


THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

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A.P.S. Unit 18 S.P.A. Branch 284
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Agriculture and Science 1923

By Zdeněk Kvasnička, SCP Hon.

I. PROTECTIVE BORDERS



Fig. 1. 100 h Type II, Protective Border at Lower Left of Sheet.

Judging from our voluminous correspondence about this issue of Czechoslovak stamps, it is obviously very much sought after not only by our domestic collectors but foreign philatelists as well. Especially the latter seem to be eager to obtain more concrete information about the protective borders used during the printing of this issue. That information has been published intermittently over the years in Czech philatelic publications and periodicals which are not easily accessible, especially to the foreign collectors. These publications are available at the library of the Czech Postal Museum in Prague and also at the library and files of the Federation of Czech Philatelists, Prague 3, Kalininova No. 7.

This article is therefore an attempt to fill—at least partially—the information gap for both domestic and foreign collectors of this issue. We will always be glad to receive from our readers any additional information on this



Fig. 2. 100 h Type II, Protective Border at Lower Right of Sheet

matter and are ready to answer their inquiries, regarding any particular aspect of this issue.

At the outset of this study, let it be stated at once, that it is impossible to establish and describe precisely the forms, sizes and placement of these protective borders until we get for further study a number of complete upper and lower strips of these stamps. All of the herewith described details, which follow, were gained from measurements obtained from studies of individual corner stamps or small blocs of these stamps. The placement of protective borders was not in a precise horizontal plane.

100 h red type II

Left upper corner: distance from the stamp picture 4 mm, width 4 mm, length 58 mm, it overlaps some 10 mm into margin

Left lower corner: distance 5.5 mm, width 4 mm, the length overlaps the border of the sheet by 10 mm (Fig. 1)

Left lower corner: distance 4 mm, width 4 mm, length overlaps by 10 mm over the margin

Left lower corner: no protective border under stamps no. 91 and no. 92

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Fig. 3. 200 h Type II, Protective Border at Lower Left of Sheet.

- Right upper corner: distance 3 mm, width 2 mm, length overlaps 10 mm into margin
- Right lower corner: distance 4 mm, width 4 mm, length overlaps 13 mm into margin
- Right lower corner: distance 4 mm, width 3 mm, protective border ends under stamp no. 100
- Right lower corner: distance 4 mm, width 4 mm, length 58, overlap 10 mm into margin (Fig. 2)

200 h blue type II

- Left lower corner: distance from the stamp picture 3 mm, width of the protective border 4 mm, length is interrupted and overlaps into margin (Fig. 3)
- Left lower corner: distance 4 mm, width 3 mm, the length overlaps into margin

100 h red type III

- Left lower corner: distance 4 mm, width of protective border, 1.5 mm under stamps Nos. 91, 92 and 93.
- Left lower corner: distance 4 mm, width 3 mm
- Left lower corner: distance 4.5 mm, width 2 mm, length 65 mm
- Right upper corner: distance 3 mm, width 3 mm, length 67 mm above the stamps Nos. 8, 9, and 10
- Right upper corner: distance 3 mm, width 2 mm, length overlaps 10 mm into margin
- Right lower corner: distance 3 mm, width 2 mm, length is interrupted and under the stamp No. 100 its part is 23 mm long
- Right lower corner: distance 5 mm, width 2 mm, length of each section 23 mm
- Right lower corner: no protective border

200 h blue type III

- Left upper corner: distance 3 mm, width 2 mm
- Left lower corner: distance 3 mm, width 2 mm (Fig. 4)
- Right lower corner: distance 4 mm, width 2 mm, length interrupted with sections 23-25 mm long



Fig. 4. 200 h Type II, Protective Border at Lower Left of Sheet.

300 h red-violet type II

Distance from the stamp design 4 mm, width 4 mm

300 h red-violet type III

Left upper corner: distance from stamp design 3 mm, width 2 mm

Left lower corner: distance 4 mm, width 4 mm, length ends under the stamp
No. 91

Right lower corner: distance 5 mm, width 2 mm, length of each section 23-25
mm under stamps no. 98, 99 and 100

2. PLATE MARKINGS

100 h—red—quantity: 381,120,000

Type I

The identification and numerical sequence of Type I plates used is not yet established and may prove to be a formidable task. In the case of Types II and III plates, the printing sequence is numbered on the left adjacent to stamp No. 51 and adjacent to stamp No. 60 on the right. Arabic numerals are NOT an integral part of plates. Their placement is irregular just as is their different size and width as characterized by several subsequent printings.

