

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

Official Monthly Journal of the  Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc.
Silver Award — INTERPHIL '76

A.P.S. Unit 18

S.P.A. Branch 284

Vol. XXXIX

May 1977

No. 5, Whole No. 370

TWO TYPES OF THE COMMEMORATIVE SOUVENIR SHEET OF 1938

by Zdeněk Kvasnička and Hynek Ondrášek

(Translated by Henry Hahn)

The twentieth anniversary, in 1938, of the creation of Czechoslovakia was commemorated by the issuance of two stamps, the 2 Kč and 3 Kč "Seated Liberty" (Sc. 253-4, Pog. 348-9) and a 2 Kč souvenir sheet which was sold with a surcharge of 8 Kč. The creator of the drawing is Max Švabinský, and the engraver is Bohumil Heinz. The combination of the two outstanding artists enriched collectors by numerous lovely stamps.

The souvenir sheet was flat plate printed from a steel engraving. In addition to the original engraving, two additional engravings bearing the State Seal and date were prepared. In the transfer of the engravings to the printing plates, there occurred a shift—i.e. a slight displacement of the position of the date relative to the stamp design. Based on the observation of minor—

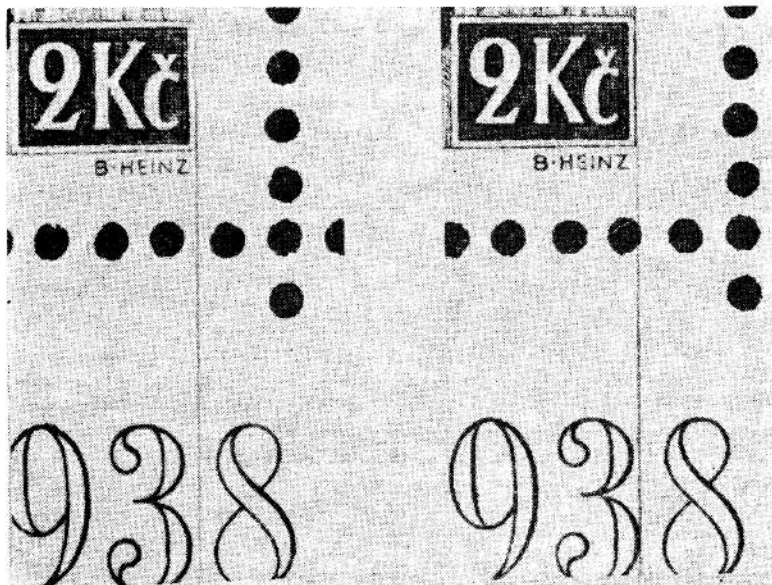


Fig. 1—Type I

Fig. 2—Type II

one can say miniscule differences—there appear to have been several printing plates used. This is further suggested by the large printing, which is listed as numbering 230,000 sheets. A fairly large variation may be observed in examining the horizontal displacement of the date relative to a vertical line extending the right edge of the stamp design. It may therefore be said that we identify two basic types as listed in the Novotný Handbook. The first type is the one in which the numeral 3 in the date 1938 is to the left of the above mentioned vertical line extension (Fig. 1).

In the second type the numeral 3 touches the vertical line extension (Fig. 2).

In view of the fact that the varying relative positions of the date and designs are not chance occurrences but are due to differing transfers onto the printing plates, the resultant varieties must (based on commonly accepted philatelic terminology), be classified as types of the basic stamp.

TYPE I: numeral 3 more to left of vertical line extension of the right edge of the stamp design.

TYPE II. numeral 3 touches above line extension.

Precise measurement of large numbers of sheets reveals other minute differences, which however have not aided in the identification of additional types. It is a pity that the original printing plates have not been preserved in the Postal Museum.

This article has not brought forth any new discovery, though it has presented more precisely what was already known.

WANTED

Boy Scout stamps and covers. Quote price first letter.

