

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

Official Monthly Journal of the



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Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc.

Silver Award Interphil '76 — Silver Award Capex '78 — Silver-Bronze Praga '78

A.P.S. Unit 18

Vol. XLVI

September 1984

No. 7, Whole No. 442

KARÁSEK VISIT TO HIGHLIGHT SEPAD '84 CONVENTION

Attention, all S.C.P. members!

This is your once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to meet and greet one of the foremost authorities on Czechoslovakian stamps, Ing. Ján Karásek of Brno. He will talk about his newest discoveries concerning the rare and classical Semipostal issues of Czechoslovakia. Ing. Karásek will give lectures at the Society's annual meeting and exhibition to be held in conjunction with SEPAD '84 in Philadelphia from 21 to 23 September. You will have the opportunity to pose your questions about the 1919 overprints and any other Czechoslovak stamps that interest you for that matter. A workshop on the detection of forgeries will also be held with Ing. Karásek and other experts of the S.C.P.

Please plan to attend this meeting if you have not already done so. Special room rates are available at the Adam's Mark Hotel for members of our Society. The rate for a single or double room is \$60.00. Reservations should be made as soon as possible by calling or writing:

Adam's Mark Hotel
City Avenue and Monument Road
Philadelphia, PA 19131
Telephone: (215) 581-5000

The schedule of events for our Society has been finalized and are as follows:

- Thursday, Sept. 20 — All exhibits set up
 - Friday, Sept. 21 — Official opening of SEPAD '84
 - Saturday, Sept. 22 — 12 noon — Board Meeting
 - 2 PM — Lecture and workshop by Ing. Karásek
 - 4 PM — General meeting of S.C.P. members
 - 6 PM — Cocktail party for S.C.P. members,
family and friends
 - 7 PM — SEPAD Banquet
 - Sunday, Sept. 23 — 9:30 AM — Society awards breakfast
-

Tickets for the awards breakfast are \$10.00 per person and can be purchased in advance by writing to our SEPAD Chairman:

Dominick J. Riccio
235 West 76th Street
New York, NY 10023

They will also be available at the Society table. At the Society table there will be publications on all aspects of Czechoslovakian philately for sale, back issues of the SPECIALIST and a handsome S.C.P., cacheted envelope depicting the 1934 Music sheet and commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the Czech National Anthem, "Kde Domov Můj." This souvenir envelope will also be available by mail with the SEPAD show cancel and a special Society postmark at \$1.50 per cover or three for \$4.00 from Richard Major, P.O. Box 4074, Arlington, VA 22204.

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1341 WACHOVEC, Frank J., Sr., 29907 Jackson Rd., Kingston, OH 45644

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Changes of address to the editorial office.

THE CZECH NATIONAL ANTHEM ANNIVERSARY ISSUE OF 1934

By Henry Hahn

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the first public hearing of the lovely song "Kde Domov Můj?" ("Where is My Home?") which later became the first (Czech) part of the Czechoslovak National Anthem. The Anthem includes a second (Slovak) portion, which contrasts with the first part in both mood and style.

"Kde Domov Můj" was premiered on December 21, 1934, as part of the musical play "Fidlovačka" ("Fiddling Party"). The music is by František Škroup, words by Josef Kajetán Tyl.

On occasion of the 100th anniversary, in 1934, a set of two stamps was issued, 1 Kč in claret and 2 Kč in blue. In addition, the same designs were issued in form of souvenir sheets of 15 subjects, on heavy ungummed paper, with decorated edges showing a linden leaf design as well as the words and music. The design of the stamp is based on a sketch by the well-known Czech artist, Josef Mánes. It depicts the legendary event of the finding of Přemysl-oraič (Přemysl the ploughman) who at Princess Libuse's behest became her husband and founder of the Premyslide Dynasty. This dynasty of some thirty male rulers—Dukes, Princes, and Kings—ruled Bohemia from just before the end of the 10th century to 1306.

The sketch and side ornamentation of the stamp design by Mánes was rendered more suitable for engraving and engraved by Karel Seizinger. Seizinger's initial in form of a mirror image of an "S" may be found in the upper part of the bushes near the center of the design. The letter "M" replacing the Mánes signature on the sketch is in the lower left corner. The issue was printed by the Czechoslovak Graphical Union in Prague.