Type II. Numeral on the left

Numeral 1—The distance from the design 9 mm, the numeral is placed under the printing control point

Numeral 3—9 mm above the printing control point 7.5 mm from the edge of the stamp (Fig. 5)

Numeral 4—9 mm above the printing control point 8 mm from the edge of the stamp

Type II. Numeral on the right

Numeral 3—9 mm below the printing control point; distance from the lower edge of the design is 17.5 mm

Numeral 4—9 mm below the printing control point; distance from lower edge of the stamp is 19.5 mm

(To be continued)

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Listed elsewhere in this issue are the results of the election that closed on Sept. 15th, whereby five new members were elected to the Society Board of Directors to replace five outgoing members. The newly-elected Board members are: Ladislav Fischmeister, Richard Gray, George Koplowitz, Henry Samek and Jerry Verner. They will join the five surviving Board members: George Blizil, Wolfgang, Fritzsche, Henry Hahn, Edward Lisy and Mirko Vondra. This will comprise the full ten-member Board which will govern the Society for the next two years. To the new as well as to the surviving Board members, an appeal is made that you carry out your responsibilities to the Society by attending every Board meeting called into session, which usually does not exceed more than one a year. To the outgoing Board members, a warm salute and word of appreciation for your work and conscientious effort to help the Society wherever possible. These outgoing members are: Charles Chesloe, Joseph Janecka, Thomas Meeks, Joseph Stein and Jane Sterba.

To the Society membership, a word of caution. Your Society needs your active participation not only within the Branches to which some of you belong and the dues which you regularly pay, but in the shows in which the Society participates and on the Board which governs that Society.

The Society was organized for you, collectors of Czechoslovak philatelic material. To join, you pay dues and receive each month a copy of the Specialist. To get your full money's worth, you should enter in the various shows in which the Society participates, join and get involved in branches and branch meetings in your community and if none exists, form your own, and vote in the election so that you are properly represented on the Board. By doing this, you will make your Society a more attractive and more dynamic organization and you yourself will derive a greater benefit and more satisfaction from it.

—Mirko L. Vondra

From the Editor's Stock Book

We wish to apologize to those of our readers who have recently ordered books in response to the SOCIETY'S ad in the September SPECIALIST and received their money back because we were out of stock. We did not correctly estimate the demand for Monografie XIII and the Pofis '75 catalog, as a result of which we were sold out only three weeks after our ad appeared. We have since re-ordered, and our shipment should arrive by the time this issue reaches you. Since our stock in many of the other publications offered is limited, we urge those interested to send in their order early.

And while we are apologizing, some of our readers may be wondering what happened to the 1974 K-Line Czechoslovakia album supplement. In answer, we have received the following from George Kobyłka, K-Line's President: "...after 20 years of supporting various printers, we have decided, early this year, to do all of our own printing. This requires both time and money. Being a true Bohemian, we dislike borrowing. To conserve cash, and not diminish our quality, we have had to reschedule the release time of various supplements and combine others. Thus we have decided to have our next two Czechoslovak supplements, #22 and #23 cover a span of 1½ years each. Please bear with us—you will be receiving your pages to due course....Thanks. GCK"

Our congratulations this month go to Tom Austin of San Jose, Costa Rica who has garnered two awards in the National Show in his country. Tom received a Silver medal for an exhibit of 37 Czechoslovakia covers, and another Silver for his exhibit of 364 varieties of the Hradčany 5h, Type V. His success will hopefully inspire all of us not only to exhibit at our Society exhibits but at others as well. The "teaching aspect" of exhibiting yields good dividends—both to the exhibitor and our specialty hobby.

Topicalists interested in the fields of HEALTH and MEDICINE may obtain a catalogue of Czechoslovak stamps relating to these topics by sending \$2 (to cover postage) to the Union of Czechoslovak Philatelists, Celetná 26, 110 00 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia. The catalogue was published in conjunction with the "Health and Youth" philatelic exhibition held in Prague between Aug. 30th and Sept. 7th.



FILATELIE Editorial Board member Rudolf Kvíz writes that according to Mr. J. Hoffman, Secretary of the Union of Czechoslovak Philatelists (SČSF), Ing. L. Dvořáček, Chairman of the Union, will attend INTERPHIL '76 both as commissioner and member of the jury. INTERPHIL, which will take place in Philadelphia May 29-June 6, 1976 promises to be the greatest event of its kind on the American continent and, incidentally, the site of the SOCIETY'S next convention. You are urged to make your plans and reservations early.

