) of cancellation only on the above mentioned parcel post stationery. However in this case, the counterfeiter could not be the same person who was responsible for the VEJPRTY (WEIPERT) counterfeits. The printing process used to produce this new counterfeit is the same as one used for the genuine Hradčany issues (typography) while the VEJPRTY (WEIPERT) counterfeits were printed by lithography. Because of geographic location of Liberec in Northern Bohemia, the counterfeiter was probably a German from Germany proper.

Now regarding the main differences between the original and the counterfeit. Color of the counterfeit is grey-brown, the paper of card paper quality. The accompanying photographs tell the story. The main differences are marked with arrows on the ORIGINAL only. Arrow No. 1 points on the original to the letter "S" in the word CESKO where the upper part of "S" is bent slightly upwards. On the counterfeits, the letter "S" is straight, without bending. Arrow No. 2 points to a spot left of the St. Vitus Cathedral filled with several fine lines, while the counterfeit has there just a white spot. The most prominent difference is in the drawing of the sun. (Arrow No. 3.) On the original, the sun is made of finely drawn points (dots) and is circular; the counterfeit however has a squarish sun composed from one dot and three dashes. Arrow No. 4, relates to the size of the space after the letter A in



Counterfeit

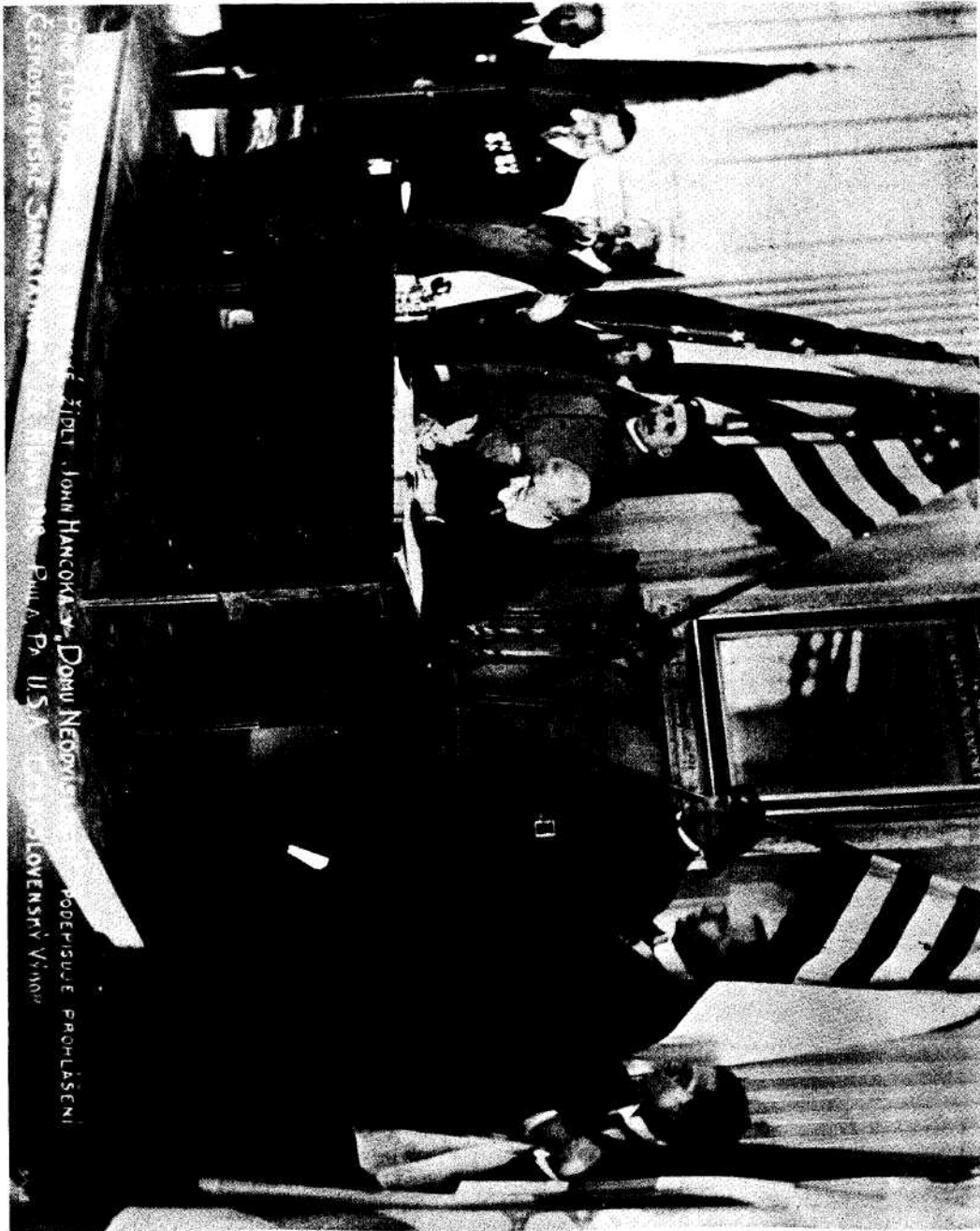
"POŠTA". On the original this space is very narrow, while on the counterfeit is much wider and with a blot of color. Finally, Arrow No. 5 points to the shape of the lower contour of the dove's wing. The original has a smooth uninterrupted line, while on the counterfeit, this line is slightly indented above the word MUCHA (the designer of the stamp, Ed. note). There are some more differences between the original and the counterfeit, and a careful philatelist will discover them very easily himself. May I yet to point out, among other features, the prominent lines of sun rays on the counterfeit; the drawing of spirals and the general very crude technique used and likewise very crude appearance of the counterfeit. I would appreciate if readers of this article would check their collections and spares for any possible counterfeits of this and perhaps some other values of the Hradčany issue. I believe that the counterfeiters did not satisfy themselves to produce only the 100 h stamp, as was the case of the VEJPRTY falsum. We ought to pay more attention also to the 200 h and 300 h stamps. All the suspicious stamps should be sent to the Expert Committee (Odbor znalců) SČSF, Jindřišská 18, Praha 1, Czechoslovakia, for possible verification. Translated by lhv

