

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

Official Monthly Journal of the



Czechoslovak Philatelic Society

Recipient of Silver Bronze Award Praga 1968

Editor:

Edward J. (Jack) Benchik, P. O. Drawer 1, Port Jefferson Station, N. Y. 11776

Assistant Editor:

William V. Schoenig, 20 Charles Ct., East Patchogue, N. Y. 11774

Copyright 1969 The Czechoslovak Philatelic Society

Vol. XXXII

February 1970

Number 300

THE EMISSIONS AND CANCELLATIONS OF SUBCARPATHIAN RUSSIA AND SOUTHERN SLOVAKIA

By Roger Richet

Translated by Ernst M. Cohn

SUBCARPATHIAN RUSSIA, SLOVAKIA, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Abroad, West Ukrainians have always had great sympathy, and nationalist movements in favor of the region always have been supported.

We need only take the two examples that happened in England.



The Czechoslovak army, moved to England during the last world war, issued a propaganda canceller with the date 24 April 1941 that was applied on Czech field post covers.

Later, the same cancel can be found on covers mailed at Chust, from the end of 1944 to the beginning of 1945, struck as a favor for the military and other personnel from London as a souvenir.

The other document printed in England was a souvenir sheet, issued in May 1943 on the occasion of the "Exhibition of Czechoslovak Stamps in London 1918 to 1943." Subcarpathian Russia was remembered there by a reproduction of Yvert 245 (view of the two Orthodox churches of Jasina) beside 342B (the Prague castle) for Bohemia, 319 (view of Bratislava) for Slovakia and 247 (pilgrimage of Velehrad) for Moravia. This well made block, 122x150 mm. with blue and red stamps is beginning to be quite rare today on the philatelic market.



Even during its London exile, the Czech government wanted to affirm by the presentation of this sheet that the western Ukraine was an integral part of the Czechoslovak Republic.

This sheet was reproduced in reduced size, 75x95 mm. on 126x158 mm. envelope, sold in England during 1943 for the benefit of Czech troops stationed in Great Britain. This reproduction was made by heliogravure and printed in pale ultramarine.

The envelopes were cancelled with a special green obliteration in English and in Czech: "Exhibition of Czechoslovak Stamps in London."

In November 1944 there was found in Czechoslovakia Yvert 245 (view of Jasina), cut out of the block mentioned above and carrying as a favor the commemorative obliteration "Posta osvobozeného Uzemi," translated as "mail of the liberated territories," brought by several members of the government delegation from London, transferred to Chust on carrying out the Teheran agreements.

This stamp, even though it has a favor cancel, is now a rarity that is greatly desired by specialists.

* * *

Let us recall that from 1919 to 1939 the Czechoslovak Republic issued three stamps in honor of subcarpathian Russia:



Yvert 245, 60 h. red, view of Jasina;
 311, 1.20 Kč lilac, view of Mukacevo;
 354, 3 Kč blue, same scene as 245, but with the wording "Subcarpathian Russia."

During that time, 15 green entires were issued, showing different Ruthenian views, with Czech-Ukrainian legends, and carrying the green 50 haleru stamp with the picture of President Masaryk.

* * *

THE SLOVAK PROPAGANDA LABEL ISSUED IN THE U. S.

Our study would be incomplete if we did not mention the propaganda label issued in the United States before the last world war by the Slovak League in favor of Slovakia.



Reproduction of the label above makes it unnecessary to give a long description. With a value of 1 cent and of very good manufacture, the label was engraved by the American Bank Note Company of New York and printed in ultramarine blue.

It shows in the center a very jolly portrait of a Slovak woman in national costume personifying Slovakia, surrounded by the value. To the left is the Slovak coat of arms with the three Tatras surmounted by the cross of Lorraine with unequal arms, and to the right is the coat of arms of the United States of America.

Below, running across the width of the stamp in two lines, is the inscription "Slov. Liga/Slovensky brat, objem si mat." This means "Slovak League/Slovak brother, embrace your mother." This label had enormous repercussion in the United States.

