

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST



(USPS 808300)

Official Monthly Journal of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc.

Silver Award Interphil '78 — Silver Award Capex '78 — Silver-Bronze Praga '78

A.P.S. Unit 18

S.P.A. Branch 284

Vol. XLVI

January 1984

No. 1, Whole No. 436

A VERY SPECIAL POSTAL MARKING

By RNDr Miroslav Vostatek, SCP — Translated by Henry Hahn

In 1945 shortly after the liberation of Czechoslovakia a large number of provisional cancelations and altered postmarks (German name removed) appeared in Czechoslovakia. On a few occasions the post offices applied special markings which also appear on ordinary commercial correspondence. These, for the most part, reflected the joy of the newly-gained liberty or the welcome end of German occupation.



**Vojsko U. S. armády dopadlo na útěku
v Rokycanech zlosyna K. H. Franka
před poledním dne 9. května 1945**

One of these special markings was used in Rokycany. In this town, on May 9, 1945, the notorious Karl Hermann Frank was apprehended. During the war Frank had been "Staatsminister" (Governor) of the Protectorate and at the same time a general in the hated SS. His name is inexorably tied to the tragic eradication of Lidice as well to other brutal acts of murder and genocide. Frank was born in Karlovy Vary (Kralbad), where prior to his "rise" he had been a book seller and small-time politician, having at one time acted as a local delegate to the Czechoslovak National Assembly.

During the rout of the German Army and its attempt to escape from Prague toward Pilsen on the night of May 9, Frank was among the masses of humanity clogging these roads. It took him almost seven hours to reach Rokycany, a town along the road, which under normal circumstances is only some 90 minutes distance from Prague. In Rokycany Frank was recognized by a policeman named Ranc, who arrested him. This arrest and the subsequent actions were witnessed by an American officer named Somr, and on the same day Frank was driven to Pilsen and delivered to the Headquarters of the 9th Infantry Regiment of the US Army.

The postmark and special postal marking illustrated represent the altered Rokycany canceller from Bohemian and Moravia and the rare and much-sought special marking reading: "TROOPS OF THE U.S. ARMY CAPTURED THE CRIMINAL K. H. FRANK DURING HIS ESCAPE IN THE FORENOON OF MAY 9, 1945." Thus the Czechs gave full credit for the capture of Frank to the American troops without mentioning the policeman Ranc. The markings bring a bitter-sweet memory of those events of nearly 39 years ago.

DUES PAST DUE

Your last month's **SPECIALIST** included a **DUES ENVELOPE** which by now should have been returned with your check. If you've forgotten, **PLEASE** send in your dues **NOW**.

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Please make your check payable to the **SOCIETY FOR CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELY** and send it directly to our Treasurer:

Col. Ludvik Z. Svoboda
1476 S. Wheeling Circle
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Published monthly except July and August - \$15.00 per year

Second Class Postage Paid at Ord, Nebraska 68862
and additional mailing offices

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STAMP SHOWS - QUO VADIS?

By Otakar Kutvirt

Many years ago I exhibited my study collection of the Hradčany 25 Halaru at a show in Rochester. Not a show of national importance, nevertheless one that was listed in the *American Philatelist* as *WSP*. The winners were duly announced at the banquet, and I was pleased to learn that my exhibit was judged good enough to receive one of the two highest awards. The next morning I was able to corner all three judges in the hope of learning what I should do to improve my exhibit. I was not surprised to hear — besides some nice compliments — that I should leave out a few pages, that I should have more descriptive material (from one judge) and that perhaps less writing would be better (another judge's opinion). After all judging a stamp show is to a great extent a strictly subjective matter with two people not necessarily agreeing on everything. But the big surprise came when one of the judges took me aside and whispered into my ear: "There was a tie between you and the Grand Award winner. After a long debate the decision went to the other exhibit. We felt that it contained more valuable stamps than yours. You know the 25 H. Hradčany sells for only a few cents." Who was I to argue with a knowledgeable and undoubtedly well-meaning jury?