NEW MEMBERS

- 848 David Dvorsky, 145-30 23rd Ave., Whitestone, N. Y. 11357
 849 J. T. Carrigan, 4824 Birch Lane, Alexandria, Va. 22312
 850 Joseph Rosa, 2761 Carlton Acres, Mobile, Ala. 36665

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Bernard A. Hennig, 5944 W. Montrose Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60034
 Dr. L. V. Fischmeister, 7326 Fairwood Lane, Falls Church, Va. 22046
 Mark G. Snow, 20000 Lorain Road, Fairview Village Apt., Suite 318, Bldg. 1,
 Fairview Park, Ohio 44126
 J. J. Verner, American Embassy (Box M), APO New York, 09664



EDITORIAL

We regret to have omitted one very important item from our report on the events at SIPEX. We gave it sufficient publicity beforehand but the actual most pleasant experience was not mentioned in our September issue. We wish to refer to the get-together at the residence of the Chairman of the Washington Branch, Henry Hahn, at Fairfax, Virginia. Unfortunately only a very few members were able to get there, among them John Velek, Joseph Stein and Dr. and Mrs. Reiner-Deutsch. A member who joined later, Mr. Dvorsky, was also present. Of course, Dr. and Mrs. Fischmeister, Mr. and Mrs. Kreci, Mr. and Mrs. Vydra and Mr. Sandrik were in attendance. This was a most delightful afternoon and evening. Your editor decided to move to a motel in Fairfax to enable him to get home comfortably after the party. We understand that John Velek stayed on until late into the night, looking over the philatelic holdings of the host. Our thanks again to the Washington Branch.

With this issue we are reverting to the usual sixteen pages. The last instalment of the Padělky translation will be in the next Specialist. We will then publish the translation of the introductory pages which we received not long ago from our faithful member of the editorial board, Jerry Verner.