THE UKRAINIAN MOURNING LABELS OF MARCH 15, 1949

For subcarpathian Russia, March 15, 1939, became a day of general mourning, because that is when Hungarian troops invaded the subcarpathian Republic that was just being born, militarily occupying the whole territory of the Republic and chasing out the Ukrainian parliament which had been in session for only a few hours. To commemorate the tenth anniversary of this event, a set of six labels was issued with the legend 15.III.1939-1949.

This gummed label, artistically presented in high format 27x33 mm., was printed on white paper.



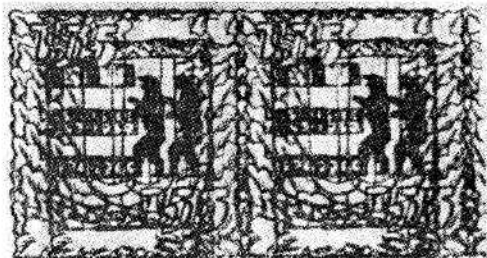
Its background, in black, certainly shows the mourning character of the label. It surrounds the coat of arms of the carpathian Ukraine: Stripes on the left, topped with the Ukrainian trident and, on the right, the traditional black subcarpathian bear walking to the left, the two parts cleaved by a sword pointing upward, in the center of the coat of arms.

Above the coat of arms is the inscription 25 (kopeks) Posta and below: "Ukrainian post 25" (kopeks).

Six values comprise this issue:

1. black on yellow ochre perforated
2. black on yellow ochre imperforate
3. black on dark gray, perforated
4. black on dark gray, imperforate
5. black on dark carmine, perforated
6. black on dark carmine, imperforate.

The printing of this issue was particularly successful and shows the care of its originators.



But a printing error, perhaps made on purpose, can be found: This is a double imprint of the black background on the colored portion, which makes it appear that the Ukrainian bear, symbol of this valiant country, was put in a cage. But this is only a supposition . . .

The error can be found in all three shades of the printing, for both perforated and imperforate stamps, making it appear that this was one on purpose.

AUTHOR'S NOTE:

The author wishes to thank all his kind correspondents who permitted him to complete and illustrate his study, particularly Messieurs Jan Dlabac (Brno, Czechoslovakia), M. Blaha (Zabreh, Czechoslovakia), Zdenek Adam (Prague), Raymond Baudrez (Ypres, Belgium), and Ernest Reich (Paris), president of the Société Philatelie France-Europe Centrale.

: Readers having unpublished documents concerning the subject matter of this work and having material they wish to sell may write to the author, Prof. Roger Richet, 58 rue Bourbonnoux, 18-Bourges, who will communicate with them with the greatest pleasure.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGION IN SIBERIA

By Jan Mrnak

Translated by Joseph J. Janecka

The origin of the "Ceska Druzina" (Czech Company), the first unit and which later developed into the Army of the Czechs and Slovaks, is known to the older generation. Organized in 1914 in Russia, it remained in this status until the October Revolution in 1917.

After the peace pact of Brest-Litevsk, it was very clear that these so-called Austrian traitors could not return home. They decided to cross Siberia, and get to the western front to continue their struggle against the Central Powers. At that time the Russian Field Post ceased to function, and the Czechoslovak Army had to create a field post of its own.

In Celjabinsk, in 1918, a request was made to the general staff of Russian Field Post and authorization came from the postal authority in Omsk (under Order No. 11723). The Russian 10 kopeck blue regular issue of 1909 was overprinted in black CESSKJA POCTA in Russian script. It franked mail addressed to soldiers of the Czechoslovak Army by Russian civilians and visa-versa.

In 1918 the Czechoslovaks lost the privilege of postal free franking in Siberia. It was at this time that a written request was made to the Field Post Ministry in Omsk where this request was granted and free franking for these armed forces came into effect. Also at this time the overprinting of 10 kopeck stamps was discontinued. About one thousand of the 10 kopeck stamps were overprinted and a very small quantity of other denominations, mostly as a trial printing. Perhaps even few of these were actually used on letters.