The souvenir sheet format, which has become known in the U.S. as the "Music Sheets," is frame perforated $13\frac{1}{4} \times 13$. The stamps could be removed and used for postage, though they were ungummed.

The stamps, both regular issue and Music Sheets, remained valid for franking through March 15, 1937.

Printing

The regular issue was printed on a rotary press (STICKNEY) from steel plates. To accommodate the somewhat unusual dimensions of the stamp, the printing form consisted of two plates, marked "I" and "IA" with 100 subjects each, in 20 rows of 5. Both sides of the sheet contain ample selvage (51 mm) which is perforated so that fully perforated blank coupons appear on both sides of the sheet. Orientation of the plates on the roll is such that the vertical axis of the stamp is in the rolling direction. The plate numbers appear at the lower left, i.e., in the coupon adjacent to the 96th stamp, as illustrated. Only one set of plates was used for the entire printing of 156,300 sheets of the 1 Kč and 22,700 sheets of the 2 Kč. The stamps are line perforated $9\frac{1}{4}$.

The Music Sheet issue was flat plate printed. The plates were made from the same engraving (and probably the same transfer rolls) as the plates used for rotary printing of the regular issue. However, the spacing between the stamps in the flat plate printing is somewhat wider, both vertically and horizontally. Each sheet contains 15 subjects in horizontal rows of 3.

The Music Sheet dimensions are generally 173.5×286 mm, and the total number of perforation openings is 718. A single plate for each value was used for the entire printing of 12,900—1 Kč sheets and 9,600—2 Kč sheets.

The design and sheet dimensions in the Music Sheet vary, depending on how the paper was placed in the press (horizontally or vertically). Thus, the dimensions of the full sheet when inserted vertically (i.e., when the paper roll direction was parallel to the vertical edge of the printed sheet) are 173.5 × 286 mm and the stamp design dimensions are 30 × 17.2 mm. These dimensions apply to the majority of the 1 Kč sheets, and the minority of the 2 Kč sheets.

When the paper was fed into the flat plate press in the horizontal direction, the corresponding dimensions are 174.5 × 284 mm for the sheet and 30.5 × 17.0 mm for the stamp design.

Each Music Sheet plate contains a unique series of indexing marks (dots or strokes) which are important to collectors in that they may be used as a preliminary means of expertizing the sheets. If the markings are absent or in the wrong location, the item is not genuine, and one need not go further. Location of the markings may be found in the literature.¹

Originally, each sheet was packaged in a folder with printed title, etc.

Varieties

The stamps, which are printed on white paper, are frequently toned to a varying degree during printing. The gum may be clear, yellowish, or brownish with more or less pronounced horizontal lining.

The "Music Sheet" paper is heavy (0.18 to 0.23 mm), ungummed. Except for toning and gum, no plate or printing varieties are known.

Proofs and Unissued Items

Die proofs of both values exist. Trial printings in final color are known, as well as others, particularly the 1 Kč value, printed on smooth, slightly toned, ungummed paper. Colors include black in the case of the 1 Kč, ultramarine in the 2 Kč, and others.

Postmarks and Usage

A commemorative postmark "PRAHA 10 HRAD" ("Prague 10-Castle") was used from date of issue to December 20th (1934) and applied in blue. On December 21st only, the postmark was applied in red. From December 22nd to January 15, 1935, the postmark was again applied in blue. Subsequently, the cancelling device was transferred to the Prague 1 post office where it was applied in either color.

The SEPAD '84 Show Cancellation, available at the Society for Czechoslovak Philately booth, was modeled after the "PRAHA 10 HRAD" original.

During December 1934, a slogan cancel to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Czech Anthem was used in Prague 25.

The regular issue was used for commercial mail, and covers are quite common. Stamps taken from the Music Sheets are rare on commercial covers.

REFERENCES

- ¹J. Karásek, Z. Kvasnička, and B. Pulíček, *Padělky Česk. Zn.*, POFIS, Prague 1963, p. 207 ff. (English translation of this comprehensive reference on FORGERIES available from the Society for Czechoslovak Philately.)

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- (1) E. Hirsch, J. Franěk, "Československé Známky," Prague 1935.
- (2) J. Karásek, F. Žampach, "Monografie Československých Známek III., Prague 1979.
- (3) Specializovaný Katalóg Česk. Pošt. Zn., PRAGA 1978 (Specialized Handbook).