Write:

STRAUSS — P. O. Box 321 — Peekskill, N. Y. 10566

370

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

**Official Journal of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc.
A.P.S. Unit 18, S.P.A. Branch 284**

Vol. XXXIX

May 1977

No. 5, Whole No. 370

Published monthly except July and August — \$7.50 per year

Second Class Postage Paid at Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Office of Publication, 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Mrs. Joseph F. Sterba, Jr., Editor, 6624 Windsor Ave., Berwyn, Ill. 60402

Managing Editor Harlan W. Miller

Melvin F. Klozar, Manager of Collection of Advertising

913 Spring Road, Elmhurst, Ill. 62106

Dick Major, Sales Agent, For Sale Through the Specialist

P. O. Box 4074, Arlington, Va. 22204

President, H. Hahn, 2936 Rosemoor La., Fairfax, VA 22030

Vice Pres. and Circuit Mgr., W. Fritzsche, P. O. Box 8, Canandaigua, NY 14424

Secretary, E. Lisy, 87 Carmita Ave., Rutherford, NJ 07070

Treasurer, H. Samek, Jr., 138 Burlington Ave., Paterson, NJ 07502

Librarian, J. T. Carrigan, 12448 Over Ridge Rd., Potomac, MD 20854

Expertizing Chairman, Dr. L. V. Fischmeister, VA Hosp., Augusta, GA 30904

Postmaster: Send form 3579 to 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kans. 66044

A Philatelic View of Czechoslovakia Boundaries and Their Changes

By Ing. Vladimír Feldmann

(Translated and adapted by L. H. Vydra)

Boundaries with Hungary

In 1918, the newly formed Czechoslovak Republic delineated back upon the boundaries or the historic lands of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia and established boundaries that were formerly known as the old Bohemian Kingdom. The situation was quite different in Slovakia and Ruthenia, which was also known as Subcarpathian Russia, and formerly under Hungarian rule until 1918. This area did not create any special administrative issues. Relatively undisputed, except in the Orava and Spiš regions, was the northern boundary between Hungary and Austrian Galicia. The southern boundary with Hungary had never been established and the Allied Commissions began to establish specific demarcation lines, to which the Hungarian army was supposed to retreat to.

The first of such demarcation lines was not established until December 6, 1918, and followed a line roughly from Dévin over to Pezinok, Ženkovice, Sered, Nové Zámky, Vrábľe, Komárovice, Batovce, Nemce, Litavu, Lěst', Lučenec and Smolník. It then continued through the Gelnice Valley to Marge-



Picture No. 14

A registered letter from Bratislava 5 (Poszony) to Prague cancelled on December 24, 1918. Since Bratislava was not occupied by the Czechoslovak authorities until January 1, 1919, the stamps used are of Hungarian origin of both the old and new regimes. Also the postmark "Poszony 5" is of Hungarian origin which was not taken over by the Czech postal authorities until January 1, 1919, thus becoming a provisional Czech postmark.

cany and on through the Hornád River Valley to the southern borders of Šariš and Zemplin areas, over to Trebišov and through Sobrance to Vihorlat. From there the demarcation line continued to Humenne, then traveled north through the Lamorec Valley to the Polish border. This demarcation line did not include the two largest Slovak cities of Bratislava (Poszony-Pressburg) and Košice (Kassa). In December of 1918, in Košice, there was a Hungarian inspired attempt to establish a separate East Slovakian Republic. The attempt failed and that area became part of the newly formed Czechoslovak Republic. The second demarcation line was established December 24, 1918, and the Czechoslovak army units occupied it during the last weeks of 1918, and in some locations during the early part of 1919. This line followed the Danube River and then the Ipol River, to the town of Rimavska Sobota, continuing on directly into the Uh River to Latorica and the Užok Pass. The third demarcation line, located in Eastern Slovakia, thrust deeply into Southern Hungarian territory, in some cases as far as 80 kilometers. In March, 1919, the Czechoslovak army units began to occupy this area and in April and May, of 1919, advancing beyond the demarcation lines. Included in this advance was the town of Miškovec (Miskolc), as well as other Hungarian towns which were occupied by Czechoslovak troops. The local post offices used current Czechoslovak stamps, among them was the town of Abaujszantó.

On May 20, 1919, army units of the Hungarian Soviet regime began a counter-offensive and within a short period of time, did push the Czech army back to the original demarcation line. On June 16, 1919, a Slovak Soviet Republic was declared in one part of the territory controlled by the Hungar-



