



THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

(808300)

Official Bi-Monthly Journal of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately,
an Incorporated Non-Profit Organization
Winner of Numerous Philatelic Awards

A.P.S. Unit 18
Vol. 58

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1996

ISSN: 0526-5843
No. 1, Whole No. 535

Editorial Hinges

A NEW CZECH & SLOVAK MUSEUM & LIBRARY

Normally we do not publish material of a non-philatelic nature. But there are exceptions and this is one of them.

The National Czech and Slovak Museum and Library was founded in Cedar Rapids in 1974. Its objective was to preserve a world-class collection of ethnic items, including native costumes and the largest accumulation of Czech and Slovak artifacts found anywhere in the U.S.

On Oct. 21, 1995, the governing body officially unveiled a new building to house the complete Museum and Library at 30 16th Ave. S. W., Cedar Rapids (Fig. 1, Pg. 17).

The inauguration ceremonies were a gala event. Many local dignitaries attended the program, including the city's mayor. Guest speakers included the mayor, Larry Serbousek; Roman Hruška, former Senator from Nebraska; Eva Slavková, Minister of Education for Slovakia; Josef Žiška, mayor of Trenčín; and Robert Doubek, head of the American Friends of the Czech Republic. Those who watch the news on evening television may have noticed that even President Clinton made a brief appearance at the dedication, along with President Václav Havel of the Czech Republic and President Kovacs of Slovakia.

(Continued on page 17)

CONTENTS

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Page</i>
1. The 1 Kč Air Mail Stamp of 1930.	Miroslav Vostatek	3
2. Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Czechoslovak Air Mail ..	Henry Hahn	6
3. The Jan Žiška Overprints.	Karel Holoubek	9
4. Ján Levoslav Bella 1843-1936.	Gerald M. Van Zanten	11
5. Postal History in the Czech Republic	Miroslav Vostatek	12
6. The Private Jasina Local Issues of 1939	Michael Shulewsky	14
<i>Columns</i>		
7. Editorial Hinges.	Mirko L. Vondra	1
8. New Issues (Czech Republic).		23
9. New Issues (Slovakia).		27
10. President's Corner.	Jaroslav J. Verner	29
11. New Members	Ed Lehecka	30

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

Here is a list of all benefits to which S.C.P. members in good standing are entitled:

1. A sales and exchange circuit is operated by H. Alan Hoover. The circuit itself has been fully written up in the Aug./Sept. 1989 SPECIALIST, page 8. For complete details, contact H. Alan Hoover, 6070 Poplar Spring Drive, Norcross, GA 30092.
2. A book sales division is run by Edwin Lehecka. Ads listing philatelic books for sale appear regularly in the SPECIALIST. For further information, contact Edwin Lehecka, 217 Hazel Ave., Westfield, NJ, 07090.
3. A Society library is housed with Richard Palaschak, librarian. For inquiries on borrowing books or making book donations, contact dick Palaschak, 4050 Carbury Ct. Chantilly, VA 22021.
4. An expertization committee operates under the direction of Ludvik Z. Svoboda. Depending on the nature or substance of the item to be expertized, he will direct you to the appropriate source for expertization. Please contact, Ludvik Svoboda, 4766 South Helena Way, Aurora, CO 80015.
5. THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST is the official bi-monthly publication of the Society. For inquiries on obtaining back issues, contributing original articles of related significance, translating article from Czech to English, advertising rates and bound copies, contact Mirko L. Vondra, 2363 McCleary Drive, Chambersburg, PA 17201.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

(ISSN 0526-5843)

Official Journal of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc.

A.P.S. Unit 18

VOL. 58

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1996

No. 1, WHOLE NO. 535

Published bi-monthly - \$18.00 per year

Second Class Postage Paid at Chambersburg, PA 17201

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST,

2363 McCleary Drive, Chambersburg, PA 17201

Editorial Staff

Managing Editor: Mirko L. Vondra, 2363 McCleary Drive, Chambersburg, PA 17201

Assistant Editor: Gerald van Zanten, P.O. Box 159, Napier, New Zealand

Foreign Editor: Henry Hahn, 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, VA 22031

Special Projects Editor: Phillips Freer, Apartado Postal 646, Oaxaca, Oax, 68000, Mexico

Advertising Manager: Donna Lyons, 11 Carver Circle, Simsbury, CT 06070

Elected Officers

President: Jaroslav Verner, 8602 Ewing Drive, Bethesda, MD 20817

Vice President: Henry Hahn, 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, VA 22031

Secretary: R. T. Cossaboom, Jr., Box 25332, Scott AFB, IL 62225

Treasurer: Edwin Lehecka, 217 Hazel Ave., Westfield, NJ 07090

Appointed Officers

Book Sales: Edwin Lehecka, 217 Hazel Ave., Westfield, NJ 07090

Circuit Manager: H. Alan Hoover, 6070 Poplar Spring Drove, Norcross, GA 30092

Expertizing Chairman: Ludvik Svoboda, 4766 South Helena Way, Aurora, Co 80015

Librarian: Richard Palaschak, 4050 Carbury Ct., Chantilly, VA 22021

APS Representative: Henry Hahn, 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, VA 22031

*All officers and board members serve the Society voluntarily
and without compensation*

THE 1 Kč AIR MAIL STAMP OF 1930

by Miroslav Vostatek
translated by Henry Hahn

The definitive issue of Czechoslovak air mail stamps appeared only on December 16, 1930. The announcement was made under No. 82433/VII of July 9, 1930 (Ref. #1). The stamps were withdrawn from circulation on Dec. 1, 1939, and their validity ended on December 15, 1939.

The 1 Kč stamp -- red with various perforations -- was issued by the Postal Administration later on, under "No. 18 of 1937" (published announcement No. 65/1930 in Circular of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs No. 56/1930). The details are discussed in the journal TRIBUNA FILATELISTU, No. 7/1937 (Ref. #2). One of the things we learned there was that "the red stamp is line perforated 12.25 (perforation A) and line perforated 12.25 x 13.75 (perforation B). Also common is line perforation 13.75 x 13.75. The design of the stamp is based on an engraving by K. Seizinger showing the aircraft Fokker VIIIb and a Czech countryside. The designer's initial "S" may be found above the second "k" in the word "Československo" about 2 mm above the line.

The other area of interest in this and the other stamps of the issue are its dimensions: the wider being 17.7 x 21 mm and the narrower 17.2 x 21.7. The stamp was printed from only one plate, and the dimensional differences are due to the printing technology.

Our specialized catalog (Ref. #3) states that there appear small colored marks and smeared print, complete or partial set-offs, small creases and furrowing of the paper as well as infrequent overlapping. According to the Eckstein catalog, "the color shows varieties" (Ref. #4). The well known air mail specialist V. Elias (Ref. #5) pre-



Fig. 1A

"Bump" 0.8 mm from right edge. Lower right stamp located higher than others.



Fig. 1B
"Bump" 11 mm from left edge - retouched and enlarged

sions and significant variation in color in a typical moare (fine interrupted texture in the design resulting from interference of several periodic structures) in the design. The stamp from this printing was taller and narrower compared to the earlier printing, i.e. 17.5 x 21.25 mm compared to the earlier 17.75 x 21 mm. The original carmine red color was changed to vermilion and to brick red. The moare in the new printing was so prominent that the aircraft often disappeared. Part of this printing has yellow gum, spread unevenly, compared to smooth white gum of the earlier printing. In addition to the printing and perforation varieties, there are double perforations, colored paper, colored marks in the stamp design, incomplete printings, saturation and overinking in some sheets, significant moare and a gradation of color shades.

I have recently had an opportunity to examine several hundred of these 1 Kc stamps. They were in blocks of four, strips of two and three, as well as single stamps. All were of the wide variety, i.e. 17.7 x 21 mm, mint, and perforated 13.75 x 13.75. I compared these with the observations of the above mentioned author and I searched to see if anything else could be discovered. During the examination, my attention was drawn to several anomalies. Primary was the discovery of "a bump" on the upper frame of the stamp, shown in Fig. 1. The bump is found 11 mm from the left edge, and is visible to the naked eye. It varies in size, sometimes is only faint, at other times prominent. Notable is the fact that it occurs in 70-80% of the stamps. A similar "bump" on about 10% of the stamps is close, about 0.8 mm, from the left upper edge of the frame. The first mentioned "bump" is sometimes evident in the presence of the second mentioned "bump". Only about 10% of the stamps show the normal frame, i.e. without either of the "bumps". These are interesting deviations, the origin of which remains unclear.

Another point of interest is a repeating white spot in the numeral "1", shown in Fig. 2. It appears primarily in the upper part of the numeral, has varying shapes and is frequently repeated in vertical rows.

We see many printing varieties in the diacritical mark above the letter "C" in the

presented this critique: "The red color for the countryside is not particularly suitable, but the Postal administration wishes to preserve the system of particular colors for particular denominations. The printing was from one plate in sheets of 100 subjects. Several additional printings were required. The new printing in 1935 shows two basic distinctions: differences in the dimen-



Fig. 2

name of the country. Several points of interest are illustrated in Fig. 3. The varieties are not only in the size of the diacritical mark, but in the line separating the text from the frame of the stamp.