FOR SALE THROUGH THE SPECIALIST

The following books are offered for sale through the SPECIALIST. Please send your remittance payable to *The Czechoslovak Specialist* to Richard Major, P.O. Box 4074, Arlington, VA 22204. Add 90¢ postage for the first book and 50¢ for each additional book. If you desire insurance (only in the USA) please add 50¢ up to \$15, 85¢ up to \$50.

Publications in the Czech language:

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Please note: In some cases only one or two copies are available and orders are filled on a first come basis.



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THE THIRD AIR MAIL ISSUE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1930-1939

By Zdeněk Kvasnička — Translated by Henry Hahn

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



1

Figure 17. 20 Kč denomination, first printing, printer's mark at lower left.

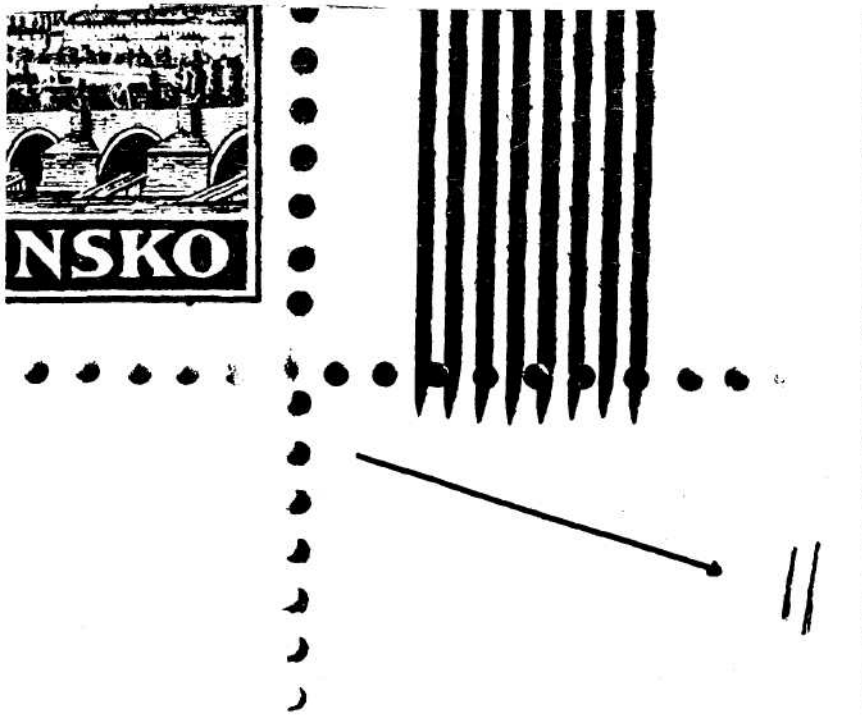


Figure 18. 20 Kč denomination, second printing, printer's mark at lower right.

The 30 h Denomination

The issuance of the 30 h value was as a consequence of the lowering of the internal post card rate from 50 h to 30h. This was in anticipation of a significant increase in air mail usage, and hence the quantities printed were large. The growth of air mail usage was interrupted by the German occupation.

The procedure for plate manufacture was essentially the same as in the rest of the set. The engraver utilized the second original engraving of the 1 Kč value, altered the value tablet and reduced in size and hyphenated the title "ČESKO-SLOVENSKO." The printing was again carried out on the NÁDHERNÝ press using four 50 + 100 subject plates. Both portions were joined by a clear gutter which was cut in preparation of the sheets of 50 and 100. The edges of the sheets are narrow. The violet color has no distinct color shades except for lighter and darker shades. Specialists will be interested in the details concerning the four (1-4) plate numbers. The 50 and 100 subject sheets are marked with the same plate number, i.e., 1 through 4. The differences in the design are extremely minor, and the distinction is most easily made with full sheets by observation of the printer's marks. These are as follows:

- Plate 1 — Sheet of 50 —Colored dot at the edge of the 46th stamp.
Sheet of 100 —Colored dot at the upper right corner of 100th stamp.
- Plate 2 — Sheet of 50 —Colored dot close beneath left corner of 41st stamp.
Sheet of 100 —Colored dot behind lower right corner of 100th stamp.
- Plate 3 — Sheet of 50 —Same as in Plate 2, but somewhat to right.
Sheet of 100 —Colored dot behind lower right corner of 100th stamp, but slightly to the right (compared to Plate 2).
- Plate 4 — Sheet of 50 —Same as in Plate 2.
Sheet of 100 —Colored dot closely behind lower right corner of the 100th stamp.