We are pleased to report that the "DONATION AUCTION" advertised in our September issue has been an unqualified success, with most lots sold way above the minimum bids. The generosity of the donors as well as that of the buyers, who often bid with an eye toward helping the SOCIETY more than themselves, is much appreciated.

Enclosed with this issue you will find our annual DUES ENVELOPE. Our Secretary, Ed Lisy, requests that you send in your dues promptly. Without a paid office staff he would find it next to impossible to bill you individually—so please cooperate by taking care of this matter before the Christmas mail rush. In fact, the BEST time to do this is NOW!

SELL - SWAP - WANT

Every member is entitled to one free 15 word ad each year. Word count does not include name and address. Send ad to Wm. Schoenig, 20 Charles Ct., East Patchogue, NY 11772.

WANT: Used Eastern Silesia stamps and covers (overprinted on Czech. & Polish stamps) with cancels from Breza, Lukeza or Lokca. Jack Benchik, P. O. B. 111, Brecksville, Ohio 44141.

WANT: Hradčany accumulations, mint or used, on or off paper. Send quantity, price and other information to Charles R. Collins, 19 Empire Place, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770.

SWAP: For KODAK-RETINA I, Ia, IIa, ZEISS-CONTAX and accessories will give better and rare stamps of Czecho, Germany, Austria, mint or used. Richard Gray, 3466 Mildred Dr., Falls Church, VA 22042.

SELL: "Guide to the Czechoslovak Republic" by Dr. J. Král, first edition, 1928, for \$21.50. Miss Yvonne King, 5 Alfriston Road, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7QU, England.

The Issues, Surcharges, Cancellations and Vignettes of the Sudetenland

(1880-1970)

By Roger Richet, SCP — Translated by Anne Vondra

Note: The original French edition of the book contains some 300 illustrations which greatly enhance the enjoyment and understanding of this unillustrated, serialized translation. Serious students of this topic are urged to purchase the original, paper bound French edition from the SOCIETY. Please see advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue.

(Continued)

We will be examining in this chapter the following issues which appeared at the beginning of the German occupation of the Sudetenland in October, 1938:

- Hand overprint of Abertham (Abertamy)
- Hand overprint of Arnsdorf bei Haida (Arnultovice)
- Typographic issue of Asch (As)
- Local and regional issues of Aussig (Usti nad Labem)
- Issue of Bodenbach (Podmokly)
- Metal stamp overprints of Bürgstein (Sloup)
- Rubber hand stamp overprint of Haida (Bor u České Lipy)
- Rubber hand stamp overprint of Karlsbad (Karlovy-Vary)
- Typographic overprint of Konstantinsbad (Konstantinovy-Lazné)
- Overprint of Marktgemeinde (Markvartovice)
- Typographic overprint of Niklasdorf (Mikulovice)
- Overprints of Parchen (Prachen)
- Rubber hand stamp overprint of Plaw (Plavy)
- Hand overprint of Reichenau (Rychnov)
- Metal hand overprint of Reichenberg (Liberec)
- Typographic overprint of Rumburg (Rumburk)
- Local German issue of Rumburg Neiderland (Rumburk)
- Hand-stamp overprint of Steinschönau (Kamenický Šenov)
- Hand overprint of Sternberg (Sternberk)
- Hand overprint of Tepl (Tepla)

The Overprint of Abertham (Abertamy)

Abertham (Abertamy) is a small town with a population of 4,500 situated in the north west of Bohemia, not far from Asch (As) and Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary). It is noted for its glove making industry. Because of its proximity to the frontier, Abertham was one of the first towns to be occupied by German troops, along with As and Karlovy Vary.

The Abertham overprint is a rubber hand stamp, no frame, imprinted in a black violet. In some ways it resembles the Karlsbad overprint, which we shall examine later. Only a few of the occupation overprints in the Sudetenland included the date of that occupation, which, in the case of Abertham, took place on Tuesday, October 4, 1938. There is no doubt that the Karlsbad overprint was the inspiration for that of Abertham.

This overprint was applied to stamps in use at that time, most particularly to the Coat of Arms series (Yvert 252 to 257) which were the most commonly used stamps of the time. Some of these can be found in souvenir blocks of four affixed to a sheet and stamped with the overprint.

This overprint was stamped on postage stamps which were actually used for the franking of mail. It was 17 mm. wide and 18.5 mm. high. The first

line is in Gothic letters, the small letters being 3 mm. high. The second line in Roman letters 3 mm. high consist of the date "4 X. 38". On the third and last line of the overprint is a swastika, the arms of which measure 6 mm. from tip to tip and 1 mm. thick.