For years I did not participate in any show. Retirement and moving from Rochester to Albuquerque kept me so busy that there was little time left for my beloved stamps. About two years ago I decided to enter what was billed (and rightly so) as the largest philatelic show in the Southwest. I flew to the town in question to see the show and was quite impressed by the number and quality of the exhibits shown. I could not stay for the awards banquet, but learned that my exhibit had earned one of few gold medals given. Again I was fortunate to talk to the three judges, who, as it turned out, were interested in the "research" aspects of philately and could not have been more complimentary about my work. But the clincher came when I was saying good-bye to the chairman of the jury. He said: "You were the front-runner for the Grand Award until one of my colleagues pointed out that yours is a very cheap stamp. Too bad that you have not selected a more valuable stamp. Honestly I don't believe you will ever have a chance to be awarded more than a Reserve."

I appreciated the frank appraisal, but was left speechless and stunned. My study required inspection of tens of thousands of specimens and the physical destruction of many of them in the process of analyzing the inks and papers used. How could the good judges have expected me to find so many samples of a "more valuable" stamp? and to destroy so many of them? Not only could I not afford it, but I would not have had the heart to do so. I cornered the Reserve Grand Award at this show, but a bitter aftertaste remains even after so many years.

I would be the last person to underestimate the financial sacrifice, patience and expertise required to build up an "expensive exhibit," yet these days very few new "expensive stamps" turn up on the philatelic scene. As a result all the stamp shows seem to have been lately, and will be even more so in the future, dominated by the fortunate few individuals who had the foresight to spend their money on accumulations of "valuable stamps." Those who can spend only their time and can use innovative methods to come up with some new (valuable?) philatelic knowledge will have no chance in the competition with their wealthier colleagues.

We say we are trying to encourage — especially among younger collectors — greater participation in stamp shows. Pretty soon I am afraid this may only be possible if one acquires somebody else's recognized collection of "expensive" stamps at a price that few people will be able to afford.

CLOSED ALBUMS

It is with deep regret that we must announce the recent passing of several members of our Society:

George A. Blizel (No. 173) of Hollywood, Florida, of a massive stroke. George was an accredited APS judge for Czechoslovakia and the Society's APS representative for many years. He authored numerous articles for the *SPECIALIST* and has pioneered in several philatelic areas including the 1945 Liberation Overprints and Prague covers. He served several terms as a Director of the Society and was once President.

Vladimir Fleischer (No. 495) of Washington, D.C., of leukemia. Dr. Fleischer was an active collector of the stamps of Czechoslovakia and a member of the Washington Branch. He served as President of the American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees and was a Director of the Czechoslovak National Council in America.

Otakar Kutvirt (No. 453) of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Dr. Kutvirt's specialty was the study of the 25 heller Hradčany, which will forever set the standard for specialized study of a single stamp. He lectured not only on the 25 heller Hradčany, but also on the Agriculture and Science Issue designed by J. Obrovsky.

William V. Schoenig (No. 404) of East Patchogue, New York. Bill served for many years as editor of the *SPECIALIST*. During the sixties and seventies through 1983, Bill stored the back issues of the *SPECIALIST* and faithfully filled orders for copies until unable to carry on this activity because of his failing health.

We mourn the passing of these fine men and good friends and wish to express our most sincere condolences to their families.

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Eighth page	10.00	28.50	45.00	85.00

Dr. Jan Kostelka (translated by Paul Sturman)

BOHEMOSLOVENICA *(continued)*

Catalog of stamps and postal stationery containing reference to Czechoslovakia, its land, peoples, their fields of endeavor and achievements.

For ease in identification the Michel Catalog is utilized, presumably most widely used in philately.

In some instances catalog numbers for the latest issues were not available at the time of compilation of this work. It is hoped, however, that the description of a particular issue will be sufficiently clear for finding the proper Michel number when available.

Oct. 23

TOGO

At the beginning of year 1967 a stamp was issued to honor Ludwig van Beethoven. Mi 569–573.

In the sports set for 1970 in honor of the world championship in soccer held in Mexico one of the stamps also bears the flag of Czechoslovakia. A souvenir sheet was also issued showing the same flag. Mi 792–799.

In the set of 1971, Christmas issue, a souvenir sheet and two of the stamps have the picture of the altar in Treboň created by an unknown master carver, the same as on the Czechoslovak 1-koruna stamp of 1969. Mi 856–861.

In 1972 for the 140th anniversary of J. W. Goethe's birth a stamp was issued. Mi 953.

For Christmas 1972 a set of stamps was issued. The 30 and 60-Frank values have the scene of "Birth of the Lord" by the Master of Vyšebrod. The same scene appears on a souvenir sheet. Mi 954–959.