Usage

Through announcement in the Bulletin of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs of December 9, 1930, the usage of Air Mail stamps was restricted to air shipments. The usage of regular adhesives for Air Mail was permitted, though the opposite was not. Nevertheless, usage of Air Mail issues on surface mail is known to exist, in particular on parcel cards, though it isn't known whether or not Postage Due was imposed.

During the time of validity of this issue, from December 16, 1930, through March 31, 1931, mixed franking with the second overprinted issue was possible. However, examples of such mixed franking on flown items as shown in Figure 19 are rare.

In 1930, the domestic Air Mail surcharge was 1 Kč. The surcharge to Austria was also 1 Kč, to Constantinople 2 Kč and to other European states 1.50 Kč.

From May 2, 1934, through December 31, 1939, a new rate schedule was in effect in which the basic weight of letters to European countries was 20g, overseas 10g, except for South America, for which it was 5g. The Air Mail surcharge was as follows: to France, Luxemburg, Liechtenstein, Germany, Holland, Poland, Hungary, Austria, Spain, and Portugal, 1 Kč. To England, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Norway, Greece, Sweden and Switzerland, 1.50 Kč. To Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey, 2 Kč. To China, Madagascar, Soviet Union, (Moscow and Leningrad), 4 Kč. To Guatemala, Honduras, South Africa, Nicaragua and Asian USSR, 6 Kč. To USSR (portions beyond Moscow and Leningrad), 7 Kč. To Brazil, Ecuador, Guyana and Venezuela, 11 Kč. To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, 13 Kč. To these charges were added the basic surface rates.

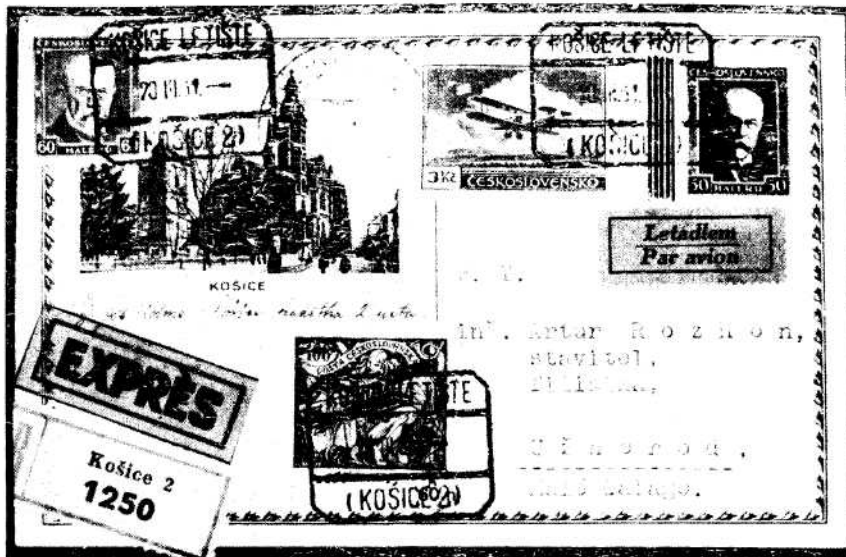


Figure 19. Mixed Franking of Second and Third Issue Used During Period of Validity of Both Issues.

Further rate changes were announced in the Bulletin of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs #73326/38 as follows:

1. As of January 1, 1939, letters, cards, postal money orders and postal collection orders to Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, Holland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Greece, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and England will be forwarded by air without surcharge.
2. Routing will be by any convenient air route originating at Czechoslovak airports, and when required, mail will be forwarded by combination of air and railroad routing.
3. Post offices will route mail without Air Mail surcharge by air only if they are expected to reach their destination more rapidly by air than by surface via the post office PRAGUE 7 – (abroad) which will further expedite the un-surcharged mail.
4. Underfranked mail will not be forwarded by air.
5. Mail without Air Mail surcharge must not be marked for air or display such adhesives as LETECKY, PAR AVION, etc. Dispatching post offices will cross out such markings.