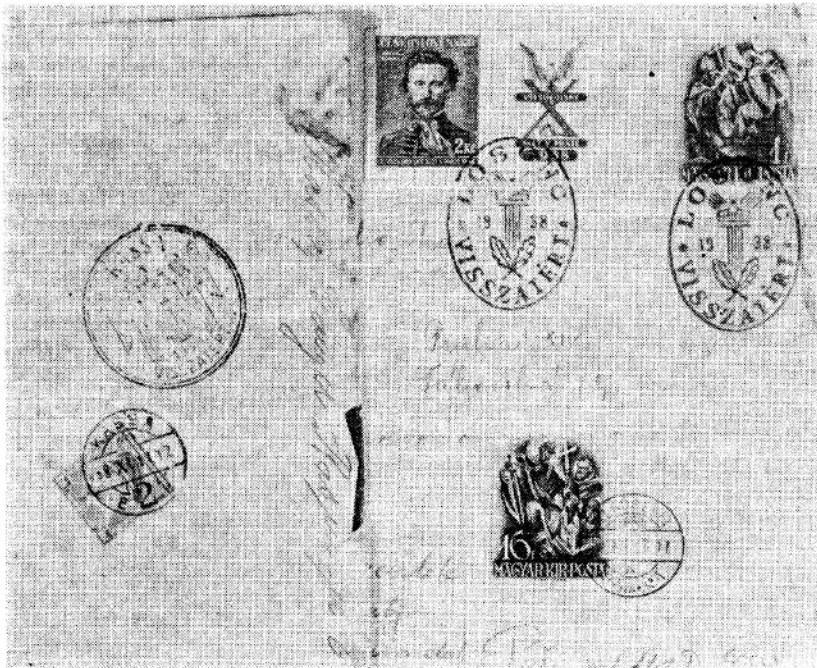
Picture No. 15

A money order from the Slovak town of Lučenec (Losoncz) sent to the Moravian town of Litovel, cancelled on January 10, 1919, the first day of Czech army occupation. The stamps used are the Czech provisional stamps of Hungarian origin. The postmark Losoncz "B" is not "nationalized," is of Hungarian origin and the 1918 type.

ian Soviet army This Slovak Soviet regime, which had its headquarters in Prešov, lasted only about 10 days and its existence did not have any effect or leave its mark on philatelic records during that period of time. However, the anniversary was commemorated in Czechoslovakia in both 1959 and 1969 by two commemorative stamps, (Pofis Nos. 1066, and 1754—Scott Nos. 930 and 1614) being issued.

At that period of time, Czechoslovak occupational troops had an extensive field post system which included an Italian field post (Posta Militare 52) and which was part of the Czech-Italian legionaire units which participated in Slovak operations. This field post even used Italian stamps on some of their postal mailings.

As a result of an Allied ultimatum to the Hungarian Soviet regime, during June and July of 1919, the troops were ordered back to the new demarcation line which corresponded with the definitive Czech-Hungarian boundary which was established by the Peace Treaty of 1920. Some small changes



Picture No. 16

Letters from Lučencec (Losoncz) to Prague, cancelled on November 10, 1938, from Košice to Bratislava, November 11, 1938. At this time the two Slovak towns were already occupied by Hungary. The first one has mixed Czech-Hungarian franking, while the second one has only a Czech stamp. Both cancellations were the new Hungarian postmarks which were rushed into use by the authorities, to all the larger towns in the area. Also affixed to both letters are propaganda slogans celebrating the return of these towns to Hungary. On the Czech postcard of the 1937 issue, cancelled on December 3, 1938, is the new postmark from Dolní Saliby (Alsószelei) appears cancelling the Hungarian stamp. This postcard is addressed to a military unit in the town of Žilina in the truncated Czechoslovak territory.

were made in 1922, at which time the village of Šušava (Susa) was returned to Hungary and in 1924, Czechoslovakia ceded to Hungary two more villages, Somoška (Somóska) and Somošova (Somóskoujgalu). The village of Somošova had its own post office.

During 1919 and 1920, Czechoslovak authorities proceeded in taking over the administrative duties and authoritative positions in Ruthenia from the Rumanian occupation army. Ruthenia (Subcarpathian Russia) was, as the result of the Versailles Peace Treaty, united with Czechoslovakia as an autonomous province.

Until February 28, 1919, both in Slovakia and Ruthenia, current 1918 Hungarian stamps were legally used as temporary provisional Czech stamps. The same applied to the 1918 Hungarian cancellations and postmarks, which were used until they were replaced with the new Czechoslovak postmarks of type I, picture No. 15. Since the cancellations used were entirely in the Hungarian language, it was impossible to "nationalize" them, as was done with the bilingual postmarks of the Czech lands, that is by removing the German part of the text on the cancellation. In some cases, however, the sequence of the Hungarian cancellation dating system, that of using the year, month and day in the postmark was replaced with the Slovak sequence of cancellations, that is using the day, month and year. In other areas the Hungarian state symbol, St. Stephen's crown, was removed from the postmarks.