In 1977 a set of stamps was issued with the likeness of Marquis LaFayette. Mi 1256–1259. Souvenir sheet 121.

In the set for the 100th anniversary of the invention of phonograph the portrait of Thomas A. Edison appears. Year of issue 1978. Mi 1312–1317.

TURKEY

In 1935 on the occasion of the 12th International Congress of Women in Istanbul a set of stamps with likenesses of important women was issued. On the 25-kurus issue Bertha von Suttner nee Kinská appears. She was born in Praha in 1843 and in 1905 was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her book "Die Waffen nieder!" Mi 985–999.

UMM AL QIWAIN

In the set of Olympic champions at Munich 1972 Ludvik Daněk of Czechoslovakia is depicted. Mi 697–726.

In 1972 a set of stamps was issued featuring the champions of the Winter Olympic Games at Sapporo, among them figure skater O. Nepela of Czechoslovakia. Mi 727–761.

In 1972 a set of stamps was issued commemorating the 400th anniversary of the death of Johann Keppler, who lived in Praha at the court of Emperor Rudolph II. Mi 575–586.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

In the first place it will be necessary to note that designs for the first Russian stamps in the year of 1857 were made in the Praha printing establishment of G. Haas. The same designs, substantially, remained in use for over 60 years. Mi 1–7.

In honor of peoples republics the USSR in 1950 issued a set of three stamps with the flags of all peoples-democratic states, among them Czechoslovakia. Mi 1491–1493.

This set contains some errors in printing.

In 1951 a "Czechoslovak" set was issued in values from 20 kopeks to 1 rubel. The 20-kopek issue bears the picture of the Praha statue of Jan Žižka of Trocnov, the 25-kopek issue the statue of the Red Army in Ostrava, the 40-kopek issue a portrait of Julius F7čík; the 50-kopek issue depicts the Smetana museum of Praha, and finally the 1-rubel value depicts the statue of the Red Army in Praha. Mi 1608-1612.

For the 125th anniversary of birth of the great composer and pianist Anton Rubinstein (born 28 November 1829) one stamp was issued. He lived and worked in Bratislava, where a tablet commemorates him. He died on 30 November 1894. Mi 1747.

In 1956 a set of stamps was issued bearing the likenesses of the culturally great, among them W. A. Mozart. Mi 2070.

A conference of ministers of communications was held in Moscow in 1957 and commemorated in 1958 with a set of stamps on which appear the flags of the participating nations. Among the flags is also Czechoslovakia's with the colors reversed.

In 1959 the same stamp was reissued with corrected colors of the Czechoslovak flag. Mi 2084 I and II.

The emblem of the first conference of working youth in Praha appears on the 40-kopek stamp. The stamp bears the inscription "Praha" and the date of the conference. An error in printing of the stamp exists consisting of a white blot on the left-hand side of the stamp in the area of the Pacific Ocean. Mi 2102.

Jan Amos Komenský is pictured on the 40-kopek value of 1958 to note the 300th anniversary of publication of the book "Opera didactica omnia" sponsored by UNESCO. Mi 2070.

In the same year on the 60-kopek value of the airmail series appears the name of Praha. The stamp depicts the routes of TU 104 in USSR. A special cover was also authorized for the set, which was available both in perforate and imperforate condition. Mi 2106-2108.

In honor of the Hungarian exhibition of stamps in Moscow in 1959 a two-stamp set of stamps was issued with the portrait of the great Hungarian poet Alexander Petöfi. Mi 2286-2287. His father was Croatian, his mother was Slovak.

For the 150th anniversary of the death of the Austrian composer Joseph Haydn (1732-1809) a 40-kopek stamp was issued in 1959. Mi 2225.

The fifteenth anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia was honored with a set in 1960. On the 40-kopek value is the statue of Fraternal unity, and the 60-kopek value bears the picture of Karl's bridge with its towers. A special envelope was also authorized for the set. Mi 2339-2340.

In 1962 a two-stamp set was issued with 4 and 6 kopeks in value for "The atom and peace." On the 6-kopek value is the Czech word "mír" and its equivalent in Slovak "mier." A special cover was also authorized. Mi 2638-2639.

(CONTINUED PAGE 11)

Alfons Mucha

By Edward J. Sabol

The next four pages, (centerfold) contain a continuation of the above titled work, which is being published serially. Publication began in the November issue.