The army was slowly moving eastward. The Czech Army's own Field Post functioned. Then an idea developed to issue its own field post postage stamps. The idea was accepted by the proper authorities and a decision made whereby the military forces received free franking privileges; but civilians using the army's facilities paid postage and the issuance of postage stamps was authorized and the profit of this venture went to the fund for disabled veterans.

Let us look at the document proving that these postage stamps were issued with proper authority. First we mention the French magazine L'ECHO DE LA TIMBROLOGIE No. 640 of August 31, 1922, which states what stamps were issued in Siberia. Following is a translation of a confirmation of this article:

CONFIRMATION

Postage stamps of the Czechoslovak Field Post in Siberia published in L'ECHO DE LA TIMBROLOGIE No. 640 dated August 31, 1922 under Nos. 1—15. A treatise was sent to the philatelic publication by the Czechoslovak Legation in Paris stating that authentic postage stamps were used by the Czechoslovak and Allied Forces in Russia. Usage of these stamps for the Czechoslovak and Allied Forces was optional but for the civilians and others not connected with the army the postage fee was compulsory. These stamps were issued for the disabled Czechoslovak Legionnaires in Russia. Permission to issue and use these stamps came from the Political staff of the Czechoslovak government in Russia.

(Signed) BOHDAN PAVLU
Czechoslovak Ambassador in Sofia
Former Political Staff Official of the
Czechoslovak Government in Russia

Sofia, Bulgaria
November 20, 1925.

Why this confirmation of the government official then in Russia—it is not known, but it is authentic. It is proper to mention here that this official of the Czechoslovak government in Russia, Bohdan Paviu, had that authority. This is enlightening proof of the Irkutsk issue known as the SILHOUETTES. Mention of these and their overprints is necessary.

The overprint "Prvi Jugoslavenski puk u Sibirii" (First Yugoslavian Regiment in Siberia) was made in 1920 by the headquarters of the Allied Field Post, and most of these copies were bought up by the men of this regiment for franking purposes to S.H.S. (Yugoslavia). These stamps were issued imperf and perforated 11½.

At the same time in 1920 the perforated and imperforated silhouettes were overprinted "Balicky do vlasti—50 Rublu" (packages to the homeland—50 Rubles), and was designated for the financial board of the Czechoslovak Forces as the first regulatory prepayment of parcels to the homeland. In my personal judgement these were seldom used.

Shortly before the departure of the Field Post to the homeland (in about July, 1920), an order was issued to establish a postal facility in the Red Cross Train which was to return with all the mail intended for both the prisoners of war and the volunteers who were still in Siberia. Letters mostly from foreign countries were provided with a postmark of the Soviet censor. In order to dispatch mail from Vladivostok, Siberia, Soviet authorities issued instructions regarding the censorship of mail. They specified that every letter must be censored and specially marked in order to be delivered by the train of the Czechoslovakian Red Cross. With the approval of the authorities, 450 sets of imperforate Silhouettes were overprinted "Vlak Ceskoslovenskeho Cerveneho Krize" (Train of the Czechoslovak Red Cross). As soon as the letters were censored, stamps were affixed. About 350 sets were used and the remaining 100 sets were given to the Soviet Commission for further use. This overprint is a rarity.

At this time it should be mentioned about the Siberian lion (Scott's No. A-4) issued after the Silhouettes. These were prepared in Praha following a request by the Czechoslovak Red Cross Committee. Rossler-Orovsky is credited with this idea. The stamps were printed in Praha and sent to Siberia, arriving late in 1919. An official notice of this was sent to all the field post offices. The official circular was typed on a typewriter without Czech accents. It reads as follows:

Irkutsk, December 20, 1919

To all Field Post Offices:

Besides the charity stamps of 25, 50 and 100 kopecks used by the Czechoslovak Army Field Post in Russia, it is permissible to use for franking of mail the design of the white lion on red background with blue frame. Permission is granted by the high command of the Czechoslovak Army in Russia.