The Czechoslovak Hungarian boundaries then remained stabilized until 1938, when, as the result of the so-called Vienna Arbitration of November 2, 1938, Czechoslovakia was forced to cede to Hungary the whole part of Southern Slovakia and Ruthenia as this area was inhabited by a Hungarian minority. The cession was effected from November 5 through November 10, 1938,

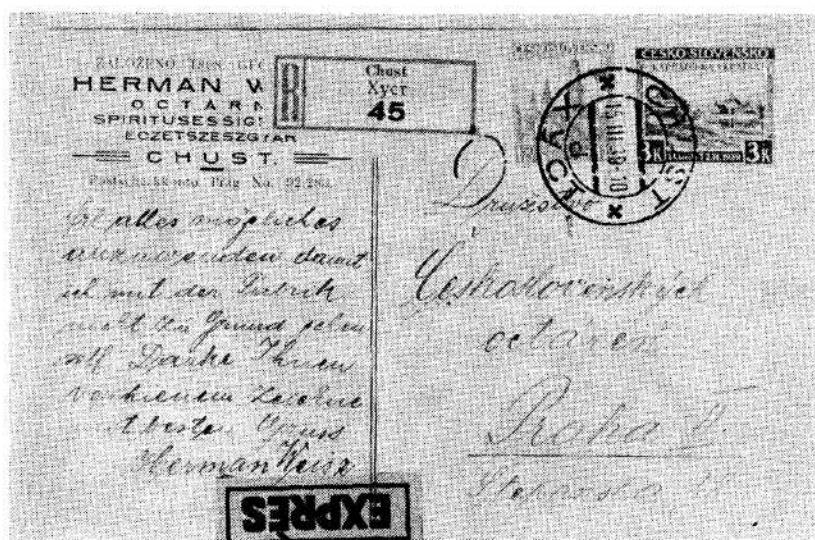


Picture No. 17

A registered letter from Nove Zámky (Ērsekújvár) to Trnava. This is the area occupied by Hungary and the letter is being sent to the Slovak town of Trnava in truncated Czechoslovakia. The letter is franked with Hungarian stamps with a Hazat r s overprint issued to commemorate this Anschluss, together with a new Hungarian cancellation and a new R label.

and it applied to some 11,927 square kilometers of territory and nearly one million people. In this area the two well known cities of Košice and Užhorod were included.

In these occupied territories, the Hungarian authorities allowed the use of Czechoslovak stamps until November 19, 1938. However, larger post offices immediately received new Hungarian postmarks with appropriate Hungarian texts. Smaller post offices were given new provisional postmarks with numbers only. In addition, special commemorative cancellations were used with the word VISSZATÉRT (return), picture No. 16. Detailed discussion of these developments is contained in articles written by Ladislav Novotny (Filatelie 16/1970, page 493) "Hungarian Postmarks on Czech Stamps of 1938," and Miloslav Blaha (Filatelie 20/1970, page 613) "Hungarian Postmark Cancellations on Czech Stamps of 1938." To commemorate this Anschluss, the Hungarian postal authorities issued two special series—one with the overprint HAZATERÉS (Scott No.'s 535 and 536) and the other with the text "Magyar a Magyarért" (Scott No.'s B98-B102), picture No. 17. The



Picture No. 18

A registered, special delivery (express) postcard from the Ruthenian town of Chust to Prague, with the commemorative stamp issued for the first session of Carpathian Ukraine parliament. This stamp was valid for only one day, March 15, 1939, when Chust was occupied by Hungarian troops. The Czech postmark is bilingual—Czech and Ruthenian, type II, and shows that this interesting postcard was posted at the Chust post office during the forenoon hours of March 15, 1939. The sender (as stated in the text of the postcard) tried vainly to send a telegram to Prague and obviously, due to the chaos of the occupation by the Hungarians of the town, prevented the sending of the telegram. It is also possible that on the very same day, German troops marched into Czechoslovakia and occupied Prague causing a disruption of telegraph communications. In Bratislava, a separate Slovak State had been declared, severing Slovak ties with the Czech historic lands. In spite of all these difficulties the postcard was delivered to the addressee in Prague on March 24, 1939, and was duly registered under the file number 4461.

town of Košice, which was included in this territory, was honored and appeared on stamps several times during the following years on various Hungarian issues, Scott No's 550, 588 and 593. On the occasion of the Second Vatican Council, held in 1964, Panama issued a special series of stamps honoring cathedrals of the world. Among them was the Cathedral of Košice designated as a Hungarian Cathedral with the Hungarian name of Košice (Kassa) in spite of the fact that since 1945, Košice was again located within the Czechoslovak Republic.