Alfons Mucha (continued)
By Edward J. Sabol



13



14

Mucha's feminine renderings passed to decorative panneaux which were produced in vast quantities (today this is unbelievable when one sees the prices) . . . Mucha took exceptional pride knowing that Parisians and central European folks could afford his work when otherwise they would not be able to afford a good picture or work of art. He simply adored to please the masses. I cannot help to wonder where the prolific quantity of Mucha's work exists, or does it? I guess, as in everything else mortal, changing times and attitudes assumed the role of a "spoiler" . . .

He continued his work (actually a passion) by drawing *The Seasons, Times of the Day, Precious Stones, Stars*, etc. . . . but . . . reserved in the mind of this genius he held other tasks to be more relevant and vital for his later life. He loved decorating the Bosnia and Herzegovina Pavilion at the great World Exhibition. He further prided himself with the design of the *Pavilion of Man* at the same exposition. Yet, the task he set forth for himself which he considered the greatest and most honorable was to the service of his homeland, Czechoslovakia. To accomplish this, he returned to Bohemia (Czechoslovakia after 1918) in 1909 to the castle of Zbiroh to commence work on an epochal or cycle of twenty huge paintings . . . from postcards and posters to almost billboard sized works of art . . . entitled *The Slavonic Epopee*. . . . The last thirty years of his life he devoted to these twenty huge paintings . . . he painted nothing else in that period of time except for a few minor commissions from his government.

Alfons Mucha (continued)

We show you in this article postcards from thirty years of labor just before his death . . . *The Slavonic Epopée* . . . with our version with regard to the annotational material. Mucha was quite determined about the *Epopée* in spite of urgings from his close friend, the great artist Rodin. . . . No one, not even Rodin, whom Mucha respected and revered as an artist and friend, could change Mucha's mind. . . .



“THE SLAVONIC EPOPEE”

Just prior to the First World War, Mucha toured his beloved Slavonic area collecting material for his work . . . sketching . . . making notes . . . taking photographs . . . speaking with his countrymen . . . and, above all, remembering his country's heroic past blending in his mind's eye the past with the future to create a series of giant-sized paintings . . . this was his dream . . . he lived the dream when thirty years of his life's blood . . . spilled figuratively and dramatically upon the large canvases.

Ironically, Mucha completed his first three huge paintings in quick succession — the best of the series according to art buffs. Reality is interwoven with fantasy and embellished with floating, ethereal almost ghost-like figures.

The first colossal-size painting depicted the **SLAVS IN THE ORIGINAL HOMELAND**, a symbolic painting of the fate of peace-loving Slavic people in the grip of oppressors. The second large canvas depicts the **FESTIVAL OF SVANTOVIT** eulogizing the wise and prophetic influences of the Baltic Slavonic deities. Underlining the ideal “of concord” which asserts the right to preach Christianity in the Slavonic tongue.

Alfons Mucha (continued)

Slovanská epopej



"STEPAN DUSAN"

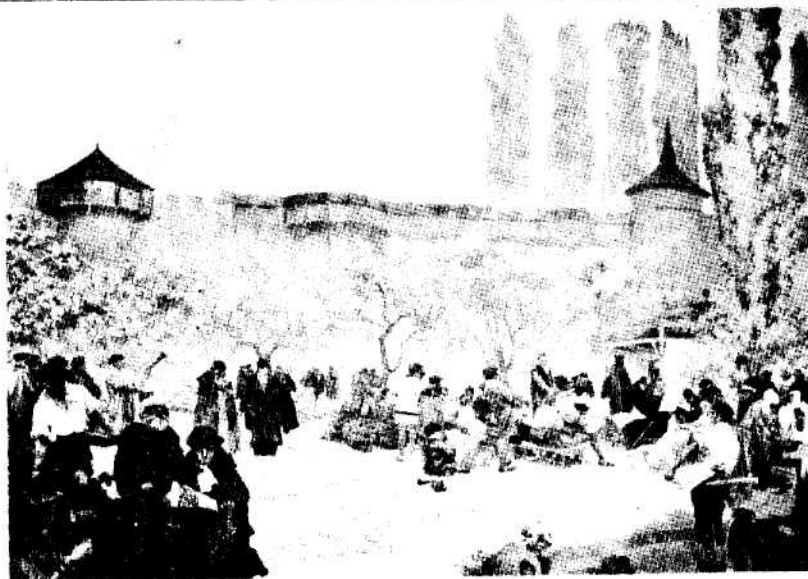


"THE UNION OF SLAVONIC DYNASTIES"

Alfons Mucha (continued)



"INTRODUCTION OF THE SLAVONIC LITURGY"



"THE MORAVIAN BRETHERN SCHOOL IN IVANCICE-1578"

To be continued

In spring of 1963 a 4-kopek value was issued with the portrait of Czech writer Jaroslav Hašek. A special cover was also authorized. Mi 2757.