The above regulations do not pertain to mail franked with the Air Mail surcharge. However, even mail franked with the Air Mail surcharge was not sent exclusively by air. Routing was by the fastest means.

A route map of the Czechoslovak National Air Lines (ČSA) of 1938, shown in Figure 20 illustrates the importance of Prague as Central Europe's airline hub.

First Flights

It must be noted that nearly all first or special flight covers are philatelic. Up to relatively recently such covers were not in favor with the older generation of collectors, who considered them "toys." However, time has taught us that these covers represent the only documentation in our collections of the significance and expansion of our Air

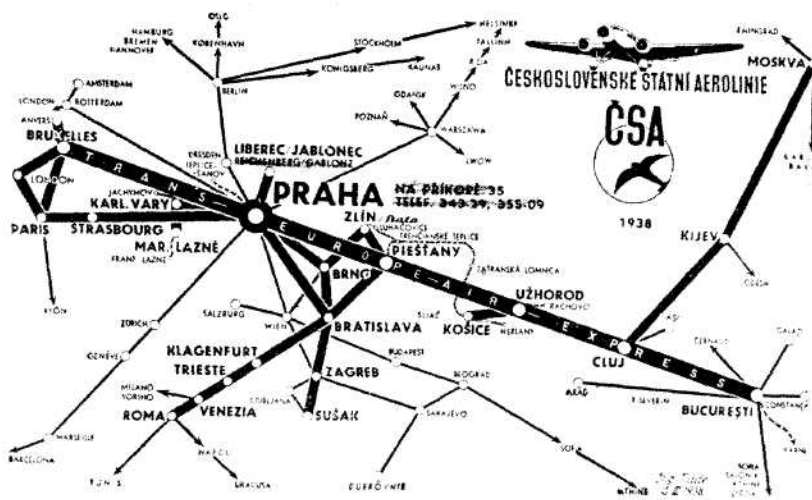


Figure 20. Czechoslovak National Airlines Map of 1938.

Mail system. Without these philatelic covers all data pertaining to these significant events would only be found in journals and other publications. Today, when philately is so closely tied to postal history, it does not suffice to create Air Mail collections of stamps alone; one must include covers—mostly (and mostly at best)—philatelic.

The listing presented below begins with the issuance of the third Air Mail issue on December 9, 1930, through 1938. In this period of expansion of Czechoslovakia's airline system there occurred many "First Flights," mostly originating in Prague, which because of its location became an important international airline crossroads.

In the first place there are initial flights on newly established routes, which must not be confused with resumption of flight service after winter suspension or other temporary suspensions. The numbers of pieces carried given is based on fairly old information and may require correction on the basis of official counts.

FIRST FLIGHTS

Date	Route	Pieces Carried
May 15, 1931	Prague-Marienbad-Carlsbad	
	Prague-Marienbad	61
	Prague-Carlsbad	168
	Marienbad-Prague (Figure 21)	67
	Carlsbad-Prague	932
Sep 11, 1933	Prague-Cluj-Bucharest	
	Prague-Cluj	59
	Prague-Bucharest	151
May 15, 1935	Prague-Munich-Zurich-Geneva-Marseille	
	Prague-Munich	21
	Prague-Zurich (Figure 23)	34
	Prague-Geneva	43
	Prague-Marseille	639

To be continued

Dr. Ian Kostelka (translated by Paul Sturman)

BOHEMOSLOVENICA

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.

SUPPLEMENT

These listings are new ones since the publication of the original work.

AUSTRIA

In 1982 a special stamp was issued to mark the anniversary of the horse-drawn train begun at České Budějovice. A FDC and special cancelation seal were used. Mi 1713.

On the 16th Byzantological Congress in Vienna, 1981, a special cover was issued with the text containing the names of Sts. Cyril and Methodius.

In 1983 on the 100th anniversary of birth of the great architect Prof. Carl von Terzaghi, born in Praha, a stamp was issued. Mi 1753.

In January 1984 a stamp was issued with the portrait of John Gregor Mendel, founder of the theory of heredity, on the 100th anniversary of his death. He was born in Hynčice near Nový Jičín, Czechoslovakia.