During the definite delimitation of boundaries in March, 1939, Slovakia was awarded the village of Čeklis, now renamed as Bernolakovo. Slovak postal authorities issued a commemorative postmark with the text, "Čeklis has returned."

On March 14, 1939, the independence of Ruthenia (Carpathian Ukraine) was declared but none of the neighboring states recognized their independence. One the following day, Hungarian army units began to occupy this territory and over-ran this area within a few days, picture No. 18. In occupied territory, the validity and use of Czech stamps was rescinded immediately and if any Czech stamp or the first Ruthenian stamps were used, it was contrary to the new regulations. The local post offices were also given new provisional Hungarian postmarks and supplied with Hungarian stamps.

On April 4, 1939, the new Slovak State was forced to cede an additional 74 villages and small towns on its eastern border. Among them were Sohrance, Stakčín, Ulič, Ubla, Remetsk Hámre, Bežovce and Klenová.

Following termination of hostilities, resulting from World War II, the 1937 Czech-Hungarian boundaries were renewed. In addition according to the peace treaty with Hungary, Czechoslovakia gained three villages in the Bratislava region. Oroszvár-Rusovce, Horvátjargalu-Jarovce, and Dunacsúnčunovo. Rusovce had a post office which is now designated as Bratislava 33.

Editor's Gazette

By Jane Sterba, 6624 Windsor Ave., Berwyn, Ill. 60402

Arriving in this morning's mail was a very interesting and informative letter from New Zealand. SCP member Gerald M. Van Zanten was so very kind to send us a report about PANPEX-77.

PANPEX-77 was an International Philatelic Exhibition that was held in Christchurch, New Zealand, March 5th-12th, 1977. Members of our Society will be pleased to learn that SCP member Mr. A. McMillan, of Auckland, New Zealand, was the recipient of a silver medal for selected pages from his collection of "Field Posts of Czechoslovakia, 1918-1944." The collection included Czech Legion in Siberia 1918-1920, Czech army in Slovakia in 1918, Czech army in 1938, Czech army in France and England, 1940-1944, together with the Slovak puppet army in Russia with the German army—1943.

Mr. Gerald M. Van Zanten was awarded a silver medal for his Czechoslovak collection, commencing with an 1840 pre-stamp cover, Prisoner of War cards, progressing to the issues of the First Czechoslovak Republic, color trials, as well as a section on the hidden engravers marks, including fieldpost items and some post-war issues. Mr. Van Zanten was awarded a silver medal for his second philatelic entry, which dealt with Czechoslovak Philatelic exhibitions and portrayed the development of philatelic events held in Czechoslovakia. This collection included covers, black prints, postal stationery items as well as postcards, miniature sheets and other related material.

513 philatelic collections were exhibited at Panpex-77. All were of an extremely high philatelic standard. Mr. McMillan's and Mr. Van Zanten's

collections were the only three collections dealing with Czechoslovakia.

The exhibition was well attended and was supported by a "Dealers Shop" located in an adjacent building. Visitors were in attendance from all parts of New Zealand, as well as Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Mr. Van Zanten especially enjoyed attending special morning activities, which took place following the daily morning opening of the exhibition. Morning tea and coffee was served, after which lectures were presented in the boardroom of the Exhibition Building, by prominent philatelists.

The exhibition committee had a booth where unique philatelic items and souvenirs could be purchased. A lettercard, printed in the format of a menu, proved to be a popular souvenir for the 450 guests in attendance at the banquet and presentation of awards dinner held on the final evening of festivities. Each lettercard (menu) was addressed to those attending the banquet and awaited them at the Christchurch Townhall, where the banquet was held. The lettercard was cancelled at the post office at the exhibition building. Tours were arranged for visitors in and around the city of Christchurch. Beautiful weather was prevalent during the period of the exhibition, and Mr. Van Zanten enjoyed several days in the beautiful garden city of the South Island while attending Panpex-77.

Congratulations, on behalf of the officers and members of our Society, to Mr. Van Zanten and Mr. McMillan. Our sincere appreciation to Mr. Van Zanten for sending us this resume of Panpex-77.

SOMETHING NEW—Table of Collecting Interests

During our SCP board of directors meeting, held in Philadelphia during INTERPHIL 76, a suggestion was proposed that the Editor should look into the matter of our Society assembling some type of table of members' collecting interests, which could be published in our Czechoslovak Specialist, at some future time.