For the 20th anniversary of signing the pact of fraternalism and aid in 1963 between the USSR and Czechoslovakia a stamp was issued with the view of Hradčany. Several covers were also authorized. One of the covers bears the Czechoslovak flag and beneath it the name of the country in Russian plus a silhouette of Hradčany. Another envelope bears the statue of "Fraternal unity." The stamp also bears the emblem of Czechoslovakia. Mi 2832.

For the 10th anniversary of the Race for Peace in 1957 a special stamp was issued. Mi 1958.

In 1965 for the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia a stamp was issued with the silhouette of Hradčany and Karl's bridge with the state emblem. Value of 6 kopeks. A special envelope was also authorized. Mi 3035.

For the week of Czechoslovak culture in Riga from 20 to 28 May 1961, a special ticket with the picture of the Czech lion and flag was issued and canceled with a seal in red color bearing the legend: "Week of Czechoslovak culture in Riga." A brown cancelation of the ticket also exists.

In the week of 17 June 1961 the post office in Riga used a special cancelation with the flags of various countries, among them Czechoslovakia's for the international motorcycle races.

At the USSR exhibition of Praga 1962 a special cancelation was used with the legend: "World exhibition of postal stamps Praga 1962."

In 1957 for the World Youth Festival in Moscow a postal card was issued with the flags of participating nations, among them the flag of Czechoslovakia.

For the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in Piatigorsk in 1961 a cover was issued bearing the flag of Czechoslovakia and specially canceled with a design of the flag.

In 1961 a special cover was used for an exhibition of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship in Moscow canceled with a special seal bearing the flag of Czechoslovakia.

One of the issues of airmail envelopes in USSR bears the Czech legend "létadlem" (by air). Another issue of airmail envelopes bears a picture of the globe and routes of USSR air service. Among other local names "Praha" also appears. The issues were all in 1963, dated 15 July; 23 September; and 22 October.

For the exhibition of Czechoslovak stamps in Kiev in 1960 a special cover and cancelation were authorized.

It is also necessary to note the work of Czechoslovakia's engraver Master Jindrich Schmidt who designed numerous envelopes for eventual use as FDC's. Over 20 designs were actually printed at the State Printery in Praha. Czechoslovak artists Lukavský and Liesler also worked on the designs.

For the international fraternal meet in volleyball between the Spartak team of Plzeň and the Burevestnik of Kiev in 1961 an envelope was used bearing the Czechoslovak and Soviet flags and legends in both Russian and Czech.

In July 1965 a stamp was issued for the Conference on Peace in Helsinki in the value of 6 kopeks bearing the Czech word "mír" for peace. Mi 3086.

For the championship of Europe in basketball for men in Moscow in 1965 a special souvenir sheet was issued with the flags of participating countries, among them Czechoslovakia's. Mi 3130.

For the international day for women in 1965 a special postal card was issued with the flags of participating nations, among them the flag of Czechoslovakia.

For the Winter Olympics in Innsbruck, 1964, the Soviet Union issued a set of five envelopes. One of the envelopes depicts a meeting of the Czechoslovak hockey team with the Soviet team. One of the players bears the initials of ČSR on his shirt.

For the 25th anniversary of the battle at Sokolov on 8 March 1943, a joint endeavor of Czechoslovak and Soviet troops, a special envelope was issued in 1968 bearing a view of the monument erected to commemorate the battle. A special cancellation bears a suitable legend in both Russian and Czech and the Czechoslovak flag.

For the 10th anniversary of the founding of a museum in Sokolov to document Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship a special envelope was issued with the name of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

In 1968 a set of seven stamps was issued depicting the prizes Soviet philatelists were awarded at several exhibitions. Among them are the awards won in Czechoslovakia at exhibitions of 1950, 1955 and 1962. Two FDCs were also authorized. Mi 3559-3565.