Price per copy—One Ruble. Proceeds will be used for the disabled.

Seal of the Field Post Authority

(Signed) LT. NOVOTNY
Czechoslovak and Allied Armies in Russia
Chief of Field Post

Because these stamps were dated "1919" and were received at the end of the year, it was decided to overprint them "1920" with denominations of 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 35 and 50 kopecks and 1 ruble. When this overprint was completed, another release was sent which read as follows:

No. 713-11

Manchuria, April 2, 1920

A voluntary supplement for franking of printed matter, newspapers, postcards and letters designated by proper postal rates for the benefit of the wounded was issued employing the design of a lion with a red background and a blue frame, overprinted 1920 with numeral denominations of 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 35, 50 and 100 kopecks. These may be used independently on mail or along with existing Czechoslovak Field Post stamps 25, 50, and 100 kopecks.

Seal of the Field Post Authority

(Signed) LT. NOVOTNY

Chief of Field Post

Czechoslovak and Allied Armies in Russia

I would like to note here that most of these volunteers never had a chance to purchase these stamps or use them. Post cards and letters with field post cancellations only are constantly sought.

This particular field of Philately is very fascinating and its historical value has not been fully appreciated as yet.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

TRANS-PACIFIC VETERANS OF A. E. F. SIBERIA

Southwestern Unit No. 1, E. C.

6034 South La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, California

To the editor:

Czech soldiers living in box cars far into the interior of Siberia, 1919: Two exhibits of art, each the full size of a box car door. One, an inspiring picturization of a great steed, made entirely of the burnt ashes of wood, found locally, from black to white and in-between shades of gray. The other, an ancient castle with courtyard, gardens, trees, shrubs, a water fountain—they had rigged up a small tube through the door to which they attached a bucket of water on the inside and by gravitation caused the fountain to really operate. The castle stood out in relief, it was made of flat and curved birch bark. This particular group of Czechs possessed a number of horses, they were provided with shade by using a skeleton over-structure covered with branches of trees. They were kind to their animal friends, quite a contrast to the treatment we had observed being practised upon horses around Vladivostok. These Czechs served some of us members of the guard on Red Cross train #15, some beer they had made and stored in a large barrel. It would be nice if they could learn that we remember. Maybe it's too late. Certainly too late to ask the American Indian—was popcorn the daddy of all corn?

L. A. McFinddy

STAMP MARKET TIPS

By John G. Ross

Reprinted from STAMPS

SLOVAKIA—In March 1939 Slovakia declared its independence from Czechoslovakia, and issued her own stamps as a sovereign country. If you want to complete the country you may have difficulty finding the **first Postage Due set, J1-12**. Austrian specialists who deal in Slovakia are willing to pay \$8.00 for this set which was available for only two years before it was reprinted on watermarked paper. It will be worth your while to look for this set.

EDITORIAL

Be careful when soaking stamps off of the envelope in which this journal is mailed. A yellow dye from the paper of the envelope dissolves in water and will appear on any stamps that come in contact with it. At this time it seems the solution to this condition and to the slow mail service might be the same. Before anything definite can be said, a couple of ramifications have to be checked. After this is done the membership will be informed as soon as possible.

Please note on the front page that this is issue number 300 of the Specialist. This is quite an event because at the present rate of publication (ten issues per year), it will take 30 years for another 300 issues to be published. Thirty years from now will be the year 2000 A.D.

An interesting item is found in the reviews of the philatelic press about the 1970 Scott's Catalog, Vol. II. It says the popularity of Czechoslovakia is demonstrated by 1,302 price changes in the listing of this country's stamps. Thanks goes to Tom Meeks for bringing this to the editor's attention.

This brings to mind an appeal made in your editor's first editorial. When any of you see a possible item of interest for the rest of us, clip or tear it and send it to the editor. Also requested were articles from the general membership. Believe it or not, it's easy to write articles for this magazine. To prove this, Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch sent your editor the following information on a free guide for prospective philatelic writers. Remember an article for the Specialist doesn't always have to be a scholarly treatise. It can be long or short, detailed or general. As an example, before your editor became editor, he had a couple of articles published in the Specialist that were not exactly the epitome of philatelic research. So if your editor, who was not trained as a writer, can do it, you surely can.