This table of member collecting interests listing would enable our members, living great distances from each other in various parts of the world, to correspond with other members of our Society who have the same special interests. As an example, collectors of Hradcany, Field Post cancellations, postal history, First Republic, Second Republic, Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia or postal stationery are just a few of the specialties that our members collect. You can also list other countries and topicals that you have a special interest in.

I have been thinking about trying to assemble some type of reference form. Those of us that are members of the American Philatelic Society are familiar with the A.P.S. membership book which lists the members alphabetically, geographically and lists the members' collecting interests. I wrote to the Executive Secretary of the A.P.S., James T. DeVoss, requesting permission to use the format of the A.P.S., and permission was granted our Society to use their format.

It is my opinion, after studying and endeavoring to adapt the format for use in our Czechoslovak Specialist, that it is not a feasible plan, in as much as it would be too costly to print such an extensive listing of so many various countries, specialties, etc.

I have thought of a plan that I might be able to work into a listing of members' collecting interests. Members who desire their name listed in the special "Collecting Interests Section" of a coming Specialist should use the following method.

Use a 3x5 inch file card for listing each interest that you would want listed in our Specialist. Print your name and membership number on

EACH FILE CARD. If you would like to send 2, 3 or 4 file cards listing your various interests, please do so, but list only one interest per card, together with your name and membership number on each card. Mail your file cards to me, your Editor, Jane Sterba.

I will do my best to assemble the members' collecting interests into some form of listing. I cannot promise that I will have it completed for printing along with the annual publishing of the membership listing which appears either in our September or October Specialist. I also cannot promise you that I will list every special interest, as I have no knowledge just what your special interests are, if they would be too numerous to list, or if any of you are really interested in listing your specialties. I can only promise you that I WILL TRY to assemble the listing, if at all possible. You do not have to list your collecting interests if you do not desire to. For members living within the United States, your file cards with special interests listed on them, should be in the hands of your Editor by the middle of July, 1977, whereas members living abroad have until August 15th.

BALPEX-77:

Enclosed in this month's Specialist is the prospectus for BALPEX. Chairman Kalman Illyefalvi has promised to reserve 100 frames for SCP members, but we hope to have more than 100 frames, so please get your entry in early.

As already announced, our Society will have a table at BALPEX. We will have philatelic literature and souvenirs for sale, as well as giving out information about our SCP. We will have a special cover, as we had at INTERPHIL. This time the cover will be dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the death of Thomas G. Masaryk, which occurred on September 14, 1937. In addition to the cachet envelope, there will be a postmark-like stamp available, based on the mourning postmarks used in Czechoslovakia in the week following Masaryk's death.

There will be a program on Saturday afternoon, September 3, and a SCP dinner that evening. We are hoping for a strong turnout for both of these affairs, so begin to make plans to come to BALPEX and join in the fun.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE:

As it is against the postal regulations to mail loose slips with publications mailed under second-class permit (although some get by with it), it is not possible to include the slips sent by Mr. Major with this issue. The following is the information wanted, fill out and send to Mr. Richard Major, P. O. Box 4074, Arlington, VA 22204—or if you do not wish to mutilate your copy of the Specialist, copy the information in full on a slip of paper and send it instead:

- I plan to be at BALPEX '77 on -----
- I plan to exhibit ----- frames at BALPEX '77.
- I can help set up on Friday evening 2 September.
- I can help man the SCP table on ----- from ----- to -----
- I plan to attend the SCP dinner on Saturday 3 September.
- I would like to stay at Hunt Valley Inn, please send a reservation form.

SCP # -----

From the President's Stock Book

Henry Hahn, 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, VA 22030

Having in this column irreverently referred of the (then) forthcoming New York show INTERPEX as a "SUPERDUPERPOOPERBOURSE," I set out for the Big Apple last March just to prove that I really love bourses—though I still object to calling them "shows" or "exhibits."

Luckily, my good friends Chuck Collins and Dick Major also wanted to go. Hence, armed with cash, check book, credit cards, pickpocket-proof pants and lots of enthusiasm, we piled into Chuck's car for the five-hour haul—which isn't really bad in good stamp company. We left Friday evening so as to have all of Saturday at INTERPEX.