For the 50th anniversary of the death of Prof. Anton Hanka, great sculptor, a stamp was issued in 1944. He was born in Brno in 1834.

BELIZE

On the miniature sheet on Olympics in 1982 appears the name of Czechoslovakia. Miniature Mi 571.

BELGIUM

At the time of the BelgoLuxembourg exhibition in 1982 a special cancelation was used with the portrait of Jan of Luxembourg, who was also the king of Bohemia.

BENIN

A series of stamps in honor of the world championship in football in Spain in 1982 bears, inter alia, the flag of Czechoslovakia.

BRAZIL

Some issues of stamps were designed by Franz Tschersovsky, who was born in 1919 in Litoměřice. The series of orchids were designed for the philatelic exhibition. *Braxax V* in 1981. Also the portraits of Luther and Dr. Blumenhaus as the founder of the town.

BULGARIA

For the exhibition "Sociflex 1982" in Veliky Tarnov a miniature sheet appeared with emblems of similar expositions in socialist countries. Sheet 121, Mi 3091.

On the 10th anniversary of conference on security for European countries a special miniature sheet was issued and on it the Czechoslovak flag appears. Sheet 126, Mi 3119-3123.

For the world championship in football in Spain 1982 a miniature sheet was issued on which the name of Czechoslovakia also appears. Mi 3130-3131.

For the 10th anniversary of European conference on security and cooperation a series of stamps were issued on which the Czechoslovak flag also appears. Mi 3138-3141.

For the 5th interparliamentary conference on security and cooperation in Europe, held in Budapest, 1983, a series of stamps and a miniature sheet were issued on which, inter alia, Czechoslovak state emblem appears. Mi 3174-3178, sheet 131.

For the 100th anniversary of birth of Jaroslav Hašek a special stamp was issued with his portrait and scenes from his life. Mi 3165.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

In 1982 in a series of stamps is also the portrait of J. W. Goethe for his 150th anniversary of death.

COMORES

For the 150th anniversary of the death of J. W. Goethe a stamp and miniature sheet were issued in a series of stamps.

GERMANY – FEDERAL REPUBLIC

For the 150th anniversary of the death of J. W. Goethe a 60-pf. stamp was issued in 1982. Mi 1121.

On the 100th birthday anniversary of Franz Kafka a stamp was issued in 1983 with his autograph. Kafka was born in Praha. Mi 1178.

In January 1984, a stamp was issued on the 100th anniversary of death of P. John Mendel, founder of the theory of heredity. He was born in Hynčice near Nový Jičín, Czechoslovakia. Mi 1199.

GERMANY – G.D.R.

In June 1982 a series of stamps was issued depicting scenes from the life of Lusitanian Serbians. Mi 2716-2721.

On the occasion of a friendly session of German and Czechoslovak youths in Magdeburg on 28 to 31 of May 1982, a special postal card with the emblem of the youth movement a special cancellation were issued with legends in both German and Czech languages.

On the 150th anniversary of death of J. W. Goethe a miniature sheet was issued in 1982. Mi 2681-2.

For the year of world communications in 1983 a series of stamps were issued and on the 5-pf. issue is the name of Praha. Mi 2770-2773.

GREAT BRITAIN

In the Christmas series of 1982 is depicted the Bohemian king Václav (Wenzeslaus).

HUNGARY

On the 100th anniversary of Julius Alpári, champion of workers' rights, a stamp was issued. Mi 2535.

For the 106th anniversary of birth of composer J. Kodály a special miniature sheet was issued. Mi 3593.

In honor of the 150th anniversary of birth of the great German poet Goethe a special miniature sheet was issued. Mi 3595. In addition, 10 commemorative sheets were issued with pictures of incidents in his life.

For Paul Kitaibel (1757–1832), a hydrologist, botanist and balneologist of Slovakia, a genus of herbs is named "Kitaibelia vitifolia" and appears twice on Hungarian stamps. In 1958 on Mi 1534–1541; and in 1967 on the 100th anniversary of his death on Mi 2307–2313.

On a postal card in 1982 is the portrait of Franz Verseghy (1757–1822), poet, philosopher and philologist. He was incarcerated in Trnava, and for several years in Brno's Spilberg.