We wish to emphasize that we now have two more members contributing regularly to make our publication a better one. These are L. H. Vydra and G. A. Blizil. We are looking forward to a more active season.

An interesting photograph is reproduced in this issue which we received from Joe Janecka. He is spending much of his time on the commemorative U. S. stamp for October 1968. We should very much like to hear that he is receiving encouragement from our members, in addition to the notes we have already received regarding the proposed commemorative. We realize that most of you are very busy in your daily endeavors and there is not much time left for such effort as the writing of a note in reference to the undertaking of Joe Janecka. However it would be nice for him to hear from a number of you.

The membership list is in your September issue. Please communicate with us regarding any error in spelling of your name or in your address. We would correct this by publishing the right name and/or address and would also advise about it all the members who are directly concerned with the maintaining of a proper membership list.

WASHINGTON BRANCH JULY AND AUGUST MEETINGS

The July 9th meeting was held at 8:00 p.m. at the home of Chairman Hahn. There were five members in attendance and one guest, Mr. Jaroslav J. Verner. He brought with him some beautiful material of the Masaryk issues of the 1920's and Carrier Pigeon and Chainbreaker items. All of these were very much admired by the members. It was a real pleasure to meet Jerry.

At the business meeting the financial matters were settled regarding the cost of the get-together during SIPEX. The members expressed their regret that Mr. Ruhoff and his wife did not attend. As usual we had some fine refreshments served by Mrs. Hahn.

We had a very interesting meeting in August when we were looking over all the circuit books sent us by Mr. Fritzsche, and Dr. Fischmeister showed us his most recent acquisition, a beautiful copy of Scott No. B 108. Our shipment of Pofis catalogues has arrived and we have about six extra copies on hand.

The next meeting will be held on September 10th.

(W.A.S.)

THAT PRAGA PIGEONGRAM

In the recent "C" section of the "Priced Catalog of Postal Stationery of the World," the postal stationery of Czechoslovakia was included and listed in great detail—up to a point! Many collectors are disappointed on the treatment given to the numerous postal card items issued 1950-53. In this period approximately 50 sets of photograph cards, consisting of 1093 cards, were produced by the postal authorities in Slovakia (Bratislava). During this same period several attractive and colorful lithographed card series were produced by TVAR (also Bratislava) for New Year's Day, Christmas, Easter, Birthdays, Names Days, etc. The simple excuse of the cataloger is "It is hoped that this section will be offered in its entirety when all the information becomes available." This is another way of saying "it is a big project." At the rate the cards appeared, this IS a big project . . . but in the meantime how will the average collector of Czechoslovak stationery know what he has, and its approximate value? The "Priced Catalog" leaves much to be desired on the Czechoslovak issues between December 1950 and April 1953, the period when hundreds of officially produced cards, all with the 1.50 Kčs Gottwald imprint, just receive a casual mention. Most members of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society have a few of these unlisted cards and would like to know more about them.

Back to the PIGEONGRAM: This 144x55 mm airletter sheet was issued for the international PRAGA 62 stamp exhibition. The above catalog states "about 500 issued," and quotes prices of \$20 for mint or used. (This "flight" and postal stationery piece was thoroughly reported on page 100 of the September 1963 "Specialist.")

The writer mentioned the "500 issued" to Bohumil Matejka, executive secretary of PRAGA 62, who reaffirms the actual amount issued was 2100 pieces. Mr. Matejka reports ALL were cancelled with a PRAGA postmark and no mint copies should exist. Of the 2100 pigeongrams, 1600 were flown by pigeons in Praha and most of the remainders were given away as gifts to prominent philatelists, and then turned over to the Postal Museum.

Mr. Matejka continues, "The official PRAGA aerogram was also produced in a quantity of 2100. These were sold normally at the exhibition post office and there is great interest shown in them even today." (This aerogram is listed for only 75c mint or used in the "Priced Catalog.") It seems the catalog publishers are not consistent in their PRAGA exhibition listings.