In spring of 1969 a stamp was issued to honor the Hero of the Soviet Union Otakar Jaroš, born on 1 August 1912 in Louny, Czechoslovakia. His portrait also appears on a FDC. Mi 3571.

In 1969 a special envelope was issued for the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lenin (1970), with a view of the Lenin museum in Bratislava.

On the coupon of the 4-kopek stamp issued to note the 100th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth is the picture of the Lenin Museum in Praha with the legend: "Praha, January 1912. Here was held the VIth all-Russian conference of RSDRF." Year of issue 1970. Mi 3749-3758.

For the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from German occupation a special stamp was issued in 1970 bearing the emblem of Czechoslovakia and a silhouette of Praha. An envelope with the same motif was also authorized. Mi 3766.

The well-known statue of "Fraternalism" by Karel Pokorný was depicted on postal stationery issued in April 1970 in the USSR. The designer A. Zubkov added the Czechoslovak flag to the group statue.

For the philatelic exhibition Moscow-Praha in Moscow 1971 a special envelope was issued with a view of Hradčany and Karl's bridge, and a special cancellation with a view of the bridge tower and the name "Praha."

On the ship "Dunaj" a special cancellation seal is being used with the name of Bratislava.

On the envelope issued as a memorial to the Brothers Znamenský the Karl's bridge tower of Praha is shown. Year 1958.

In 1973 a special envelope was issued for the 15th anniversary of founding of the periodical "Problems of Peace and Socialism." The design was conceived by Czechoslovak artist Ivan Strnád. Mi 4167.

For the 30th anniversary of the battle at Sokolov several envelopes were issued on 8 March 1973 with the Czechoslovak flag, arms and special cancellation. An envelope was also issued for the anniversary of the museum at Sokolov also honoring the memory of Otakar Jaroš. The memorials are under the sponsorship of the Zmijev District Committee of Philatelists.

In October 1973 a stamp bearing the likeness of Marshal R. J. Malinowský, liberator of Czechoslovakia, was issued on the 75th anniversary of his birth. Mi 4173.

In the autumn of 1974 an exhibition was held in Leningrad sponsored by Czechoslovak-Soviet philatelists, for which a special envelope was authorized. The cachet consists of the Czechoslovak flag.

For the "fraternal" exhibition of Kiev-Bratislava in 1975 a special envelope was authorized bearing a view of the Bratislava Slavín, the name of the town, and also a special cancellation with the name of Bratislava. On a postal card is a view of the Bratislava castle, the pylon of the Bratislava Slavín (military cemetery), a view of Bratislava with the name of the town.

For the 30th anniversary of liberation of Czechoslovakia in 1975 a special stamp was issued bearing the flag of Czechoslovakia, the arms of the country and a view of Praha. Mi 4340.

Also in 1975 a stamp was issued to note the 20th anniversary of the Warsaw pact, on which the Czechoslovak flag also appears. Mi 4345.

For the "Socfilex" exposition in Praha 1976 postal stationery was issued with a silhouette of Praha, logo of Socfilex, and a special cancelation seal with a propaganda legend.

For the philatelic exhibition of fraternal cities of Volgograd-Ostrava in 1976 postal stationery was issued with the name of Volgograd-Ostrava and a commemorative cancelation with the same legend. On two of the postal stationery items the name of Czechoslovak-born Soviet Hero, Otakar Jaroš, appears, on another one the arms of Ostrava with the name of the exhibition. A special envelope bears a similar design.

For the 11th congress of puppeteers in Moscow, 1976, a postal card was issued with pictures of world renown puppets, among them the Czechoslovak marionettes Špejbl and Hurvínek. The same design appears on an envelope issued for the Congress.

For the Czechoslovak-Soviet exposition of stamps in Minsk, 1976, a special envelope was issued with the Czechoslovak flag and initials of the country.

The Zmijev bureau of OVF issued a postal card commemorating Soviet-Czechoslovak fraternal ties in Sokolov with an overprint for the 65th anniversary of the birth of Czechoslovak-born Capt. Otakar Jaroš, a Hero of the Soviet Union.

For the mutual cosmic flight USSR-CSSR in 1978 stamps were issued on which the two cosmonauts appear, including the Czechoslovak Vladimir Remek and the Czechoslovak flag. The Czechoslovak flag also appears on the FDC. A special cancelation with the name of Czechoslovakia was also used.