The New Mexico Philatelic Association is offering FREE a 12-page copyrighted booklet titled "A Guide For Amateur Writers." Written by C. E. Foster, Editor of the NEW MEXICO PHILATELIST, it covers simplified article writing, illustrating, and preparing the final manuscript. Those desiring a copy should send 10 cents or a 6x9 self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. Foster at 317-D 15th Street N.W., Albuquerque, NM 87104.

Emphasis is placed on amateur writing for non-paying publications in the hobby fields. A strong case is made to encourage those who have never written for publication, and simplified instructions are provided to guide the writer from beginning to end. Those who use the brochure should produce articles of the type hobby editors are interested in.

The New Mexico Philatelic Association, in its 22nd year of operation, is dedicated to the promotion of the hobby. One of the elements lacking, in the opinion of officers, is the willingness of hobbyists to record unique information of value to others because they fear writing. This brochure should go a long way toward encouraging non-writers to write, and provides information of value to others who already write.

By now you should have received your membership card for 1970. If you have not, and paid your dues, contact the national secretary. Otherwise if you have not received your card and have not paid your dues, then send payment to the treasurer soon. The Specialist will stop being sent to those who are in arrears. If you haven't, try Patron Membership this year, those bound Specialists are sure nice.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

A warm welcome to the Society is due to new member Gerald M. van Zanten, P. O. Box 49, Napier, New Zealand and re-instated member Mrs. Judith Bar-Nadav, 40 Curtis Place, Lynbrook, N. Y. 11563.

CZECHOSLOVAK TOPICALISTS PREPARE DIRECTORY

Notification has been received from Dr. František Švarc, chairman of the Thematic Commission of the Federation of Czechoslovak Philatelists that preparations are being made to publish the Fourth Edition of their International Directory of Thematic Collectors. The publication will include an alphabetical index of collectors, a list of collectors by topic, lists of F.I.P. and Czechoslovak thematic organizations. Addresses will be published free of charge although every collector listed will be obliged to purchase at least one copy of the Directory at \$2.00 or equivalent in foreign currency, payable by March 1, 1970, to Československá Obchodní Banka (Czechoslovak Bank of Commerce), Account 62027. Make your application to: Thematic Commission, FČSF, Jindřišská 18, Praha 1, Czechoslovakia.

Specify three topics you collect, your address and the language in which you correspond. The Directory will be distributed during November, 1970.

Advertising Rates of the Specialist

(Effective Jan. 1, 1970)

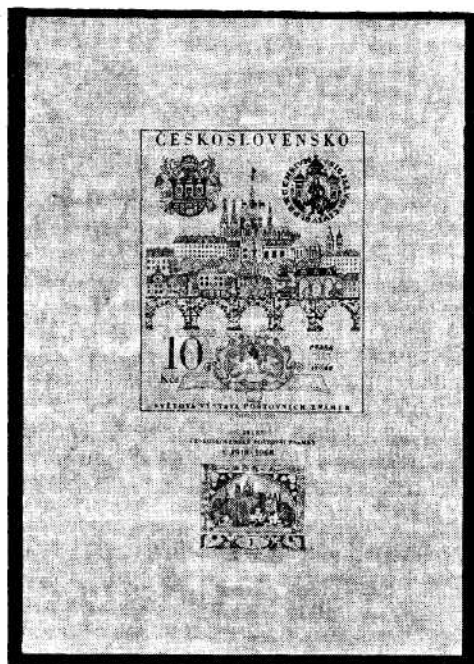
Amount of space	One issue	Three issues	Five issues	Ten issues
Full page	\$12.00	\$34.50	\$54.00	\$100.00
Half page	8.00	22.80	36.00	64.00
Quarter page	6.00	17.10	27.00	48.00
Eighth page	3.40	9.80	15.30	27.20
Sixteenth page (4 lines across page)	1.80	5.10	8.10	14.40
Thirty-second page (2 lines across page)	1.00	2.80	4.50	8.00