Saturday began in earnest with Chuck's wise decision to fortify ourselves for the long day with a good stack of pancakes—and go back to dieting "tomorrow." Wandering into a so-so eatery near the Americana Hotel where the "show" took place, we beheld a menu featuring what we were after—priced at \$5 per stack! Walking through that fine philatelic bazaar later that day I became convinced that all dealers must have had pancakes there and now had to price their wares accordingly. Still, the bourse was great, and we loved every minute of elbowing our way to the countless trays of covers, whose magnificence, as we all know, is a strict measure of the beholder's knowledge, imagination and romantic inclination. If you are an adult collector of Czechoslovakia, you'd probably have found very little at the dealer booths by way of stamps—recent issues excepted. A few things made me chuckle: one outfit was selling the old 40c P M Protective Mount sheets for 80c. The manufacturer seems to have repackaged the same bulk sheet in a plastic envelope on which he printed "50c"—which in turn was overpasted with an "80c" paper sticker—probably again to keep up with the price of New York pancakes. But there were also many good buys—particularly if your collecting interests tend toward the subject of Monografie XIII and early post marks, or those areas of postal history which have not as yet been amply explored in the literature. We returned loaded (with covers), broke and happy—but not before running into our NY/NJ friends Dominick Riccio and Henry Samek, with whom we ended our NY sojourn at Vašata's fine restaurant shoveling roast duck, pork, souerkraut, dumplings, palačinky—not to mention the amber ambrosia without which no civilized Czech meal is complete.

Our BALPEX plans now tentatively call for not one but TWO live auctions—one by our great Vaclav Vanik whose INTERPHIL auction will long be remembered, and the second by a new SCP member-dealer, John Chovan, who will be auctioning an extensive collection of specialized material. Vanik's auction will feature many Scott unlisted items, errors and some 250 lots of P.C. 1919, including inverted overprints, skipped overprints, etc. A key lot will be a double sheet of the 20h Hradčany connected intact by a gutter and cataloging in excess of \$700. Watch the SPECIALIST for details.

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.

TRADE: Will send first my six for your six Czechoslovak Covers, Cards—Prior 1945. Edward J. Sabol, 427 King Street, Woodbury, NJ 08096.



SLOVAKIA SPECIAL SALE — Mint never hinged

2-23 L. H.	\$75.00	103-4 .....	.15
24 Gutter pair 1+1	3.75	106 .....	.10
24a Gutter Pair 2+2	80.00	B1	1.50
24b Gutter Pair 1+1	115.00	B2-4 .....	.70
38-9 .....	.25	B5-7 .....	.70
44 .....	.45	B8-10 .....	.70
62-64	4.50	B14-16 .....	.70
63	1.00	B17-20 .....	.85
72 .....	.30	B21-24	1.20
74-76	1.50	B27a	12.50
77-82 .....	.60	C1-6	1.20
89-92 .....	.50	C7-9 .....	.70
951-02	1.20	J24-38	4.50

Also Quantity Available

Joseph Valenta

P. O. Box 45, Westmont, Ill. 60559



Our 21st Year

K-Line's Czechoslovakia Pages

SUPPLEMENT No. 22—1974-75

\$3.95 plus 65c postage

(Fully illustrated and expertly annotated)

OUR MOTTO: "Others can Beat our Price, but not the Quality"

**AS A SPECIAL FEATURE WE PROVIDE A
CZECH NEW ISSUE SERVICE**

As a subscriber to our K-Line's Czecho New Issue Service you will receive next year's supplement at no charge, except for postage. Write for details.

K-LINE PUBLISHING, INC.

P. O. Box 159

Berwyn, Ill. 60402

P.S.—Besides Czecho, we have a line of pages for 15 countries and 11 Topics.



(Advertisement)



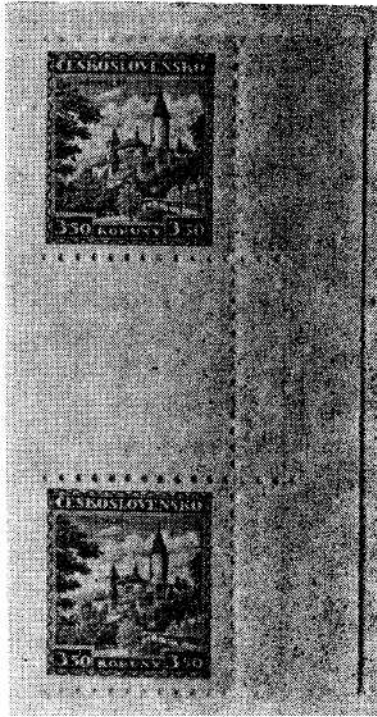
OF PRAGUE INVITES YOU TO Collect CZECHOSLOVAK STAMPS