Bertalan Boór, painter, was born in April 11, 1880, in the village of Babina near Zvoleň. During the years 1920–1935 he was active in Slovakia. Mi 2463 and 3450.

In 1971 in a series on flowers is also the moss (*Waldsteinia*) named after Prince Waldstein, who lived in the castles of Duchov and Horní Lívínov where he is buried. (40-fil) Mi 2695–2702.

In the 1973 series of sacral paintings are illustrations from the church in Smrečany in Central Slovakia. A miniature sheet was also issued. Mi 2907–2914.

The great historian Anton Pech was active in Slovakia and Bohemia, is buried in Banská Štiavnica. In honor of his 150th anniversary of birth, a special cancellation seal was used in Budapest, year 1972.

In the airmail series of year 1962 is pictured the Czechoslovak sailplane Blaník 40F and Trainer 60F. Mi 1846–1854.

For the Fifth Interparliamentary Union held in Budapest for cooperation and unity in Europe in 1983, a miniature sheet with the flags of participating states was issued, among them Czechoslovakia's. Mi 3610.

In the series of flowers is a portrait of Jacob Bogdányi who was born around the year 1660 in Prešov. Mi 3192–3198.

For the 34th Congress of Cosmonauts in Budapest in 1983, a stamp was issued containing the flag of Czechoslovakia, too.

IVORY COAST

In May 1982 series of stamps is the portrait of J. W. Goethe in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of his death.

NORTH KOREA

In honor of the world championship in soccer in Spain 1982 a series of stamps was issued bearing, inter alia, the flag of Czechoslovakia.

LIECHTENSTEIN

In the series of 1982 is the portrait of Bohemian king Václav IV receiving the Liechtenstein nobles and founding Liechtenstein in 1396. Mi 791–2.

The portrait of J. W. Goethe is included in a 1981 series. Mi 784–787.

MEXICO

In the series of 1981 is also a portrait of Dr. Karl Rokytanský born in Hradec Králové, Czechoslovakia. The portrait was painted by Diego Rivera.

MONGOLIA

For the year of cosmonauts 1983 a miniature sheet was issued bearing the flag of Czechoslovakia, too.

NORWAY

In the series of writers is also the portrait of Björnstjerne Björnson, the valiant champion of Slovaks' rights in Hungary. Mi 870A, 871A.

PAKISTAN

In the series of world championship in hockey, the Czechoslovak flag appears on the stamps. Mi 564-5.

POLAND

In the series of historical maps in 1982, on one of the maps is shown the city of Praha. Mi 2844-2847.

ROMANIA

On the 10th anniversary of cooperation of European nations for peace a special miniature sheet was issued, with the name of Czechoslovakia appearing thereon.

SAAR

The Czechoslovak born Franz Tschersovský designed several issues of stamps. They are Ibasa 1950, First series of Europe, Olympic games 1952, Mi 272-288 (60-ce and 1-Fr), 291, 297-8, 314-5 (15-ce and 5-Fr).

SWEDEN

Two of the stamps in the 1983 series are the work of Eva Ede ne^{3/8} Kopecká of Kroměříž, Czechoslovakia. It is the stamp for the anniversary of Swedish ballet and for the anniversary of P. Johansen, inventor of the monkey wrench. Mi 1237, 1238.

TRANSKEI

In 1983 a series was issued entitled "heroes of medicine," where on the 20-¢ value John Gregor Mendel, born in Hynčice, near Nový Jičín, Czechoslovakia is depicted.

URUGUAY

In 1980 a stamp was issued depicting Edison's light bulb.

USSR

For the year of cosmonauts in 1983 a miniature sheet was issued where the Czechoslovak flag also appears. Mi 5265.

In a series of ships in 1982 on the 15-kopek stamp the ship "Kujbyshev" appears. It was built in the Komárno shipyards, Czechoslovakia.

VATICAN

In February 1984 a 2-stamp set was issued depicting the life of J. Gregor Mendel, for the 100th anniversary of his death.

ZAIRE

For the championship in soccer in Spain, one of the stamps depicts the meeting of Czechoslovakia vs. Kuwait.

NEW MEMBERS WANTED

HELP your Society to grow! Enlist a fellow collector of Czechoslovak stamps for membership. Application forms are available from our Secretary, Edward Lisy, or from the Editorial office.

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