For advertising Praga 1978 a special stamp was issued together with an envelope bearing a silhouette of Praha and specially canceled. Mi 4766.

In the set "Cooperation in the Cosmos" the coupon bears the name of the Czechoslovak cosmonaut Vladimir Remek and the date 1978. Mi 4728-9.

For the 9th World Labor Congress in Praha, 1978, a stamp was issued in April with the name of Praha. Mi 4714.

The city of Zmijev in the Kharkov District of the Ukraine changed its name to "Gottwald Rus" after the name of a former President of Czechoslovakia. The cancelation of the city's post office indicates this change.

For the philatelic exposition in Tbilis 1980 a special envelope was authorized bearing the flag of Czechoslovakia and the name of the Republic. The initials of Czechoslovakia also appear on the special cancelation.

In March 1979 a stamp was issued with the portrait of Albert Einstein on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Mi 4828.

A souvenir sheet to honor Intercosmos 1980 was issued bearing also the flag of Czechoslovakia. Mi 4943.

A stamp was issued in 1978 to note the construction of an oil pipeline from Orenburg to Czechoslovakia. It bears the flag of Czechoslovakia. Mi 4747.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

In 1961 an agricultural exhibition was held in Cairo honored by a set of stamps featuring the flags of the participating states, among them the flag of Czechoslovakia. An FDC was also authorized. Yv 494.

On the airmail stamp of 1969 appears the route Cairo Munich-Praha.

During the war between Israel and Egypt numerous ships were interned in the Suez Canal. They organized into several groups. In the group "Ledmelaga" was the Czechoslovak ship "Lednice." A special cancelation seal was used on these ships composed of the first syllables of their names: *Lednice*, *Melampus* and *Agapenor*.

UNITED NATIONS

In its early years the UN issued several new year adhesives with the flags of member states, among them Czechoslovakia.

On the occasion of Pres. Antonín Novotný's address at the Plenary session of the UN on 24 September 1960 an envelope was authorized for the postal service with the name of Novotný thereon.

In addition to the above it is necessary to note the work of Kurt Plowitz born at Karlovy Vary, who studied in Praha, in designing issues for the UN.

For the postal service of UN he designed several stamps as follows:

General session of UN in 1956, Mi 51-2.

International Court of Justice 1961, Mi 94-5.

Definitive issue 1962, 1-cent value, Mi 98.

Commemorative set "Cosmos" 1962, Mi 122-3.

Airmail set of 1963, 13-cent value, Mi 130.

Tenth anniversary of UN assembly, 1963, Mi 134-5.

Commemorative set "Narcotics control" 1964, Mi 142-3.

Set in 1964 "Education," Mi 145-7.

Commemorative set in 1965 for the 100th anniversary of UIT, Mi 152-3.

Definitive set 1965, 1-cent value, Mi 156.

All above sets also had FDC's.

In 1964 a special stamp was issued propagating the restriction of atomic experiments. It was printed at the State Printing Shop in Praha. Mi 144.

The postal authority of UN in 1961 and 1962 issued entires with the flags of member states, among them Czechoslovakia.

The two covers for FDCs on the 25th anniversary of founding the European Economic Commission, 1972, were created by Karel Vodák of Czechoslovakia.

Recently Thomas Šavřda born in 1943 at Jilemnice, Czechoslovakia, began employment with the UN. He designed a set of stamps for 1975.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

As early as in 1893 the work of a Czech artist appears on the stamps of USA. It is the set for the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, the Columbian issue.

On the 5-cent value appears the painting of the famed Czech painter Václav Brožík. He was born in 1851, the son of a blacksmith in Třmošná near Plzeň. He studied at Munich and was active in Paris. For his many achievements he was made an Officer in the Legion of Honor. The subject of his painting is: "Columbus seeks help from Queen Isabella." Mi 73-88.

For participation in the New York Worlds Fair in 1939 the souvenir sheets Praha 1938, Bratislava 1937, and the newspaper sheet of the same year were overprinted with the large arms of Czechoslovakia and a legend in English. Some of the sheets also have the picture of the Czechoslovak Pavillion. The overprints are in several colors. These sheets were originally overprinted for the Canadian exhibition in Toronto 1939 which was not held.

To be continued

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