Here is a case of if one has a pigeongram, he is delighted with the \$20 quotation. If he does not, he simply says "Ridiculous!"

(Reported by George Blizil)

TRAVELLING ART STAMP EXHIBIT

It is interesting to learn that three postwar stamps of Czechoslovakia are included in a philatelic travelling art exhibit. The exhibit is called "Art of the Stamp" and is touring various art museums and libraries in Europe. At the present time it is in Britain.

More than 40 dates have been confirmed for the exhibit formed by the Victoria and Albert Museum of London. Other countries whose stamps are included are Britain, Netherlands, Norway, Finland, West Germany, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Israel, Tunisia and Japan.

The three Czechoslovak stamps featured in the elaborate display are:

1. Svolinsky's 1947 Lidice commemorative (Scott 329)
2. Svengsbir's 1964 George of Podebrady (Scott 1232)
3. Liesler's 1964 Shakespeare commemorative (Scott 1230)

Padělky Československých Poštovních Známek

Translated by Henry Hahn

Continued

Pages 347-351

Scout Delivery Service Stamps
(Text in Russian, English, French, German and Spanish)

Page 352

Scout Delivery Service Stamps

10 h blue

In the first days of our independence, a Scout mail was established for use by the National Committee in Prague. By order of the commander of scouts, J. Rössler-Ořovský, the firm Kolman of Vinohrady printed two stamps of 10h and 20h denomination respectively. Engraving of the die was performed by J. Panenka.

We identify two printings. The first has no major color variations—the gum is brown-yellow, often unevenly applied. The second, in colors ranging from light to dark, has white, smooth gum. Perforation was accomplished by means of a colored die cut, simultaneously with the printing.

(Catalog numbers listed)

Colored relief printing

Design dimensions: 22x27 mm

Illustration

Genuine

1. Crown on lion's head is precisely shaped, with the cross centered.
2. In the mane there is a colored line.
3. Beneath the mane, the left leg is extended into the body by means of a lengthy line.
4. The outline of the body was accomplished by a single, continuous stroke of the burring tool.
5. The hooks over the letters Š and Č are sharp.
6. Letter D appears beneath the letter S, and letter I is located under the spaces between U and Ž.

Page 353

Counterfeit A (to defraud collectors)

10h blue

The counterfeiter used the 20h denomination as the model, which contains a typical indentation in the drawing of the right leg. Though one is concerned here with a very successful counterfeit, it is easily identified because of the mentioned error. Perforation was accomplished by means of a colored die cut simultaneously during printing. Dimensions of the perforations are uneven, the curved indentations are shallow. The color is grey-blue to dark blue, the gum either white or yellowish.

Used copies on cover or piece are not known to exist.

Colored relief printing.

Design dimensions: 22x26 mm

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. The center of the crown on the lion's head is of a design similar to that in the genuine 20h denomination.
2. The colored line in the mane is lacking.
3. The left leg is extended into the body by means of a short, rounded indentation.
4. The line forming the outline of the body is deformed and interrupted in the middle.

5. The hooks over the letters Š and Č are smaller than in the genuine.
6. The letter D is located to the left, under the letter S, the letter f to the left under U.
7. The incision beneath the knee of the right hind leg is similar to that in the 20h denomination, except that it is somewhat wider (the genuine 10h denomination does not have the incision).
8. There is a colored dot between the first and second claw of the left leg.

Page 354

Counterfeit B (to defraud collectors)

10 h blue

Collectors soon identified counterfeit A through the typical incision on the right leg; thus bringing the error to the counterfeiters' attention. The incision was removed in a subsequent printing, and thus the counterfeit was perfected. The other characteristic differences are identical to those of counterfeit A.

Dimensions of the perforations are uneven, and the indentation curves are shallow. The color is blue-violet, the gum white or yellowish.