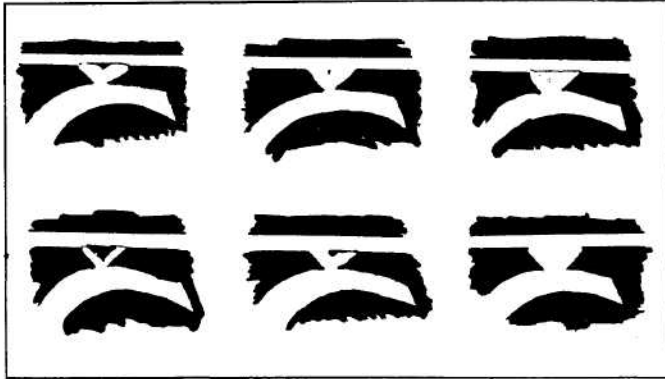


Fig. 3
Varieties of diacritical mark above "C" in Československo

Furthermore, I compared the findings of V. Elias with the lot of stamps I examined and found numerous color varieties. In some of the stamps, the printing was smeared. I often saw colored strokes of lines at the edge of the stamp. The color was often joined. Thus, for example, the Seizinger mark "S" appears as a dot or blot. There are also various random printing faults in the lettering as, for

instance, the "V" shown in Fig. 4. In the name of the country there is a series of nuances, such as in the second letter "K" or "O". Imperfect printing is also responsible for the frame near "1 Kc" being broken, as well as the line below the design.

V. Elias states that the moare "reduces the visibility of the aircraft in the sky. I found a series of stamps in which the sky (not the clouds) has visible vertical strokes of ink, reminiscent of the shading of a curtain. In addition, I found weak printing or omission of shading which gives the false impression of pseudo clouds. The aircraft - mainly in the left wing - has a series of dots.

I found yellow gum, sometimes almost brown, unevenly spread and sometimes applied rather thickly which, after many decades, has cracked.

The question of perforating was mentioned previously. In any event, the perforating equipment was not of high quality. The perforation openings are not aligned, and are of different sizes. Perforating was not performed with care, and I found a series of stamps with perforations in the design. Other imperfections noted by the author were verified. These include color spots in the design, incomplete printing, over-saturated inking and colored paper. Some of these are shown in Fig. 5.



Fig. 4
Random printing fault of letter "V"

It is worth mentioning that in the left selvage there are holes, typical of issues of the period. One is found 10 mm to the left of the upper corner of the stamp. In the upper selvage there is an auxiliary colored cross having the dimensions of 7 x 8 mm. These were needed for printing as well as for perforating.

The plate number is "1", the numeral is small and contains 10 horizontal shading lines.

Additional inconsistencies are found due to die placement in the printing form. Deviations have been found in the horizontal axis, off by tenths of a mm. In 1941, (Ref. #6) a strip of the 20 Kc was illustrated with the print displaced by 0.5 mm.



Fig. 5
 Uneven perforation openings
 Upper right stamp without "bump"
 Frame at 1 Kč and line below design interrupted
 Vertical traces in sky, Diacritical mark "Č"
 Incomplete printing of "1 Kč" (top stamp)
 Pseudo clouds (bottom stamp)
 Gum brown and uneven.
 Most of these varieties not visible in black and white

I have tried to summarize my observations of several hundreds of the current and very inexpensive air mail stamps. Some, such as the "bumps" or varieties in the diacritical mark, provide more food for thought. The grateful assistance and cooperation by collectors will serve to confirm or negate some of my conclusions and opinions.

References:

1. Hirsch E., Franěk J.: Cz. Stamps, Fr. Borovy - Prague 1935 p 358/59.
2. Tribuna Filatelistu, Prague, No. 7 year XVII (1937), p 118.
3. Specialized Hand-book for Collectors of Czechoslovak Stamps and Postal Stationery, Prague 1988, p 346/7.
4. Eckstein V. Catalog of Czechoslovak Stamps, Private Edition, Prague 1935, p 76.
5. Elias V., Czech Philatelist, No. 6, year 46 (1941) p 101.
6. Jiráček J., Czech Philatelist, No. 21, year 46 (1941) p 343.

**SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
 OF CZECHOSLOVAK AIR MAIL**

by Henry Hahn

The Czech Ministry of Commerce commemorated the seventy-fifth anniversary of Czechoslovak Air Mail by issuing a 5 Kč Air Mail postcard on September 20, 1995. The imprinted stamp features an aircraft of type LET L-610, while the left side of the card shows the overprinted 24 Kč stamp from Czechoslovakia's first provisional, issued on

November 8, 1920. Beneath the 24 Kč stamp is the inscription "1920-1995 SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF AIR MAIL PRAGUE-STRASBOURG-PARIS-LONDON" and a "PAR AVION" label. The postcard stamp was designed by Jaroslav Fiser, and the printing was done by offset in blue, brown, and blue-black. The sales price for the card is 5.30 Kč. The card is shown in Fig. 1.



Fig. 1

The event commemorated is the initiation of mail-carrying flights between Prague, Strasbourg, Paris, and London. The flights were accomplished by a foreign carrier, the Compagnie Franco-Roumaine de Navigation Aérienne, founded in April 1920. The Company was primarily financed by the French, though some of the original capital came from Czechoslovak investors and the Czechoslovak Government. Initial flights took place in September between Paris and Strasbourg, and were extended to Prague in October. The service was connected with flights from Paris to London, which had been initiated earlier by French and British companies.

The aircraft flown by the Compagnie Franco Roumaine in the early 20's were primarily military craft, including the Potez, Bleriot-Spad and Coudron, from which civilian aircraft were later developed. Some of the Company's best pilots were Czechs by the name of Sládek, Lehký, Mareš, and Čermák.

Peculiarly, the date of the first flight from Prague remains a mystery. Available documents, postal and philatelic publications do not agree, and three dates in 1920 are cited: October 5th, 9th, and 14th. The official date offered by the Post Office was the Oct. 5th date. On that date the weather was bad and the plane of the Compagnie Franco Roumaine was unable to take off. It is, however, possible that the mail was transported

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

by train. Air Mail covers bearing a postmark of that date are nevertheless highly regarded, since that was the official day of the first flight. It is worth noting that the French Bulletin Officiel des PTT also announced the starting date from Paris to Prague on Oct. 4th, and from Prague to Paris on Oct. 5th. More recent research leans toward Oct. 14th as the date of the first Air Mail flight. The Oct. 9th date stems from the fact that on that date a flight took place, but is not known whether it carried mail.

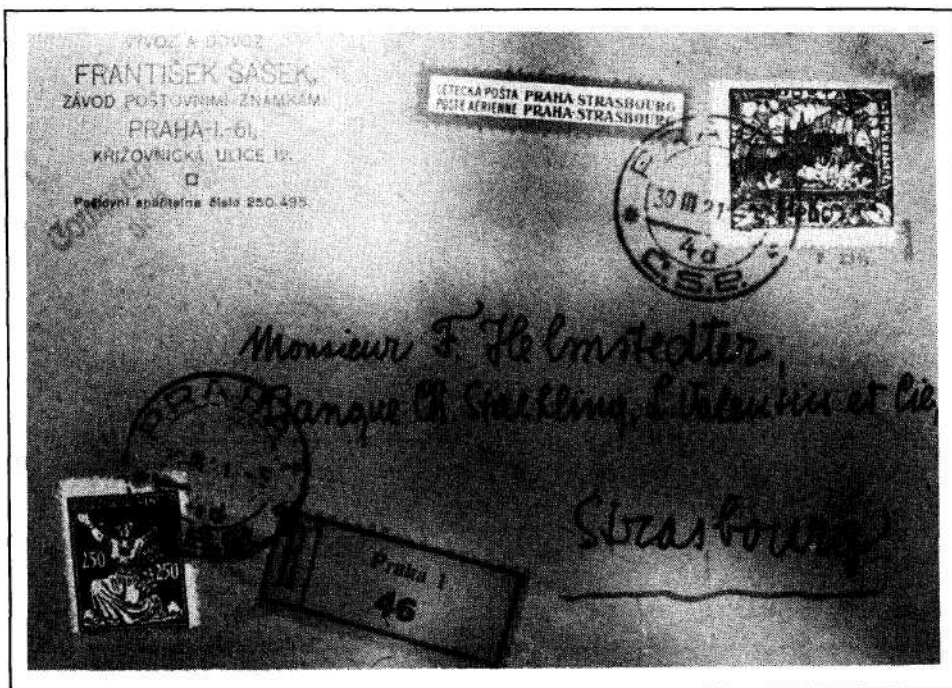


Fig. 2

Flights were to have taken place three times a week in both directions. However, due to poor weather and technical problems, a total of only 31 flights took place in the "first" period, i.e. from October 1920 through March 1921. Of these, five were not completed and possibly four did not carry mail. There were no flights in December 1920. It is reliably reported that a total of 6,375 grams of air mail was processed, which is estimated to number 450-500 pieces. Of these, 300 to 350 are now in collections, with flights from Prague to Strasbourg being the rarest. A Strasbourg cover is shown in Fig. 2. This cover, bearing the line perforated 14 Kč stamp, was postmarked on March 30, 1921, which was the last day on which the first flight period rates were in effect.