As the overprint was applied by hand, it can be found sometimes off center and even crooked, as well as inverted. It was not in use very long because stamps of Germany soon made their appearance in this town in the early days of October, 1938. Thus it is one of the less widely used issues of the Sudetenland in 1938.

Even after October 4, 1938, the date of occupation of the town by German troops, the stamp described above which applied the overprint of Abertham continued to be used by the post office as a cancellation on the definitive German stamps bearing the likeness of President Hindenburg. In this guise it appeared in black ink just like the regular postal cancellations.

(Picture)

It is to be noted that Abertham, throughout the German occupation, used a circular cachet for propaganda purposes from 1939 to 1943 which bore the following legend on three lines: WELT/BEKANNT/LEDERHANDSCHUINDUSTRIE, calling attention to their world-renowned glove industry.

The Hand Stamp Overprint of Arnsdorf Bei Haida (Arnultovice)

Nazis of Arnsdorf bei Haida (Arnultovice), a small town in northern Bohemia, decided to celebrate the arrival of the German troops on October 1, 1938 by applying an appropriate overprint on Czech stamps currently in use at that time. The overprint was applied in violet by means of a rubber hand stamp, the composition of which was previously set up in typography.

It consists of a swastika in position over the date 1. Oktober 1938, which occupies two lines. It is exactly like the overprints applied in black at Burgstein (Sloup), in rose-lilac at Haida (Bor u České Lipy) and in dark blue at Steinschönau (Kamenický Senov). Without further description, we shall proceed with our list of Sudeten overprints.

(Picture)

It's worth pointing out that, in addition to its own dark violet overprint, Arnsdorf used stamps overprinted in different colors in the aforementioned three towns for the franking of mail leaving its post office.

Typographic issue of Asch (As)

Asch (As or Ash) is a small city in northwest Bohemia nearest to the German Border of any Sudeten town. With a population of about 20,000, it is famous for its lumber and wool industries. Being the nearest Czech town to the frontier, it was naturally the first one to be occupied.

Even before the date set by the Munich accords for the occupation of the Sudetenland on October 1, 1938, the German majority in Asch went ahead and issued a commemorative overprint on September 21 to celebrate their return to the Reich.

The occupation issue of this town is the most famous of all the Sudeten issues. For a while it was listed in French stamp catalogues, especially Yvert, in the Czechoslovakia section. However, it was soon withdrawn because of its purely local character.

Stamps of this issue did actually serve as postage, but they were used mostly on propaganda cards sent by the German minority to friends as a souvenir of this occupation of the Sudetenland by German armies. From the first day of the occupation of Asch, mail posted at the No. 1 Post Office there was stamped by the German postal workers with a large hand-stamped cachet in red on three lines, above which was an eagle with wings outspread. The

lines read: "Wir haben das Joch getragen / nun sind wir frei und bleiben frei! / Postamt Asch 1, am 21. September 1938" which means: "We have borne the yoke but now we are free and will remain so. Asch Post Office No. 1, September 21, 1938".

A reproduction of this cachet appears in the preceding chapter (C. Period from October 1, 1938 to May 8, 1945, page 31). Herewith the values which constitute this series:

(Pictures)

(Figures in the last column are the Yvert numbers for the Czech stamps)

1. 50 h. on 25 h. green (Coat of Arms)	(255)
2. 1.20 on 10 h. brown (Coat of Arms)	(253)
3. 1.20 on 20 h. red (Coat of Arms)	(254)
4. 1.20 on 50 h. (Pres. Beneš)	(324)
5. 1.20 sur 1 Kc (claret) (Pres. Masaryk)	(302)

The surcharge on these stamps is in black except for No. 4, which is in red. The first stamp of this series, the 50 h. on 25 h. green, exists with two different types of surcharge, one thin, the other thick; they can be found in set pairs, the thin surcharge definitely rarer than the thick.

Nos. 1 to 5 can be found with surcharge inverted and No. 4 (1.30 on 50 h.) is known with a double surcharge. In addition, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 can be found with the surcharge stamped on vertically instead of horizontally (a very rare error in the passage of the sheet through the machine).

Official figures on the number of stamps issued with the surcharges are as follows:

1 (thick surcharge) -----	11,421
1 (thin surcharge) -----	1,269
2 -----	7,850
3 -----	18,144
4 -----	43,200
5 -----	12,140

There are some errors of position among the surcharges but these are exceptions.