Colored relief printing. Design dimensions: 22x26 mm

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. Center of crown on lion's head is the same as in counterfeit A. In exact shape, the cross at the center deformed.
2. The colored line in the mane is lacking.
3. The left leg is extended into the body by means of a short, rounded incision.
4. The line forming the outline of the body is deformed and interrupted in the middle.
5. The hooks over the letter Š and Č are smaller than in the genuine.
6. The letter D is located toward the right under the letter S, the letter f to the left under U.
7. The incision beneath the knee of the rear right leg is removed.
8. There is a colored dot between the first and second claw of the left leg.

Page 355

Counterfeit C (to defraud collectors)

10h blue

The method of engraving points to the fact that counterfeits A and B stem from the same source, which attempted to maintain the original design. Counterfeit C was produced much more freely, though by the same general technique. To the significant differences in the design is added a different means of perforation. The openings between perforations are rounded, the perforations, contrary to the previous counterfeits, are not pointed but straight. The perforation measures 13¼. The color is light to dark blue.

Colored relief printing. Design dimensions: 21.2x26.5 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. The crown on the lion's head has 5 ornaments (the genuine has only 3).
2. The parting of the mane is indicated by only a few coarse lines.
3. The three decorative lines in the right and left upper corner are of unequal size.
4. The numerals 10 are heavier and closer together.
5. The stems of the linden leaves are perpendicular to the lines, while in the original they converge.
6. The word NÁRODNÍ is shifted noticeably to the right.

Page 356

SCOUT DELIVERY SERVICE STAMPS

20 h red

The firm Kolman of Vinohrady produced the 20h denomination in two printings. The first does possess significant color variations, the gum is brown-yellow, often applied unevenly. The second printing ranges in color from light to dark, and has smooth white or yellowish gum. The red color is glossy, some of the gloss being lost upon washing in water, which also turns the color to pinkish. Perforations with colored edges are die cut simultaneously during printing.

(Catalog numbers listed)

Colored relief printing.

Design dimensions: 22x26.5 mm

Illustration

Genuine

1. The tongue is rounded in the upward direction; beneath it is a thin, parallel line.
2. The second lock of the lower mane terminates in a short line.
3. The outline of the left front leg terminates in a short incision into the body.
4. The paws have distinct, sharp claws.
5. Beneath the knee of the right rear leg is a short incision.
6. The letters Č and Š in the words POŠTA ČESKÝCH are uneven in shape.
7. The letter B in the word SLUŽBÁCH has equal upper and lower curved portions.

Page 357

Counterfeit A (to defraud collectors)

20 h red

In relief printing, the design is transferred to a steel platelet, into which the engraver reproduces the design as faithfully as possible. The engraving of the counterfeit A die was not accomplished as perfectly as in the genuine, in which the outlines of the design are in much more vivid relief. The color of the counterfeit agrees with the genuine, the gum is white or yellowish, applied evenly. The dimensions of the perforations are uneven, and the curves are shallow.

Colored relief printing.

Design dimensions: 21.5x26.5 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. Beneath the tongue there is a bent beak. In the genuine there is a thin line.
2. The second lock of the lower mane terminates in a longer line.
3. The outline of the left front leg forms a continuous curve with a small bend.
4. The claws are dull and poorly outlined.
5. The incision beneath the knee of the right rear leg is lacking. This feature is characteristic of the original.
6. The letter Č in the word ČESKÝCH is deformed.
7. The letters S are (all) different in shape, having shorter curves.
8. The letter B in the word SLUŽBÁCH has the upper curve extended diagonally into the lower curve.
9. The line above the knee of the left right leg terminates in a dot.

Page 358

Counterfeit B (to defraud collectors)
20 h red

The counterfeit is attributed to the manufacturer of counterfeit B of the 10h denomination, in spite of numerous design details and perforation differences. The relief of the design is raised rather solidly; the lettering and denomination numerals are significantly smaller. The drawing of the lion extends nearly to the edges. The color is red to carmine, the gum is white, lightly and evenly applied. Dimensions of the cut perforations are uneven, measuring approximately 14½.

Colored relief printing.