1. All amounts are total cost.
2. Discount of 10% for members from total cost if they so desire.
3. For the sixteenth page (4 lines) and thirty-second page (2 lines) ads, there are 70 characters per line for all letters, numbers and blank spaces between words.
4. Have your ad double spaced between lines and typed or legibly printed.
5. It is the advertisers responsibility that his or her copy is correct (proper spelling, abbreviations, punctuation, etc.), as the ad will be printed exactly how it is received.
6. Send your copy and payment to the Treasurer:

THOMAS MEEKS

532 West 145th St., Apt. 6, New York, N. Y. 10031

NEW ISSUES



PRAGA 1968—Exhibition Souvenir Sheet devoted to the 50th Anniversary of the first Czechoslovak postage stamp: 10 Kčs; Yellow, green, blue, red and black. Design and engraving by Jiří Svengsbír. This souvenir sheet printed by flat recess print in five colors. The dimensions of the stamp picture are 38x49 mm, of the sheet 75x110mm. A first Day Cover was issued.



August 6, 1968—Two commemoratives:

0.60 Kčs—140th Anniversary of the Horse Drawn Locomotive—Česke Budějovice—Linec. Designed by Fr. Hudeček, engraved by Lad. Jirka. Colors: brown-black, yellow-ochre, blue and black.

1.—Kčs—100th Anniversary of the rail road Česke Budějovice—Plzeň. Designed by Fr. Hudeček, engraved by Lad. Jirka. Colors: bluish-black, ochre, blue and black. A First Day Cover was issued.

Dimensions, 41x23mm. Both stamps printed by rotary recess print combined with photogravure in three colors.



August 7, 1968—A commemorative: 6th International Slavonic Congress. Kčs 0.30. Designed by Karel Svolinský, engraved by Ladislav Jirka. Colors, ultramarine and red. Printed by rotary recess print combined with photogravure. Dimensions: 23x30mm. A First Day Cover was issued.



(Illustration reduced slightly in size)

August 8, 1968—Five commemoratives for "The XXIIIrd International Geological Congress":

30 h—*Hypophylloceras bizonatum* (Fritsch). Black and olive green.

This stamp shows a view of the Adršpach Rocks in Southeastern Bohemia, a district of picturesque and dramatic rock formation, on the left half. The age of the rocks as well as that of the shell on the right is estimated at 70-80 millions of years. It is the fossil of an ammonite, a mollusc of the family of today's sepia. The ammonites died out during the Mesozoic era and their shells are a valuable aid for geologists when comparing rock complexes.

60 h—*Palaeobatrachus grandipes* (Giebel). Black and grey.

This is devoted to the North Bohemian Tertiary era. On the left is a preserved basalt formation which is falling apart in columns—these are phenomena common for the age of 25 million years. Of roughly the same age is the imprint of a beautifully preserved example of the skeleton of a frog. Such a find belongs to the rare and unique exhibits. There was quite a lot of life in the fresh water basins at the time, as this belongs to the era of relative volcanic calm, but there are only isolated cases of preserved animal remains.

80 h—Agate. black, purple and violet.

Here is shown three phenomena from Northern Bohemia. In the geological landscape we see a back-drop of rock formations from the Bohemian Paradise district (Prachovské skály), in the forefront of this, the left side of the pic-

ture, preserved basalt veins about 25 millions of years old. On the right there is an agate cut in half; this, when polished, is attractive material for jewelry. The agates are the eldest phenomena on the stamp from the geological standpoint, having originated in this district approximately 260 million years ago. Kozákov Hill near Turnov is famous for its finds of agates.