Stamps of this type ceased being used after September 30, 1938 as October 1 was the date of the official annexation of this territory by the Reich and Asch is situated in the first zone to be occupied on October 1, as set forth in the Munich agreements.

The Asch (As) overprint and the overprints of Niklasdorf (Miculovice) and Rumburg (Rumburk) as well (which we will discuss later) are the only ones denoting a surcharge, a new monetary value.

The revalued stamps of Asch (As) were used as regular postage not only at Asch but also in several surrounding towns: Rossbach in Böhmen (Rossbach u Ase), etc. On the other hand, Asch made use of stamps surcharged at Rumburg (Rumburk).

An additional point of interest: For two years, 1938 and 1939, Asch used a small circular propaganda cachet bearing the year and the traditional words "WIR SIND FREI" adorned with the swastika. For the purpose of commercial advertising Asch also used in its three post offices, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in 1942 a circular cachet with an advertising slogan consisting of 6 lines: HAUPSITZ/DER / TEXTILINDUSTRIE / IM / WESTSUDETEN / LAND, which translates as "The Capital of the Textile Industry in Western Sudetenland."

Issues of Aussig (Usti Nad Labem)

Aussig (Usti Nad Labem) is a very beautiful city of 46, 000 population, situated on the Elbe, a rich and large industrial center of northern Bohemia,

(Pictures)

very close to the German border.

The first issue of Aussig is more of a souvenir philatelic item than a regular postal issue. It carries the date of October 16, 1938, when the area had already been completely occupied by the Nazis and the use of German stamps mandated. But in reality this issue had been created well in advance of the official date, for I have a copy of this stamp cancelled on October 9, 1938 and there may be examples of even earlier postmarks.

This beautifully fashioned typographical overprint was stamped in black on one stamp of a pair of the German 3 pf. brown-bistre, yellow Marshal Hindenburg (Yvert 441). The overprint consisted of a sword set with a Swastika surrounded by a halo and finished off with the legend: "Aussig ist frei / 16 oct. 1938" (Aussig is free) with a last word at the bottom: "Befreiungskundgebung".

The left-hand stamp of the pair which carried the imprint could not be used as postage; only the 3 pf. se-tenant stamp without the overprint could be used as the regular 3 pf. payment.

While awaiting the appearance of this souvenir stamp, Aussig's Post Office No. 1 cancelled mail beginning on October 1, 1938 by means of a circular postmark in violet, 34 mm. in diameter, which gave the name of the post office (Aussig 1) at the top, the date in the middle under a small swastika, and the words "Wir sind frei" at the bottom. Between the date and the legend was a small ornamental motif.

(Picture)

At the same time as the overprint described above was being used, another hand-stamped overprint was issued at Aussig. It was in red and was imprinted by hand on stamps sold at the post office and also on pieces of mail already stamped and delivered to the post office for forwarding.

This was a vertical overprint made up of four lines, the first one occupied by the ever-present swastika and the three others by the legend "Aussig / ist / frei"—with one word on each line. The swastika was small: 3½ mm. in breadth and ½ mm. thick. The letters were Gothic characters, 3 mm. high in the case of the small letters, with the thickness of the strokes only ½ mm. The overprint was 26 mm. high and the largest line was "Aussig" at 14 mm.

This is a very fine overprint and is exceedingly rare. It could only have been used very briefly because by October 15, 1938, regular German postage with the portrait of Hindenburg was already used at Aussig, cancelled by the bilingual postmarks on hand on which the Czech name at the top had been removed, leaving only the lower German designation of "Aussig."

Of course the Aussig overprint was used not only by Aussig itself but by several other communities: Schreckenstein (Strekov), etc., as it was quite popular when it came out.

Aussig, with its very large German majority, had an important role in the annexation of the Sudetenland on account of its proximity to the German frontier.

At the end of November and the beginning of December, Aussig, along with Reichenberg (Liberec) and others, was one of the first cities in the area to offer valuable cooperation in the matter of the "referendum" to be held in the Sudetenland for the ratification of the incorporation of the whole region into the Greater Reich by the use of a propaganda label accompanying the German cancellation. The three lines read "Am 4 Dezember / Dein 'Ja' dem Führer." This may be translated: "On December 4, your 'Yes' to the Führer." (See Chapter 1 for a reproduction of this slogan).

(To be continued)

Charley's Corner

Box 237, Willow Springs, Ill. 60480

This month we will further discuss some varieties of the Masaryk 1920 issue.