Design dimensions: 21.5x26 mm

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. Beneath the tongue, which is curved upward, the parallel line is lacking.
2. The ear is joined to the mane. In the original the ear is separated.
3. The locks in the mane have five points of origin. In the original there are nine.
4. The distance between the left front paw and the knee of the right rear leg is significantly shorter.
5. The hooks over the letters Š, Č, Ž have the shape of a shallow curve.
6. The stems of the leaves do not converge.
7. The three decorative lines in the right and left upper corners are unequal in size ě (in the original ě).

Page 359

Letters and post marks

During the first days of Czechoslovak independence, correspondence arriving at the National Committee in Prague was delivered to the newly established offices, departments and individuals by Scout mail. Mail thus delivered was provided with Scout delivery stamps. The charge of 20h for letters and 10h for post cards was paid by the recipient. Mail delivery was controlled by either an entry in a delivery log book or by signatures of the delivering Scout and recipient on a special two-line rubber stamp.

Illustration**Illustration**

Affixed delivery stamps were cancelled by means of a round post mark bearing the letters N. V. (Národní výbor) at the center, or else a round post mark with the text POŠTA SKAUTŮ—PRAHA—1918. The date was written into the post mark by hand. Besides these, the official oval post mark NÁRODNÍ VÝBOR ČESKOSLOVENSKY V PRAZE was used.

Actually (postally) delivered letters and post cards, particularly those upon which Scout stamps were added to Austrian franking, are sought after documents of the revolutionary period. It is important to beware of subsequently fabricated letters made for the purpose of defrauding collectors.

Page 360

POST MARKS USED ON SCOUT MAIL WITH LETTERS N. V.
AND WITH THE TEXT "POŠTA SKAUTŮ—PRAHA—1918"

Illustration

Illustration

LETTER WITH OFFICIAL OVAL POST MARK N. V.

Illustration

COMMUNICATION FROM A MEMBER

Our Mr. Schoenig forwarded the following letter he received recently for publication in our Specialist:

Sept. 1, 1966

Czechoslovak Philatelic Society
20 Charles Court
East Patchogue, N. Y. 11774
Gentlemen:

It may perhaps be of some interest to you and also to the membership in general that I have this year rounded out my 25th year in your fine Society of which I am really proud. I believe I can say in all honesty that I have been always a "member in good standing" having never been late in paying my dues, etc., and I certainly hope, if the good Lord is willing to grant me another 25 years on this earth, I shall always remain a proud member of the Society. However I doubt very much to be able to celebrate my golden anniversary with you because probably my time is running out having had my 71st birthday on June 3rd of this year. I would like to express my best wishes for a great success to you in the year: to come.

I remain, Sincerely yours,

B. Dubey

Chandler Lane, Montgomery, N. Y. 12549

P. S. For the sake of curiosity I like to mention that I have saved all the membership cards for these 25 years. They are quite interesting in a number of ways, in size and in print and most of all in that they bear the signatures of the various presidents and secretaries. Na zdar!

THE CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELISTS EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS ON STAMP PRODUCTION

Translated from *Filatelie*

"Let's return to our glorious and rich history which we somehow seemed to pass over in recent years. Then our stamps will surely fulfil their educational mission—both home and abroad—in evoking the pride of our national traditions and country as well" . . . so stated one Czech philatelist who participated in the opinion poll conducted jointly by the Federation of Czechoslovak Philatelists and the Czechoslovak Postal Administration. The poll was conducted in connection with the preparations for the official 1967-1970 Czechoslovak stamp emission plan. Its results were published in the Czechoslovak stamp weekly "Filatelie" (No. 10, May 23, 1966) and represent an interesting insight into the Czechoslovak philatelist's thinking. Some 55 entries were received from individual collectors and from various local Clubs and many of them were quite elaborate, running twenty pages or more with very detailed suggestions. The "Filatelie" did not publish any of these suggestions in full; it summarized the majority opinions with added excerpts from individual replies.