Czechoslovakia's first provisional overprinted Air Mail set was issued on August 11, 1920. The set consists of three stamps: the 14 Kč, (red brown) /200h (blue) for the Strasbourg rate, the 24 Kč (dark blue) /500h (red-brown) for the Paris rate, and the 28 Kč (dark green) for the London rate. The stamps were at first issued imperforated and, on September 14th, 1920, were issued perforated, both line and comb. The stamps were intended to cover the Air Mail surcharge over the surface rate for each 20 grams. The

stamps were valid until April 30, 1921, though they were not generally used during April since, on April 1, 1921, the rates were significantly lowered.

The stamps were the subject of significant specialization. Included are overprint proofs, spiral varieties in the 24 Kc denomination, overprint color varieties, paper varieties, perforation varieties, plate varieties, printing varieties, and usages.

Reference: FILATELIE 10/95 p 4, 12 and 13

THE JAN ŽIŠKA OVERPRINTS

by Karel Holoubek

The Jan Žiška Guerilla Brigade was formed in August 1944 after a bomb exploded during the Slovak National Uprising. The Brigade received an order to proceed to the border between Moravia and Slovakia, to Valašsko, and make preparations for passage of the advancing Red Army units over the Javorníky Mountains. The purpose was to incite a people's uprising in Vsetín and its surroundings at the right moment.

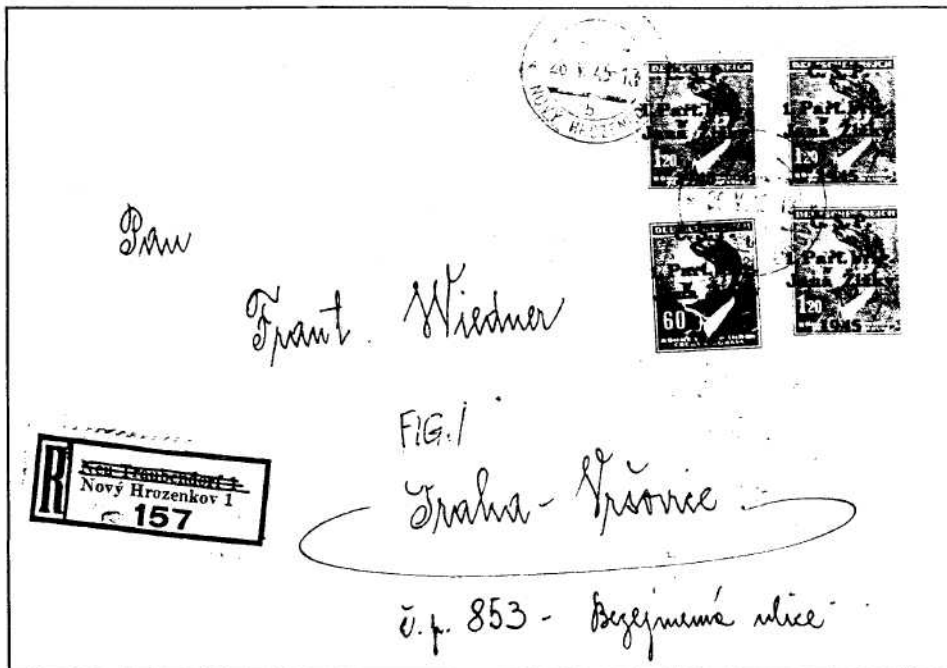


Fig. 1

This Brigade started with 21 members and by April 1945, there were over 400 of them. The Brigade fulfilled its task and on May 2 the Soviet Army crossed into Moravia. The first Czechoslovak Army Corps fought in alliance with the Soviet Army. Vsetín erupted

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

with the guerillas' support and the territory around the Bečva River was freed on May 4.

The Brigade was the sole master of the territory. That is why the newly formed Czech National committee was forced into complying with the Brigade's demands to overprint Protectorate stamps with this text: "Č.S.P. First Partisan Brigade of Jan Žižka" (translated).

Post Office employees as well as the National Committee questioned the validity of this procedure. In view of the fact that the demands were so autocratic, the Brigade's wishes were respected. Two basic values of the Hitler stamp were selected for overprinting: the 60h and the 1.20 Kč for use on postcards and letters. The first shipment went to Nový Hrozenkov and Vsetín. Other places where the

overprinted stamps were used are Hovčízí, Halenkov and Velká Karlovice. The reason, was that the stamps destined for these towns provided the printery with the needed stock of Hitler stamps. Shown in Fig. 1 is a cover bearing the cancellation of one of these towns: Nový Hrozenkov.

Overprinted stamps were sold in these five post offices. All mail franked with these stamps was actually transported and delivered to its destination. Also known to exist are parcels with postmarks of branch post offices in Karoline Hut and Pustevna. There even exists a record of a parcel receipt certifying how many stamps of each denomination were submitted for overprinting from every one of these towns. Jan Ostádal, head postmaster in Nový Hrozenkov, sent a report to the Ministry about his town's shipment (Fig. 2). From the very beginning, he was present at all the negotiations involving these shipments and supported the decision to overprint.

Sorgfältig aufbewahren! — Pečlivě uschovejte!

Der Absender wird gebeten, den umrandeten Teil auszufüllen:

Odesílatel vyplní silně ohraničenou část.

Einlieferungsschein - Podací lístek

Gegenstand (z. B. E-BI) Druh zásilky (na př. R)	(Abkürzungen s. umseitig unter A) (Zkratky viz na druhé straně pod A)		
Angegebener Wert oder eingezahlter Betrag Udaná cena nebo vplacená částka	(in Ziffern-Zeichen) /	Nachnahme Dobírka	(in Worten-slovy) /
Empfänger Adresät	Wieder		
Bestimmungsort Místo určení	Juhá Hrozen		

Postvermerke
Služební údaje



12A (1-1944) 295

Einlieferungs-Nr. Podací číslo	Gewicht - Váha kg g
157	/

Postannahme:
Přijal:

7

Fig. 2

The overprinting was completed on May 10. The post office in Vsetín started selling these stamps on the following day and the other towns put them on sale on May 12. The last known day when these overprints were used was May 26, 1945. An announcement terminating the validity of all Protectorate stamps took place on May 24.

An exact clearance of accounts is available from Vsetín, i.e., how many stamps were sent for overprinting, how many were sold and how many were returned to the Printery.

JÁN LEVOSLAV BELLA 1843-1936

by Gerald M. Van Zanten

"The evolution of Slovak music cannot take place without the co-operation of Slovak song."

Bella

It can be said the Ján Bella was the first truly Slovak composer. Fortunately for him, his father was a musician as well as his first teacher, giving him every encouragement to his musical gifts. Born on September 4, 1843 at Liptovský Mikuláš in the heart of the Liptov-Voh valley basin whose famous Damánova valley grottos made Liptovský Mikuláš an important tourist

center in Slovakia, Bella attended secondary school in Levoča. There he came in contact with professor Leopold Dvořák, who had assembled an amateur orchestra of his own. After completing his theological training in Banská Bystrica, he did not give up music even while he was a seminarist. Later he was to play a large part in the Cecilian Movement in the Roman Catholic Church's music.

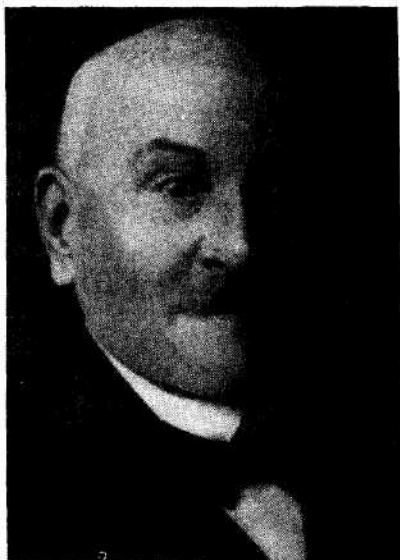


Fig. 2



Fig. 1

In 1863, for the one thousandth anniversary of Cyril & Methodius' arrival in Slovakia, he composed a four part chorus, "Our Father", as well as a motet, "Lord, Have Mercy Upon Us". (Refer also to the Cyril & Methodius recent Slovak 8Sk stamp issued on June 22, 1993 for the 1130th anniversary) (Fig. 1). Shortly thereafter, he left for a seminary in Vienna to study under the famous teacher, Simon Sechter (1788-1867). From then on, he devoted himself to composing secular as well as church music.

On recommendation of Josef Foerster (1859-1951), (see SPECIALIST May 1988) and the Prague musicologist Ambros (1816-1876), Bella was appointed choirmaster and conductor of the town band in Kremnica, a free Royal town since 1328.