Figure 1 shows a double vertical perforation in the left sheet margin. Misplaced perforations, double perforations and other perforation errors were most frequent in the 125h value.



Figure 1



Figure 2

Figure 2 shows the well known "short leg" of the two in a pair with the normal 2.

The stamp at the right with the sheet margin (pos. 80) shows the short leg on the 2 of 125.



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Figure 3 shows the 1000h value variety with "rose in hair." This is plate position 81 and can always be noted by the zig zag lines caused by a defective plate in the upper right corner across and around "Posta." Note the "roses" above Masaryk's ear.

Figure 4 shows the small roses in hair again above Masaryk's ear. This variety occurs in position 89.

ELECTION RESULTS

In accordance with Par. 4, Bylaw 5 of the Bylaws of the SOCIETY requiring publication of results of the election for Directors of the Society, the following count is reported by ballot counters Joseph M. Lacko and Thomas Buresch:

Candidate	No. Votes	Candidate	No. Votes
R. Gray	25	E. Benchik	19
G. Koplowitz	24	M. Klozar	19
L. Fischmeister	23	J. T. Jennings	15
H. Samek	23	E. Michaelson	10
J. Verner	21	M. De Lany	9

Messrs. Gray, Koplowitz (Fischmeister, Samek and Verner are declared elected for a term of four (4) years, commencing January 1, 1976.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1108 Josef K. Seba, 10312 Johnson Wynd Delta, B. C., V4C 2N6, Canada
 1109 John Leonard Whiteside, 28 Dragon Parade, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 5DA, England
-

FOR SALE THROUGH THE SPECIALIST

To purchase any of the books listed below, please send check issued to the CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST to the Editor (H. Hahn, 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, VA 22030). Please add 70c for postage and insurance for the first book and 40c for each additional book ordered.

1. Monografie vol. XIII—Cancellations to 1918 with black trial printing (CERNOTISK) ----- 14.50
2. Bohemia-Moravia Handbook (SCP Publication, Hard bound) ----- 3.75
3. English-Czech/Czech-English Philatelic Vocabulary ----- 3.25
4. As above, hard bound ----- 4.25
5. R. Richet: The Issues of Sudetenland (in French), profusely illust. 5.50
6. R. Richet: The Issues and Cancellations of Carpatho-Ukraine and Southern Slovakia (in French) ----- 4.00
7. R. Richet: The Issues of the Czech Legions in Siberia (in French) 2.00
8. Official List of Town Equivalents (48 pages, unbound) ----- 1.00
9. Translation of "Padelky" (Forgeries) as published in the SPECIALIST, 18 issues, unbound ----- 4.50
10. Pofis 1975, Czechoslovakia Specialized Catalogue ----- 4.50

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- 7) You'll love their motion—like illustrations of the colorful world of sport
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- 9) They represent the work of their finest artists and engravers
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New Issues

The last set issued prior to September is one issued on June 27th, entitled "Aquarium Fish." The set consists of the following five values: 60h, 1, 1.20, 1.60, and 2 Kčs. The stamps were printed by rotary recess print combined with photogravure, and the set is available on two FDC's.

On September 5, 1975 there was issued another commemorative set entitled "Biennial of Illustrations — Bratislava" comprising the following five stamps:

- 20h—Illustration by Nikita Charushin
Engraved by Jindra Schmidt
Colors, black, brown, yellow, red
USSR
- 30h—Illustration by Lieselotte Schwarz—GFR
Engraved by Jindra Schmidt
Colors: red, brown, blue, yellow
- 40h—Illustration by Val Muneanu—Rumania
Colors: black, red, blue, gold
- 60h—Illustration by Klaus Ensikat—GDR
Engraved by Ladislav Jirka
Colors: black, yellow, blue, red
- 80h—Illustration by Robert Dubravec
Czechoslovakia
Engraved by Jan Mráček
Colors: black, yellow, red, blue
Graphic design by Prof. Milan Hegar.

The stamps were printed at the Post Printing Office in Prague by rotary recess print combined with 3-color photogravure. The dimensions of the stamp designs are 23x30 mm. Each stamp has a coupon of the same dimensions with the inscription "Biennial of Illustrations — Bratislava" in slovak, Russian, French, English, German and Spanish. One stamp sheet comprises 25 stamps and 15 coupons.

Issued with the set are three First Day Covers with illustrations by the following artists: Albin Brunovský, Czechoslovakia; Binette Schoeder, GFR; and Andrzej Strumillo, Poland.



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