First, quite a few complained about the excessive production of new stamps. They noted "with apprehension that the number of new stamps is rising steadily every year just as their total value." About the latter trend, the majority demanded a definite cut in nominal values of new stamps with some placing the limit of 30 Kčs (crowns) annually, others went as far as 80 Kčs. Some pointed out that the overproduction of stamps and high totals in their prices make the hobby of collecting them quite expensive and scare away the new and young philatelists. In any case, the prevailing opinion was that "less stamps issued would enhance their value."

Another opinion expressed, related to the design of new issues. The con-

sensus seemed to be that the stamp design "should not be made a convenient means for bold artistic experimentation." The Czechoslovak philatelists also prefer a single artist to design complete series of several stamps. The selection of ONE artist only would assure the "singleness of design" which cannot be the case when more artists would divide this task between themselves.

The controversial problem of topical stamps elicited the most diverse opinions. Some complained about "the frequent and needless repetition" of subjects like "animals, flowers, sport and also space exploration." Others thought however that topicals are good for "attracting" young people to philately and should be therefore "subject of careful planning." Others yet would solve the problem of "attraction" to philately by "judicial use of pure philatelic means, i.e., watermarks, different perforations, tete-beches, coupons, imperforates, etc." This policy—they claimed—would serve a two-fold purpose attracting not only the young and beginners but the advanced, sophisticated and discriminate philatelists as well. Further, majority thought that the best suitable subjects for topical stamps ought to be a) country's history and b) its natural beauties.

As far as the future Czechoslovak stamp production is concerned, the overwhelming demand was just for these two subjects: Czech history and the beauties of the Czechoslovak lands. As one of the participants put it: "The Czechoslovak stamp ought to be primarily a propagator of the glorious Czech and Slovak past as well as "the contemporary Czechoslovak Socialist reality." The new stamp designing methods should also return to "the traditions of Czech and Slovak culture." It was asserted that the "blind accomodation" to the foreign stamp production and designs could bring only some "short-lived successes" but not any "permanent philatelic interest abroad in the Czechoslovak stamps."

Finally some participants in the opinion poll expressed the desire that the stamp designing should be made a public and open instead of the present closed competition among selected artists. They argued that this would open the competition also to all philatelists. And they also asked for some kind of representation and participation of philatelists in the preliminary considerations of submitted designs for new stamp editions. The official reply to the last suggestions was that they are worthy of consideration.

(—lhv)

Parade Of New Issues

"Locomotives"

On the 21st of March, 1966, a new commemorative series of six stamps was issued showing LOCOMOTIVES.

- a) Kčs 0.20 Locomotive "Ajax" 1841, color: brown
- b) Kčs 0.30 Locomotive "Karlstejn" 1865, color: violet
- c) Kčs 0.60 Locomotive 432.0206, 1946, Steam engine without tender. Black
- d) Kčs 1.00 Locomotive 498.001, 1964, Steam engine, color: blue
- e) Kčs 1.60 Locomotive E 699.0, 1964, electric locomotive: Color: green
- f) Kčs 2.00 Locomotive T 699.0001, 1964, diesel locomotive, color: black

The stamps were designed by the Academic painter Frantisek Hudeček and engraved by Bedřich Housa (a, c, d) and by Jindra Schmidt (b, f, e).

All stamps were printed at the Prague Post Printing Office by the rotary recess print in sheets of 50. Dimensions of the stamp picture are 41x23 mm.

Three First Day Covers were issued at the same time. They are designed by F. Hudeček and engraved by B. Housa. The FDC's will bear the stamps of Kčs 0.20 and 2.00, 0.30 and 1.60, 0.60 and 1.00.



"Bartered Bride" Centennial



On 21st March 1966, the Czechoslovak Administration issued an imperforate sheet devoted to the "Bartered Bride" Centennial by Bedřich Smetana. The value of the sheet is Kčs 3. Dimensions of the sheet are 85x105 mm, those of the stamp picture, 30x50 mm. The sheet shows a dancing girl with a bunch of flowers and the text: "1866-1966 100 let Prodané nevěsty". Below the stamp picture the opening part of the chorus' score "Why shouldn't we be happy" is reproduced.