Like Bedřich Smetana, whom he met in Prague in 1873, his approach to nationalism in music was close to that of Smetana himself.



Fig. 3

Their meeting opened up new horizons for him in music and affected his whole outlook. From then on, he became a romantic composer (Fig. 2). The performance of his symphonic poem "Fate and the Ideal" took place in 1890 under the baton of Richard Strauss. That same year he set to work on a new opera, "Wieland der Schmied", which he did not finish in Kremnica. In 1881, he quit the priesthood and went to Sibiu in Rumania where he became a secondary school teacher and choirmaster. He stayed in Sibiu for nearly forty years, isolated and bored. At the age of 70, he moved to Vienna and, in 1928, returned to Slovakia.

The epilogue of his life was the patriotic cantata from a poem by Ján Botto, "JÁNOŠÍK'S WEDDING", a symbolic profession of faith in the happy future of his homeland, Slovakia. Having achieved the pinnacle of his career, Ján Levoslav Bella died in Bratislava on May 25, 1936. Shown in Fig. 3 is a first day cover with a 5sk stamp of his likeness along with a special cancellation honoring the 60th anniversary of his death next year.

POSTAL HISTORY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

by Miroslav Vostatek
translated by Henry Hahn

Summarization of this subject briefly is a difficult assignment. Originally, collectors of postal history belonged to a group that was referred to as "specialized field of research" (specializovane obory). From this group, some twenty (20) years ago, a specialty referred to as "postal history" (poštovní historie) was created. This group concerned itself with a broad variety of subjects, including field posts, prisoner of war mail, postmarks, commemorative postmarks, newspaper labels, history of posts, post

offices, and postal communications. They also collected machine indicia of franking and items related to mechanization and automation of the mail. Interest in this material certainly was on the increase. One of the results was that not only Czech, but other postal administrations, saturated the market with new emissions.

This resulted in an increase in expense to collectors. Further problems lay in the exchange of stamps with foreign collectors; many collectors ran into problems with the secret police, which snooped and controlled shipments to and from Czechoslovakia. This relatively large group of collectors became organized and held annual country-wide meeting on the occasion of the first postal service in the country. Other meetings took place as well.

Since material and information is countless, a means of communicating among the collectors became important. The journal *FILATELIE* was of much help in publishing numerous works and news. Later on, in the past years, individual regions in Bohemia and Moravia which had such groups began publishing on their own. In these publications appeared works dealing with their particular regions as well as other items. Also founded was a nation-wide journal, called the *POSTILION*.

The journal of the Society for Postal Communications in Czech Lands (*Zpravodaj Společnosti pro poštovníctví v Českých zemích*) is published in Brno. Twelve (12) issues have been published thus far. The editorial committee determined correctly what subjects are to be dealt with. These included matters of postal history and philately of the periods of occupation, i.e. 1938-1945. Prior to November 1989, the organizers of the Czech philatelists made it known that whatever deals with this period contains propagation of Fascism. Thus if you were to write about postage stamps showing Prague and the Charles Bridge, or about Smetana, you were not permitted to publish it. These, on issues of the Protectorate, were "Fascist" subjects. For these organizers, the years 1938-1945 did not exist. Their journal must now repair the damage -- and it does it excellently -- to gaps in these collecting areas, which lasted over 40 years. But more is revealed in the *Journal of the Society for Postal Communications* by the content of the most recent issue. Foremost is a thorough study of faked covers using the triangular stamps for delivery to the addressee's own hand, i.e. personal delivery. Due to a comprehensive study, those familiar with them will save a good deal of money buying such items. Another subject is the study of Protectorate Picture Postcards (Michel P6). A reprint of the *Postal Record (Věstník)* of 1940 brings numerous items of information dealing with postal service to foreign countries. Included in the journal are other areas of interest from Italy, commercial correspondence concerning ideological literature, etc. Former issues of the *Journal*, we note, include a study of newspaper stamps as well as other pertinent subjects.

I write this article from Pardubice, which is located in Eastern Bohemia. In this region, there was also significant activity (continuing to this day) and here too, since 1977, a journal is published named *INFORMACE*. At this time, it is the only regional journal still in publication. In these days of the new Czech Republic, all of these collectors are also members of the Czech-Moravian Society for Postal History, incorporated into the Union of Czech Philatelists (*Svaz Českých Filatelistu*). It is this organization that now publishes the above mentioned *POSTILION*.

The regional, East Bohemian, group maintains a lot of activity. It meets monthly in Pardubice, informally, when discussions of various subjects take place. Members bring material to show, which is discussed, and the collectors' questions are clarified. These meetings have taken place for many years. East Bohemian collectors are often sought as organizers of broader subjects. We note, for example, that Karel Holoubek of Hradec Kralove published regularly and follows the subject of the so-called Revolutionary Issues

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

of May 1945. Despite opposition of previous functionaries, he demonstrated and established the place of these issues in philately. The main concern is that there exist many forgeries (including recent ones), and much confusion. He is not only concerned with finding the facts, but mainly with the distribution of the information to collectors to keep them from wasting money on valueless forgeries. On the other hand, he teaches collectors about the historic conditions of the issuance of these overprints in the immediate post-revolutionary times (see article on page 9). Furthermore, the recently departed Dr. V. Bayer completed a study of several thousand stamps of the Hradčany set canceled between December 18, 1918 and February 28, 1919 and determined when various post offices in Czechoslovakia received these stamps. The local journal INFORMACE emphasizes field posts of the Czechoslovak Army of 1938, the Field Posts of 1914-1918, and also Czechoslovak Field Post of 1919-1920. Several publications concerned themselves with the subject of the Protectorate National Army (Vládní vojsko). The journal publishes not only articles dealing with the region, but with all of Czechoslovakia and the world at large. The most recent issue (No. 122) printed the following: News of the Exhibition at Sindelfinger (Germany) in 1994, a conversation with V. J. Králíček of Auckland, an article on German war propaganda correspondence 1914/18, another article on the Field Post of the "Švejk" Infantry Regiment No. 91, and the postal history of that time, including a postmark with the portrait of A. Dvorak originating in Chicago and an article on Austro-Hungarian Naval mail. The Revolutionary Stamps of 1945 from Olomouc are described by K. Holoubek. Field posts of 1938 are covered in issues No. 14 and 25. In other issues, mailings to prisoners of the Gestapo in Kladno are discussed and mail from Czech soldiers serving in UNPROFOR in Croatia, as well as censorship of early mail to the USA in World War II and its cancels, mechanization and automation of contemporary mail, etc. The studies are amply illustrated.

In conclusion, I find that there still are many collectors of postal history. But in the Czech Republic, the best of them are getting old and are departing to the "heavenly bourse". There is more to learn, and more to discuss and write about. The subscribers to INFORMACE include members from abroad, including every continent except Africa.

Below are the addresses of the above-mentioned publications:

POSTILION - Dr. Karel Spacek, Zamelic 43, 345 22 Pobezovice, CR.

ZPRAVODAJ SPOLEČNOSTI PRO POŠTOVNICTVÍ V ČESKÝCH ZEMÍCH - Ing. F.

Subart, Hroznova 49, 603 00 Brno, CR.

INFORMACE - RNDr Miroslav Vostatek, Bělehradská 271, 530 09 Pardubice, CR.

Details and rates will be provided by the above upon request.

THE PRIVATE JASINA LOCAL ISSUES OF 1939

by Michael Shulewsky

(The SPECIALIST is proud to reprint the following article from the UKRAINIAN PHILATELIST no. 71/72 of 1995 with the permission of the editor, Ingert Kuzych, and the author, Michael Shulewsky. We regret the illustrations are unclear inasmuch as we were unable to secure the originals.)

While sorting through accumulated source material and research notes on the philatelic history of Carpatho-Ukraine and the 1939 3K independence stamp, I came across two different references pertaining to private Local Issues of Jasina. One source was a brief paragraph in ANMERKUNGEN ZUR POSTGESCHICHTE DER

KARPATHEN-UKRAINE by Dr. Walter J. Rauch; the other was a brief note in Miroslav Blaha's ZAKARPATSKO.

These Local Issues consisted of two types of Ukrainian trident overprints (in black ink) on stamps of Czechoslovakia. Type I overprints displayed only a trident, while Type II overprints consisted of a trident bordered by semi-circular text in Ukrainian reading: "Glory to Ukraine!"

According to Rauch, the Type I overprints were applied with a rubber stamp, while the Type II overprints were produced with a metal handstamp. Some 65 different Czechoslovak stamps and a small quantity of Czechoslovak postal cards are known to have been overprinted. Blaha mentions that the author or organization responsible for the overprints is not known; he does not offer any additional details. Neither source provides the dimensions of the overprints, but by inspection, it may be seen that the Type I overprint takes up slightly more than 50 percent of the space in the vignette, while the Type II overprint covers less than half; see below.