1 Kčs—*Chlamys gigas* (Schlotheim). Black and pale blue.

The 1 Kčs stamp is devoted to districts in Slovakia. The left part of the picture shows a pelecypoda, a perfect example of its shell. Its actual size is 15 cm and its age can be estimated at 25 million years. In contrast to most of the mussels which inhabited the bottom of the water basins, this one lived in seawater. The other part of the picture shows a view of the picturesque landscape in the Belanské Tatras, which are of interesting morphological configuration. This mountain complex is built up exclusively of Mesozoic rocks, their origin spanning a period of about 130 to 230 million years. The highest peaks consist of limestone, the shaped ridge of compact quartzite.

1.60 Kčs—*Selenopeltis buchi* (Barr.) Black and light brown.

This last stamp is devoted to the Central Bohemian elder Paleozoicum—the Barrandien, named in honor of the French paleontologist Joachim Barrande (1799-1883), who lived in Bohemia and devoted a great part of his life to this well known region. The right-hand part of the picture represents silurian limestones and schist deformed by mountain building pressure; they create a vivid and graphic geological phenomenon on the left bank of the river Vltava, towering above Prague and called the Barrande Rock. The age of these layers can be set at 420 million years. On the left is a trilobite which was found in Záhořany near Beroun. This is the oldest phenomenon in the whole stamp emission, its absolute age being about 460 million years. Trilobites are an exceptionally interesting and quite extinct group of sea creatures, forming a separate group of arthropodes and carrying some of the characteristics of crustaceans.

These stamps were designed by Jaroslav Lukavský and engraved by Bedřich Housa. Printed by rotary recess press combined with photogravure in sheets of 50. Dimensions are 41x23mm.

Two First Day Covers were issued.

Nov. 18, 1968—This issue of seven commemorative stamps, "Cultural Personalities of the 20th Century in Caricature" was largely influenced by the following circumstances. Primarily there was the intention of incorporating in the 1968 issue, the cultural personalities of the century, and coincidentally UNESCO included the 100th anniversary of Maxim Gorki in the world anniversaries, then finally there was the patronage of the Czechoslovak UNESCO commission over the whole issue, to which other personalities besides Gorki were to be added.

20 h—The American writer Ernest Hemingway (1898-1961), whose personality and works have had a profound influence on American and some European prose writers. Black, red and reddish brown. Engraved by Ladislav Jirka

30 h—Karel Čapek (1890-1938), the Czech journalist, prose writer and dramatist, a lover of everyday life and ordinary men. He was fired by interest in modern and technical science, creative art and culture in the widest sense of the word. Black, yellow, red and green. Engraved by Jindra Schmidt.

40 h—George Bernard Shaw, (1856-1950), the English dramatist and writer of Irish origin, an expert in social problems, razor sharp and witty, and sometimes even, a bitter critic of many facets of social life. Black, red and purple. Engraved by Ladislav Jirka.

60 h—Maxim Gorki, whose real name was Alexej Maximovich Peshkov,

42nd MAIL SALE

I want to thank all the bidders of my last sale. I got 26 bid sheets, but I am very sorry if some of the bidders were disappointed because they did not get some of the lots . . . better luck next time.

Suggested bids are MINIMUM bids.

Lot #	Suggested MINIMUM bids:
1. Budejovice up to 1K -----	2.50
2. Budejovice up to 10K used -----	5.00
3. Srobar, 6 values mint and used -----	4.00
4. Father Jehliczka 5K block of 4 * -----	3.00
5. Father Jehliczka 5K PERF block * -----	3.00
6. Scout 10h and 20h * -----	2.00
7. Same USED -----	4.00
8. Siberia set up to 1 ruble (3) * -----	1.00
9. Lions * complete set, SIGNED -----	18.00
10. 25 kop both types * -----	.50
11. 25 kop rare proof -----	3.00
12. Austrian stamps used on cards and covers BEFORE 1918, all Czech postmarks, 46 diff. -----	5.00
13. Similar lot only cards, also stationery, 41 different -----	4.00
14. 8 stampless covers, like PRAHA, Brno, etc. -----	5.00
15. 55 Austrian postcards with Czech cancels -----	5.00
16. Emergency newspapers like: Ceske Slovo, Nar Politika, etc. 13, some * -----	5.00
17. 14 picture postcards of PRAHA -----	1.00
18. HRADCANY, 1h complete sheet -----	1.00
19. 3h complete sheet of 100 -----	3.50
20. 34 waste prints -----	4.00
21. 78 covers all with Hradcany stamps, early time, 1918 to 1920 -----	6.00
22. 10h, 20h, 30h SUPERB copies IMPERF. -----	25.00
23. 20h in 2 different colors, proofs -----	4.00
24. set up to 1000h * (19 diff.) -----	2.75
25. 2000 Hradcany stamps all USED, mixed (for colors & canc.) -----	5.00
26. Perf * 18 different -----	2.00
27. Collection of only Hradčany stamps * and used on album pages, specialized, some waste prts, some reprints, some on piece, nice -----	6.00
28. Music Sheets, vf -----	100.00