The sheet was designed by the National Artist Prof. Karel Svoboda and engraved by Ladislav Jirka. The sheet was printed at the Prague Post Printing Office by flat recess print in three colors: red, pale blue and dark blue.

One FDC designed by Prof. K. Svoboda and engraved by L. Jirka was issued at the same time.

13th Congress of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party



The Czechoslovak Post and Telecommunications Administration issued on 31st May 1966 a series of three stamps of Kčs .30, .60, 1.60 to commemorate the 13th Congress of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, the stamps bearing the inscription "XIII. sjezd KSČ 1966". They were printed by rotary recess print combined with photogravure in two colors: blue and red.

The stamps as well as the FDC were designed by the Academic Painter Ladislav Guderna and engraved by Jan Mráček, Ladislav Jirka and Jindra Schmidt. The FDC was engraved by Jaroslav Goldschmied.

The stamp pictures are 41x23 mm in width.

"Secretariat of the World Sanitary Organization"

Kčs 1.00 Colors: dark blue and light blue. Issued April 25, 1966.

This stamp has been issued to commemorate the opening of the World Sanitary Organization's building. Proposed design was made by the Graphic Milan Hegar and engraved by Jindra Schmidt. The stamp picture is 41x23 mm in width.

Printed by the rotary recess print combined with photogravure in sheets of 50 at the Post Printing Office in Prague. FDC according to the design of the author of the stamp and engraved by Jaroslav Goldschmied.



20 Years of the Unesco

Issued on April 25th the following commemorative:

Kčs 0.60 Colors: black and ochre. The stamp symbolizes the solidarity of all mankind and shows the official sign of the UNESCO.

Dimensions of the stamp picture are 30x23 mm in width.

The stamp was designed by Professor Jaroslav Šváb and engraved by Bedřich Housa.

Printed by the rotary recess print combined with photogravure in sheets of 50 at the Post Printing Office in Prague. FDC according to the design of the author of the stamp and engraved by Jaroslav Goldschmied.

NEW ISSUE INFORMATION BY FRANK KOSIK

BOOK REVIEWS

Higgins & Gage: Priced Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World, Section 3, Camerouns to Czechoslovakia, price \$3.00.

This fine listing of all postal stationery of Czechoslovakia is a must for every collector of such material. There are 15 pages devoted to the emissions of Czechoslovakia, two for Bohemia-Moravia and one for Slovakia. One of our postal stationery specialists, Wolfgang Fritzsche, did the compilation of the issues. We were surprised to learn of the net values of certain items since we have never gone into the study of postal stationery sufficiently. We like the publication of Higgins and Gage and recommend it highly to our members.

Gosta Hedbom: The Pošta Československá 1919 Issues, published in Swedish by the Swedish Philatelic Federation.

A beautifully executed booklet of forty pages with much detail regarding description of the different types of overprints. This presentation is on slick paper, very well illustrated and we just wish that we could understand the Swedish language. Our congratulations to member Hedbom for a job very well done.

ADVERTISING RATES IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

	One insertion	10 insertions
Full Page	\$12.00	\$10.00
Half Page	8.00	6.00
Quarter Page	6.00	4.00

Discount of 10% is allowed to members if ad is prepaid.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

For the More Advanced Collector

GUTTER PAIRS

209-11 St. Cyril — \$5.00 (and one set only with Pl. 1a ----- 10.00)
 (and one set only with Pl. 1 ----- 10.00)
 218-23 Castles — \$4.00 230-1 Entente — \$4.00
 240 Castle — 75c (1 only Pl. 1 2.00) (1 only Pl. 1a 2.00)
 249-50 Scenes — 1.00 307-09 Reds (vertical gutters) 11.50
 Back in stock—Padělky—Czecho Forgery Book \$3.96 plus 60c packing-shipping

B. J. MILLER & SON

264 East 180th Street

New York, N. Y. 10457

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.