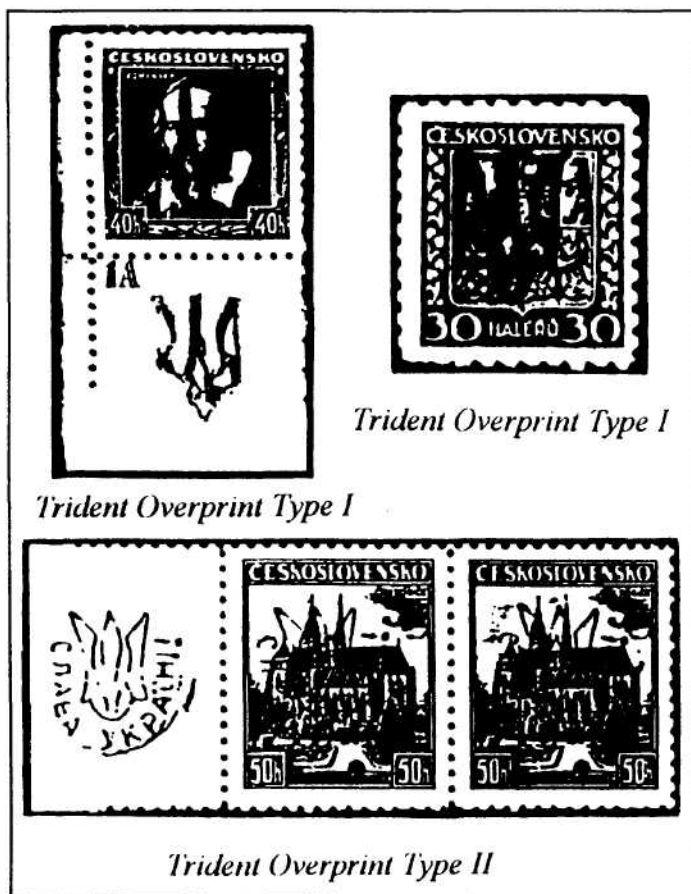
These overprinted stamps were issued early in 1939, most likely by Hutzul units of the Carpatho-Ukrainian Sich ("Karpatska Sich") stationed in Jasina, to demonstrate

Ukrainian sovereignty. Rauch mentions that the "Karpatska Sich" was known to be active in Jasina at this time, but he indicates the background behind the issuance of these private locals has not been sufficiently clarified.

The issues were available in early March and are known canceled (most likely as "canceled-to-order" or on a 'hand-back' basis) with the Jasina circular date stamp and the date line of March 14, 1939.

These Jasina Locals form another interesting chapter in the tumultuous philatelic history of Carpatho-Ukraine.

I am grateful to Jay Carrigan for compiling a list of the Jasina Locals from a book on Czechoslovakian locals by Sen.



THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

Juan Santaevgenia-Grau. My thanks also to Inger Kuzych and Jerry Tkachuk for their review of a draft version of this article and their helpful comments and suggestions.

The stamps utilized for the Jasina Local Overprints are listed below in chronological order according to the SCOTT CATALOG from Nos. 152 through 254. I would be interested in hearing from fellow collectors who may have more information to share regarding the Local Issues of Jasina.

**Jasina Local Issues Listing
of Type I Overprints**

Coat of Arms. April 10, 1929-1937.
Perf 10.

1. Sc. No. 152 5h dark violet blue
2. Sc. No. 153 10h dark olive brown
3. Sc. No. 154 20h red
4. Sc. No. 155 25h dark blue green
5. Sc. No. 156 30h dark lilac rose
6. Sc. No. 157 40h dark brown

Portrait of President Masaryk. Jan. 2,
1930. Perf. 10.

7. Sc. No. 168 50h dull green
8. Sc. No. 169 60h brown violet
9. Sc. No. 170 1k brown red

Airplanes Over Landscapes. Dec. 16,
1930 Perf. 13.5

10. Sc. No. C10 50h deep green
11. Sc. No. C11 1k deep red
12. Sc. No. C12 2k deep green
13. Sc. No. C13 3k red violet
14. Sc. No. C14 4k indigo
15. Sc. No. C15 10k violet blue

Portraits of National Figures. 1935-1938.
Perf. 12.5

16. Sc. No. 215 40h dark blue
17. Sc. No. 216 50h dull green
18. Sc. No. 227 50h dull green
19. Sc. No. 252 50h dark lilac green
20. Sc. No. 217 60h dull violet
21. Sc. No. 212 1k carmine claret

Views and Castles Aug. 1, 1936-1937.
Perf. 12.5

22. Sc. No. 218 1.20k rose lilac
23. Sc. No. 219 1.50k carmine
24. Sc. No. 220 2k dark blue green
25. Sc. No. 221 2.50 dark blue
26. Sc. No. 222 3k brown

27. Sc. No. 223 3.5k dark violet
28. Sc. No. 224 4k dark violet
29. Sc. No. 225 5k green
30. Sc. No. 226 10k blue

Masaryk Death Commemorative.

Sept. 20, 1937. Perf. 12.5

31. Sc. No. 235 2k black

St. Barbara's Church, Kutna Hora.

Dec. 4, 1937. Perf. 12.5

32. Sc. No. 240 1.60k olive green

Child Welfare Fund. Semi-postal.

March 7, 1938. Perf. 12.5

33. Sc. No. B150 50h+50h deep green
34. Sc. No. B151 1k+50h rose lake

Czechoslovak Legion Jubilee. March 11,
1938. Perf. 12.5

35. Sc. No. 243 50h slate green
36. Sc. No. 244 50h blue green
37. Sc. No. 245 50h blue green

Twentieth Anniversary of Independence.
Dec. 19, 1938. Perf. 12.5

38. Sc. No. 253 2k light ultra
39. Sc. No. 254 3k pale brown

**Jasina Local Issues Listing
of Type II Overprints**

Coat of Arms. April 10, 1929-1937.
Perf 10.

40. Sc. No. 152 5h dark violet blue
41. Sc. No. 153 10h olive brown
42. Sc. No. 154 20h red
43. Sc. No. 155 25h dark blue green
44. Sc. No. 156 30h dark lilac rose
45. Sc. No. 157 40h dark brown (1937)

Airplanes Over Landscapes. Dec. 16,
1930 Perf. 13.5
46. Sc. No. C10 50h deep green

Portraits of National Figures. 1935-1938.
Perf. 12.5
47. Sc. No. 215 40h dark blue
48. Sc. No. 216 50h dull green
49. Sc. No. 217 60h dull violet
50. Sc. No. 212 1k carmine claret

Views and Castles Aug. 1, 1936-1937.
Perf. 12.5
51. Sc. No. 218 1.20k rose lilac
52. Sc. No. 219 1.50k carmine

53. Sc. No. 220 2k dark blue-green
54. Sc. No. 222 3k brown
55. Sc. No. 226 10k blue

Masaryk Death Commemorative.
Sept. 20, 1937. Perf. 12.5
56. Sc. No. 234 50h black
57. Sc. No. 235 2k black

St. Barbara's Church, Kutna Hora.
Dec. 4, 1937. Perf. 12.5
58. Sc. No. 240 1.60k olive green

Exhibition Issues 1938 Perf. 12.5
59. Sc. No. 249 50h deep green
60. Sc. No. 240 50h deep green

There were also five different unspecified postage due stamps overprinted with the Type II handstamp. Various postal cards (unspecified in the work by Santaeugenia-Grau) were also overprinted with the Type II handstamp.

References

1. Blaha, Miroslav, ZAKARPATSKO, SCF Praha, p 151
2. Carrigan, Jay T., E-MAIL, October 2, 1994 (Re Jasina). Mr. Carrigan translated the Yvert Numbers from the references by Santaeugenia-Grau in order to produce the listing of Yasiniya Locals.
3. Klochurak, Stepan. DO VOLI (To Freedom). (New York: Carpathian Alliance, 1978). Memoirs of the former President of the Hutzul Republic.
4. Kushchynskyj, Anton. TRANSCARPATOS EN LUCHA/ZAKARPETTYA V BOROTBI (Transcarpathia In Battle), Julian Serediak, Editor. (Buenos Aires, 1981)
5. Rauch, Walter J. ANMERKUNGEN ZUR POSTGESCHICHTE DER KARPATHEN-UKRAINE, Vol. I (Czechoslovak Philatelic Society in Germany 1975).
6. SCOTT 1993 STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOG (Sidney OH: Amos Press, 1992).

Editorial Hinges (Continued from page 1)



Fig. 1

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

Considering the expense of the new facility, wouldn't it be interesting to have one of our Society meetings there? It might be a rewarding experience. It has even been suggested that after our meeting at MILCOPEX in Milwaukee next September, those interested in visiting the Museum and Library might take a few days off and make a joint trip to Cedar Rapids.