And Gives You Ten Fine Reasons Why:

- 1) They'll give you a glimpse into the heart of Europe
- 2) You'll make friends with a people who, in peace, are building a new life for their country
- 3) You'll marvel at the beauty of Czechoslovakia's countryside, extolled by its artists and poets
- 4) You'll become acquainted (or reacquainted) with the old cultural tradition of the Czech and Slovak peoples
- 5) You'll learn of the characteristic fauna and flora of Central Europe
- 6) You'll keep up with the latest in Czechoslovakia's industrial and scientific development, including advanced research
- 7) You'll love their motion—like illustrations of the colorful world of sport
- 8) You'll see why Czechoslovakia has gained international recognition for its advanced techniques of stamp reproduction, harmony of color and outstanding artistry
- 9) They represent the work of their finest artists and engravers
- 10) Czechoslovakia's stamps are neither too large or small—just stamps as stamps should be!

ASK YOUR FAVORITE DEALER!



BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!

In the December, 1973 Specialist of Charley's Corner, the Krivoklat gutter pair was discussed. Here is a picture of that gutter pair.

New Issues

On June 23, 1976 there was issued a set of airmail commemoratives entitled "PRAGA 1978 World Stamp Exhibition" comprising the following six stamps:

60h PRAGA 1978—aerial view of the architecture of Prague. Color: dark blue.

1.60, 2, 2.40, 4, and 6 Kčs—all having designs based on Prague's beautiful and historic architecture. Color: dark blue.

The above set was illustrated somewhat prematurely in the June 1976 issue of the SPECIALIST.



1975 - 1976

**HELSINKÁ KONFERENCE
O BEZPEČNOSTI A SPOLUPRÁCI
V EVROPĚ**



On July 30th, there was issued a souvenir sheet entitled "Helsinki 1975-1976" bearing 2 identical stamps 6 Kčs Designed by Vincenc Hložník, engraved by Josef Herčík. Colors: dark blue, dark red, yellow.

On December 18, 1976, Czechoslovak Stamp Day, a 1 Kčs rotary recess print combined with photogravure stamp was issued.



On November 3rd, there was issued a set of six entitled "Czechoslovak Safari" comprising:

10h Steppe Zebra, engraved by Jan Mráček in black, pink, blue, yel.
20h African Elephant, engraved by

- Ladislav Jirka, in black, blue, yellow and pink
 30h Cheetah, engraved by Jindra Schmidt, in black, yellow, violet, and orange
 40h Giraffe, engraved by Miloš Ondráček, in black, yellow, blue and pale-violet
 60h Black Rhinoceros, engraved by Josef Herčík, in black
 3 Kčs Bongo, engraved by Jindra Schmidt, in black, yellow, green, and pale violet

On occasion of the Kutná Hora 1976 National Exhibition of Specialized Branches of Philately (Aug. 21 to Sept. 8th) there was issued a post card with a face value of 4.40 Kčs featuring the same design (imprinted) as the 1971 Czechoslovak Stamp Day commemorative (Pofis 1937 — Scott 1795).



NEW MEMBERS

- 1165 Frank R. Zelarney, 318 Emerald Bay, Laguna Beach, Calif. 92651
 1166 Jahn J. Sebestyansky Jr., P. O. Box 246, Raritan, N. J. 08869
 1167 Peter D. Schwarz, 12027 Ann St., Blue Island, Ill. 60406
 1168 Martin Keszler, 4240 Powell Ave., Montreal, Que., Canada H4P 1E4
 1169 John Chovan, P. O. Box 331, Glenn Dale, Md. 20769
 1170 Robert Sazama, 1100 Ostle, Collinsville, Ill. 62234

RESIGNATIONS

- 1090 Frank Preisler, 710 Smith Ave., Lebanon, Pa. 17042
 1073 Frank Matincik, 2451 So. 19th St., Omaha, Nebr. 68108
 978 Milan Yurosh, 32 Foot Avenue San Francisco, Calif. 94112

ADDRESS CHANGES

- 980 Jeffrey T. Browne, 2245 Old Ivy Rd., #11, Charlottesville, VA 22901
 1060 Stig Asklund, c/o Swedish Embassy, P. O. Box 30600, Nairobi, Kenya
 1016 Miroslav V. Schubert, 4528 Commons Dr., #302, Annandale, VA 22003

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