Alfons Stach

P. O. Box 386—Shenandoah Station

Miami, Florida 33145



(1868-1930), a classic of Soviet Russian literature, the creator of an outstanding literary style with a characteristic philosophy of life. The works of Gorki cover a whole epoch and had an undoubted influence not only on Soviet literature, but on world literature as well. Black, blue and green. Engraved by Jindra Schmidt.

1 Kčs—Pablo Picasso, whose real name is Ruiz y Picasso, (born 1881), and who has been living in Paris since 1904. He is the most famous and most individual artist of the first half of the 20th century, always searching and expressing anew his relations with the world and times he lives in. (The Czechoslovak stamps issued in the year 1967 won an international award for one bearing Picasso's picture of Guernica, made public in 1966). Black, yellow and brown. Engraved by Ladislav Jirka.

1.20 Kčs—Taikan Yokoyama (1868-1958), Japanese painter and artist, a representative of the traditional school. Black, purple and red. Engraved by Jan Mráček.

1.40 Kčs—Charlie Chaplin (born 1889), American film star, director and script writer, of English origin, who has been living in Switzerland since 1952. He was the pioneer of American film grotesques and comedies, co-creator of American cinematography, whom today we call the classic of world film. Black, red and brown. Engraved by Jan Mráček.

The themes were designed by Professor Adolf Hoffmeister. Rotary recess and photogravure, printed in sheets of 50. Dimensions, 23x41mm. Three First Day Covers issued also.

Please mention this publication when answering ads. Thanks!

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

HANDBOOK

BOHEMIA-MORAVIA-SLOVAKIA. An excellent reference and outstanding source of information for the stamps and postal stationery issued during the German occupation of the Bohemia and Moravia Protectorate and the independent state of Slovakia (1939-45). Hard cover \$2.00.

PHILATELIC VOCABULARY

CZECH-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-CZECH. An absolute must for the English speaking collector of Czechoslovakia. Highly regarded in the philatelic world as shown by prominence given in lot description of extensive Czechoslovak collection in recent auction held by international stamp auction house. Hard cover \$1.75, soft cover \$1.25.

BACK ISSUES OF THE SPECIALIST

BOUND ORIGINALS

Year(s)	On Hand	Cost
1946-47	1	\$6.50
1949	2	4.50
1951	3	4.50
1951-53	2	8.50
1952-53	4	6.50
1953-54	1	6.50
1954	5	4.50
1954-55	3	6.50
1955	6	4.50
1958-59	1	6.50
1959	3	4.50
1960	4	4.50
1961	2	4.50
1962	1	5.50
1963	2	5.50
1965	1	5.50

UNBOUND XEROX COPIES

(Made up on special order)

Year	Number of Issues	Months issued	Cost for full year
1939 (Vol. I)	7	May to Nov.	\$3.50

SINGLE ISSUES

Each unbound copy of any of the above is 50c

All prices include postage and handling. Order from the treasurer:

THOMAS MEEKS

532 West 145th St., Apt. 6, New York, N. Y. 10031

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

221 East 78th Street

New York, N. Y. 10021