REMINISCENCES OF BALPEX

Over the four months following our meeting at BALPEX, many of those who attended have referred in conversations to their pleasant recollections of the Show, highlighted by a fine talk and slide presentation by our special guest, Ivo Kvasnička, and by a delightful reception given by Jerry Verner, President, and Henry Hahn, Vice-President, in their hotel suite. The following is a sample of photos taken on those occasions:



Fig. 2

Left to right: S.J. Rizza, Bob Koschalk, John Pojeta, Lou Svoboda, Ed Lehecka, Ivo Kvasnička, Richard Palaschak and Dr. Walter Rauch. (The members)



Fig. 3

L to R: Barbara Cass, Lois Verner, Mrs. Rizzo, Joyce Palaschak, Marilyn Hahn and Anne Vondra. (The wives)



Fig. 4

L to R: Tom Cossaboom, Bob Koschalk, Phil Freer, Jerry Verner and Ed Lehecka toasting Mirko Vondra on becoming an honorary member.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST



Fig. 5

L to R: Henry Hahn and Ivo Kvasnička having a high-level discussion.

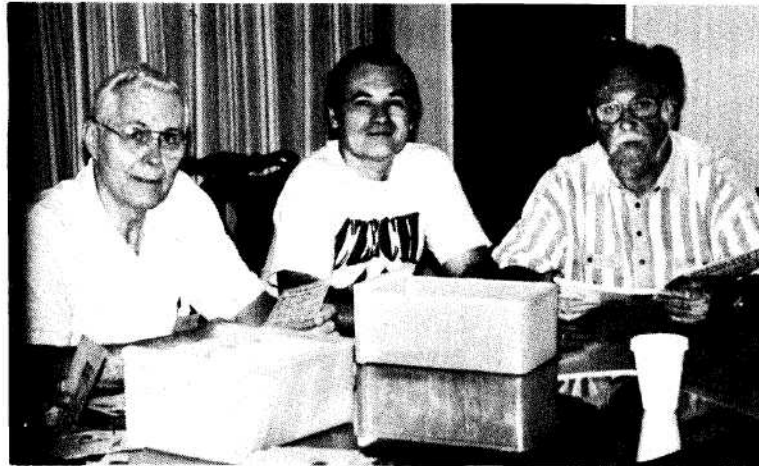


Fig. 6

L to R: Frank Garancovsky, Alan Hoover and Dr. Walter Rauch examining the Society's circuit material.

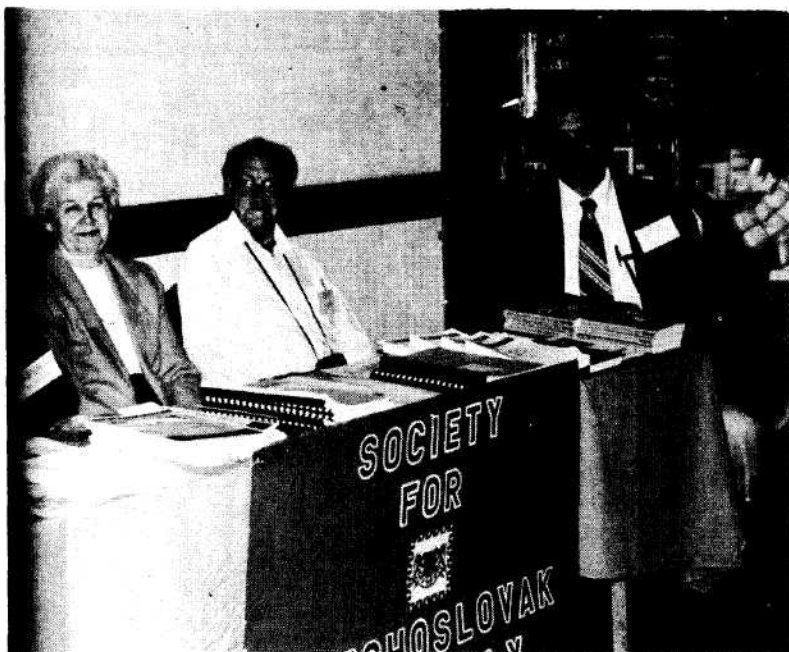



Fig. 7

L to R: Helen Garancovsky, Phil Freer and Dr. Charles Bush at the Society's hospitality table.

Fig. 8 - There is no Figure 8. Space for that is reserved for those who wish to attend our meeting at MILCOPEX next September and who did not join with us at BALPEX.

THE MISSING EXPLANATION

In our last issue there appeared an illustration of a cover on page 27 for which there was no explanation anywhere. We are now correcting this unfortunate oversight. The cover, courtesy of Joe Lacko, celebrates two historic events: the 700th anniversary of the founding of Plzeň (Pilsen) in 1295 A.D. and the entry of General Patton's Third Army into the City in May 1945. For these occasions, a National Philatelic Exhibition (Národní Filatelistická Výstava) was held at the Inwest House of Culture (Dum Kultúry Inwest) from May 6 through May 8, 1995. The special cancellations are self-explanatory. In addition, one of our new members, Miroslav Valeš, who lives in Hromnicé in the Greater Plzeň area, sent us an announcement of the Sixth Meeting of the Plzeň Rotary Club for the purpose of honoring, among other things, the 50th anniversary of the city's liberation by the U.S. Army (Fig. 9).



ROTARY CLUB PLZEŇ
AD OPTIMA INTENTI

*

pořádá v Plzni ve dnech 10. až 14. května 1995

VI. INTER-DISTRICT MEETING

na počest
700. VYROČÍ ZALOŽENÍ PLZNĚ
V ROCE 1295
50. VYROČÍ OSVOBOZENÍ PLZNĚ AMERICKOU ARMÁDOU
A 17. PRÁPOREM BELGICKÝCH STRELČŮ V ROCE 1945
90. VYROČÍ ZALOŽENÍ ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
V ROCE 1905
70. VYROČÍ ZALOŽENÍ PRVNÍCH ROTARY CLUBŮ
V ČESKOSLOVENSKU V ROCE 1925


6th INTER-DISTRICT MEETING

organized in Pilsen in May, 10 - 14, 1995
in honour of the
700th ANNIVERSARY OF PILSEN FOUNDATION
IN 1295
50th ANNIVERSARY OF PILSEN LIBERATION BY THE U.S. ARMY
AND BY THE 17th BELGIAN FUSILIERS BATTALION IN 1945
90th ANNIVERSARY OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
IN 1905
70th ANNIVERSARY OF ROTARY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA
IN 1925

*


BE A FRIEND !
Bill Huntley
RI PRESIDENT 1994/95

Nr. 523



6. inter - district
meeting
10. - 14. 1995
ROTARY CLUB P. ZEN
PLZEŇ 1 11 5. 95

ČESKA REPUBLIKA



3

Fig. 9

New Issues

CZECH REPUBLIC

1. On September 6, 1995, the Ministry of Economy issued a 2 Kč stamp honoring the World Championships in Greco-Roman wrestling which took place in Prague on Sept. 13th through Sept. 23rd. Designed by academic painter and graphic artist Peter Orišek and engraved by Miloš Ondráček, the picture depicts two rival wrestlers in action. The text on the stamp reads: "Praha 1995 Mistrovství světa v zápase řeckořímském" (Praha 1995 World Championships in Greco-Roman Wrestling). The stamp size is 30 x 23 mm. They were printed at the Post Printery in Praha by rotary recess print in brown color combined with photogravure in ochre and red in sheets of 50 (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1

The First day cover includes a special cancellation printed by recess print from flat plates in brown color. The cachet shows a drawing of two rival wrestlers.

2. On Sept. 6, 1995, the Ministry of Economy issued the first three in a series of stamps showing cartoons by popular Czech humorists: the 3 Kč is a drawing by Vladimír Renčín in black, brown, ochre and green colors. The 3.60 Kč is a drawing by Vladimír Jiránek in black, green-blue, and rose colors. The 5 Kč is a drawing by Jiří Slíva in black, grey, yellow and red colors. The graphic adaptation of all three stamps was done by



Fig. 2

Václav Kučera and engraved by Pavel Kavářík. Printed in sizes of 23 x 30 mm. by the Post Printery in Praha by rotary recess print combined with photogravure, they appear in sheets of 50 (Fig. 2).

There is one FDC for each of the three stamps with special cancellation printed by recess print from flat plates in black with

different cartoons by each of the cartoonists along with their respective signature facsimiles.

3. On Sept. 20, the Ministry of Economy issued a commemorative miniature sheetlet of one stamp in face value of 22 Kč honoring the 90th anniversary of J. Werich, J. Voskovec and J. Ježek as well as the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Liberated Theater. The picture shows the celebrated trio at a grand piano according to a caricature by Adolf Hoffmeister with the text initials "V + W + J". The bottom of the leaflet shows the facial caricatures of all three with this text next to each: "Jan Werich 1905-1980", "Jiří Voskovec 1905-1981" and "Jaroslav Ježek 1906-1942". Below the solid black line appears this text: "70 let od založení osvobozeného divadla" (70 years following the



Fig. 3

founding of the Liberated Theater). The graphic adaptation of the design was completed by academic painter and graphic artist Clara Istlerová. The picture appears in size 40 x 26 mm. and was printed by the Post Printery in Praha by offset in black and ochre colors (Fig. 3).

The FDC includes a special cancellation done in recess print from flat plates in black color. The cachet, designed by Václav Fajt, shows a drawing from a poster for the film "Powder and Petrol" made in 1932.

4. On Sept. 20, the Ministry issued an airmail postal card with an imprinted 5kč stamp commemorating the 75th anniversary of airmail service in the country. The stamp picture shows a contemporary Czech avion-type plane of the L-610 class. In the upper left corner of the card is a replica of the 500h Hradčany stamp with the 24kč airmail overprint of 1920. Beneath the reproduced stamp is the

text: "1920-1995. 75 výročí letecké pošty Praha - Štrasburk - Paříž - Londýn." (1920-1995. 75th anniversary of airmail service Praha - Strasbourg - Paris - London.) The imprinted 5kč stamps was designed by Jaroslav Fišer and printed by the Post Printery in Praha by offset in blue, brown and blue-black colors. The selling price of the card is 5.30kč (Fig. 4).

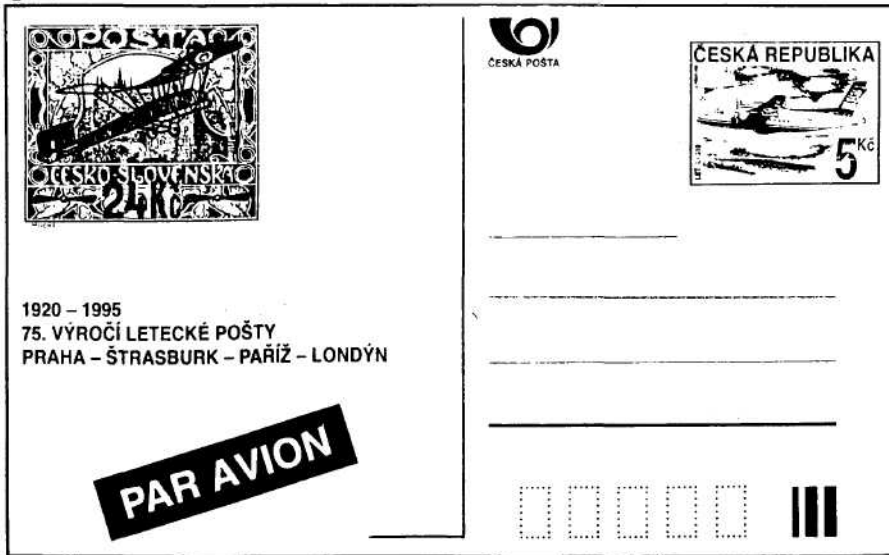


Fig. 4

5. On Sept. 20, the Ministry issued a 3kčs stamp commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the so-called "S.O.S." villages for abandoned children established in the Scope Of a Social Program". An allegorical picture shows a smiling sun emitting sun rays consisting of a welcome home for these unfortunate children. Designed by Jana Sigmundová, the stamp is in a size of 30 x 23 mm. and was printed by Victoria Security Printing in Praha by offset in yellow, orange, rose, red, green and shades of blue in sheets of 50 (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5

An FDC with a special cancellation was printed by recess print from flat plates. The cachet shows a drawing of a small house with a butterfly and a smiling child on its wings. Engraved by Martin Srb, the FDC was printed by the Post Printery in Praha by recess print from flat plates in blue-green color.



Fig. 6

6. On Sept. 27, the Ministry issued the first of a series of definitive stamps on Historical Building styles. This is a 9.60 kč stamp depicting a portal with characteristic elements of the Renaissance style with sgrafito in the Czech language. Designed by Jan Solpera and engraved by Bohumil Šneider, the picture is in a size of 19 x 23 mm. It was printed at the Post Printery in Praha by rotary recess print combined with photogravure in blue and red in sheets of 100 (Fig. 6).

7. On Oct. 11, the Ministry issued yet two more of those definitive stamps on Historical Building styles. The 2.4kč stamp in red and green colors, depicts the Gothic style; the second, a 14kč stamp in green and violet, depicts the Baroque style. The theme of portals is retained in both. Both were designed by Jan Solpera and engraved by Bohumil Šneider. They are both of 19 x 23 mm. size and were printed by the Post Printery by rotary recess print combined with photogravure in sheets of 100 (Fig. 7 & 8).



Fig. 7

Fig. 9

Fig. 10

Fig. 8

8. On Oct. 25, the Ministry issued yet two more of those definitive stamps. The 3kč depicts the Secession style in green and blue; the 3.60kč depicts the Roman style in violet and green. The portals theme remains intact; the statistics on design, engraving and printing are the same as the above three stamps (Fig. 9 & 10).



Fig. 11 2971

9. On Oct. 11, the Ministry issued a 14kč stamp commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations Organization. The picture shows a portion of the UNO emblem with the text: "Organizace Spojených Národů 1945-1995" (U.N.O. 1945-1995). Designed by Michal Cihlár, the stamp is 40 x 23 mm. in size. It was printed at Victoria Security Printing by multi-colored offset in black, violet, rose and light blue colors in sheets of 50 (Fig. 11)

Accompanying it is an FDC with a special cancellation. The cachet bears a drawing of a flying U.N. flag with a Czech text translated to mean: "50th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations". The engraving for the FDC was done by Václav Fajt and the cover was printed by the Post Printery in Praha by recess print from flat plates in violet.

10. On Nov. 8, the Ministry issued a 3kč Christmas stamp showing a stylized Christmas tree surrounded by lighted candles and snowflakes. Designed by Anna Khunová and engraved by Martin Srb, the stamp is 23 x 30mm. in size. It was printed by the Post Printery in Praha by rotary recess print in green-black colors combined with photogravure in grey-green, green, yellow and red in sheets of 50 (Fig. 12).



Fig. 12

Accompanying it is an FDC with a special cancellation. The cachet shows drawing of a Christmas bell with the Holy Family. The cachet is printed by recess print from flat plates in dark green color.

11. On Nov. 8, the Ministry issued three stamps in their "Art on Stamps" series. The first is a 6kč showing a painting by Luděk Marold (1865-1898) titled "Parisian 1897" exhibited at the National Gallery in Praha. It was engraved by Miloš Ondráček in ochre, blue, grey and black colors. Next is a 9kč showing a painting by J.K. Hirschely (1695-1743) titled "Bouquet 1743" at the National gallery in Praha.



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15

It was engraved by Antonin Machek (1775-1844) titled "Portrait of the Sculptor Josef Malinsky 1818" at the National Gallery in Praha. It was engraved by Bedřich Housa in ochre, brown, grey, blue and black. All three stamps are in sizes of 40 x 50 mm. and were printed at the Post Printery in Praha by recess print from flat plates in miniature sheets of 4 each (Figs. 13,14, and 15).

The 6kč has an FDC with a cachet engraving of Marold's pencil-and-India-ink drawing of "Two Ladies from 1888" in blue-grey. The 9kč has an FDC with a cachet engraving of a portion of Hirschely's "Bouquet" in dark green. The 14kč has an FDC with a cachet engraving of Machek's study of the nude Hercules in brown.

12. A late entry just received tells us that on Oct. 11, the Ministry issued a stamp commemorating the centenary of the discovery of the X-Ray and the 150th anniversary of the birth of its discoverer and Nobel Prize winner,



Fig. 16

of the birth of its discoverer and Nobel Prize winner, Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen. This 6kč stamp bears a likeness of Roentgen, a diagram of his lamp and the text: "100. výročí objevu paprsku" (100th anniversary of the discovery of the X-ray). Along the right border is the name "W.C. Röntgen 1845-1923". Designed and engraved by Bedřich Housa, the stamp is 40 x 23 mm. in size. It was printed at the Post Printery in Praha by rotary recess print in black combined with photogravure in ochre and violet in sheets of 50 (Fig. 16).

An accompanying FDC with a special cancellation bears a cachet with an engraving of the first record made by Roentgen in 1895 for which he used his wife's hand, including her ring. The FDC was printed by recess print from flat plates.

All the above stamps are valid for both domestic and foreign mail from date of issue until officially withdrawn from circulation.

New Issues

SLOVAKIA

1. On July 19, 1995, the Ministry of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications issued a set of three stamps on the "Splendors of the Country" series. The 7sk shows buildings in the town of Banská Štiavnica together with its coat of arms. The central building is the Museum of Mines and Forestry. Situated 25 km southwest of Zvolen on the slopes of the Štiavnica Mountains, the town is under National Trust protection as a historic monument, having been settled as far back as the stone and bronze ages. The 10sk shows the ruins of Spiš Castle which dates back to 1209 A.D. and comprises the most extensive ruins of renown in Slovakia. In the 13th century, it was built as a Romanesque Palace and later, a Gothic Palace with a round tower was added to it. In the 15th century, fortifications were added and in the latter part of the 16th century, it was rebuilt in the Renaissance style. It was destroyed by a fire in 1780 and all that remains is what is pictured on the stamp. The 15sk depicts the village of Vlkolínec, situated in a peaceful shallow valley south of Ružomberok. Noted for its Liptov wooden folk architecture, it was razed by the Nazis in September 1944 in retaliation for the Slovak National Uprising (Fig. 1).

All three stamps bear the inscription "UNESCO" and are on the World Heritage List of Cultural and Natural Monuments. All three were designed by Martin Činovsky

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST



Fig. 1

and printed at the Postal Stationery Printing House in Praha by rotary recess printing combined with recess printing in sheets of 50. The FDC for the 7sk stamp shows the Piar Gate in steel blue. The FDC for the 10sk pictures a church from the nearby village of Zehra in dark green. The FDC for the 15sk shows a wooden belfry in dark brown.

2. On Aug. 16, the Ministry issued a single stamp commemorating 100 years of volleyball. The game was first introduced by W. G. Morgan in

Holyoke, MA, in 1895 and was later promoted by the YMCA where it found great favor. Shown to the right of the volleyball player are the initials FIVB (Federation Internationale de Volleyball) and the dates 1895-1995. Volleyball has been an Olympic sport since 1957. Designed by Dušan Nágeland, and engraved by František Horniak, it was printed at the PSPH in Praha in sheets of 50. (Fig. 2).

The FDC bears a drawing of a volleyball player in grey color.



Fig. 2

3. On Sept. 5, the Ministry issued two stamps commemorating the Biennial of Illustrations Bratislava



Fig. 3

(BIB), an inter-national competitive exhibition of illustrations for books for children which young adults and has been held annually since 1967 under the patronage of UNESCO. Since then, twelve awards to Slovak artists have been made. The 2sk stamp pictures an Italian illustration by Lorenzo Mattotti. The 3sk shows a Slovak illustration by Dušan Kállay. Both stamps were designed and engraved by Martin Činovský at the PSPH in Praha by rotary recess combined with recess printing in sheets of 50 (Fig. 3).

The FDC for the 2sk depicts a further illustration by Anne Brouillard of Belgium with a special cancellation designed by Gao Tsai of China. The FDC for the 3sk shows an illustration by Pierre Pratt of Canada with a special cancellation by Dušan Kállay.

4. On Sept. 12, the Ministry issued a definitive stamp of 8sk showing Trenčín Castle. In the lower foreground is its coat of arms. Designed by Jan Švec and engraved by

Rudolf Cigánek, it was printed at the PSPH in Praha in steel blue with multi-colors in the coat of arms by rotary recess combined with recess printing. The Castle was first documented in 1113 A.D. with the last buildings added between 1704 and 1708. Destroyed by fire in 1790, its restoration was begun in 1956 and is still in progress (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4

The FDC was designed by Švec and engraved by Cigánek and pictures a clock tower.

5. On Sept. 14, the Ministry issued a 4sk stamp honoring the St. Adalbert Association, a religious organization founded by



Fig. 5

Andrej Radlinský and chartered in 1869 in Trnava. The stamp is an allegorical representation of a tree trunk joined to a building by an archway bearing an inscription: "SPOLOK SV. VOJTECHA" (St. Adalvert Association) with the Association's logo shown beneath the arch. Designed by Emil Sedlák and engraved by František Horniak, it was printed at the PSPH in Praha by rotary recess combined with recess printing in sheets of 50 in turquoise green, light brown and black (Fig. 5).

The FDC pictures a likeness of its founder along with his signature and a lime tree.

6. On Oct. 20, the Ministry issued a single stamp honoring the 80th anniversary of the Cleveland Agreement, a joint resolution by American Czechs and Slovaks to gain independence and form a common state consisting of the Czech and Sloval lands. Designed by Robert Brun and engraved by František Horniak, the stamp was printed by the PSPH in Praha by rotary recess combined with recess printing (Fig. 6). This stamp is perforated like all the others, despite the photo on right.

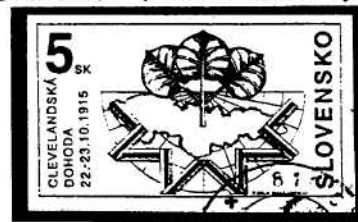


Fig. 6

The FDC shows a likeness of Albert Mamatey, a key signatory of the Agreement.

7. On Oct. 24, the Ministry issued a single stamp commemorating the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. Designed by Julia Piačková and engraved by Vaclav Fajt, the stamp was printed at the PSPH in Praha by recess printing from flat plates with a print run of 400,000.

The FDC was designed and engraved by the same artists as the stamp by the same printing method. We regret we have not received a copy of the stamp nor its denomination nor a copy of the FDC. 5236A

8. On Oct. 27, the Ministry issued a single Christmas stamp showing a Nativity Scene made out of corn husk figures. Corn-husks have been traditionally used in Slovakia to make figures, platters and mats. Slovak folk artists have adopted the creative techniques of the Pálka family begun some 30 years ago which eventually won them first place in the 1994 World Festival of Folk Activity Scenes in Bellingham, Mass. Designed and engraved by Martin Činovský, the stamp was printed at the PSPH in Praha by rotary recess combined with recess printing in a print run of 2,000,000.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

The FDC was also designed and engraved by Čimovský with a cancellation design using the work of Peter Pálka. We regret we have not received a copy of either the stamp or the FDC.

President's Corner

ON THE STATE OF THE S.C.P.

This is my first opportunity to write to you all in this forum. I confess that I find the challenge my predecessors have left me a little overwhelming. Lou Svoboda, the last in a long line of Society presidents who have provided us with fine leadership, ran a tight ship and knew how to get the best out of people. I only hope I can keep up his good work.

The Society for Czechoslovak Philately is in good shape. Our membership is growing and our finances are healthy. I consider myself very lucky that you, the members, have elected a strong Board and it has chosen such competent officers. We have in Mirko Vondra an editor who continues to improve THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST, both in form and content. Secretary Tom Cossaboom keeps the paper moving and tracks our membership needs, while Edwin Lehecka does a thoroughly professional job handling all of the Society's financial needs. Those of you who take advantage of our reactivated circuit program know of Alan Hoover's outstanding efforts to make this a "must" service for so many of our members. Donna Lyons' fine work as our Advertising and Publicity Manager has not only put our Society more in the public eye, but has also brought in many new members. Many others contribute to the Society's well-being regularly and mightily, many behind the scenes, asking nothing but the satisfaction of doing an outstanding job.

All of the officers and Board members are dedicated to having our Society supply the best possible services to our members and to encourage all aspects of Czechoslovak philately. In this vein, I am pleased to announce that the CUMULATIVE INDEX OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST is now at the publishers. It has been compiled by Anne Vondra who has done a most impressive and highly professional job. This is a subject index that is so thoroughly cross referenced that I find it hard to think of a subject heading that would not lead the user to everything on a desired theme appearing in THE SPECIALIST during the more than half century of its publication. I rather pride myself in knowing what has been in our journal over the years, but confess I was surprised how much material escaped my notice or about which I had forgotten over the years. The INDEX will, I am confident become an indispensable tool for all collectors of Czechoslovak-related philately. It belongs on the shelf next to your copies of THE SPECIALIST. By the time you read this, it should be available from Ed Lehecka postpaid for \$15. He also has bound and individual copies of some past issues of THE SPECIALIST. Check with him on availability.

Several more projects are nearing completion, but more of them anon. We are interested in receiving ideas from members regarding other projects that would be of interest to them - especially if they would be willing to dedicate time and effort needed to make them happen. Our Society always has need of new ideas and the active involvement of more of its members.

From time to time I hope to use this forum to share ideas with you and also report on developments (even problems) in our Society. I look forward to hearing your thoughts and ideas.

Jaroslav J. Verneř

NEW MEMBERS

The S.C.P. is pleased to welcome the following new members into our Society. This list is an update of the one published on page 30 of our last issue. All of these new members were signed up prior to the end of 1995 and their membership is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1995. Therefore they should have received all six issues of the SPECIALIST THAT WERE PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST YEAR. If anyone has not received them, please contact the editor, Mirko Vondra, 2363 McCleary Drive, Chambersburg, PA 17201 so that those issues may be sent to you at once.

Member No.	Name	Address
1306	Fix, Caroll	638 Old Ballwin Rd., Ballwin, MO 63021
1753	Valeš, M.	Žichlice 72, Hromnice, Plzen-Sever, Czech Republic 33004
1754	Boosey, Richard	8711 E. Pinnacle Peak Rd., #1, Scottsdale, AZ 85255
1755	Lamb, Robert E.	P.O. Box 8068, State College, PA 16803
1756	Shebetich, S.	7102 Tolliver St., Alexandria, VA 22306
1757	Kirk, T.	PO Box 360, Knoxville, TN 37901
1758	Blaszak, L.D.	102 Walnut View Dr., Brighton, TN 38011
1759	Vasicek, A.	120 Elizabeth Lane, Downers Grove, IL 60516
1760	Moore, Patrick	Motokov-Omri na Strži 63, Praha 4, Czech Rep. 14602
1761	Holoubek, K.	Hrubinová 1454, Hradec Králove 2, Czech Rep. 50002
1762	Vondra, Anne	2363 McCleary Dr., Chambersburg, PA 17201

ADVERTISEMENT

BALTIC STATES and
EASTERN EUROPE
 Czechoslovakia
 Russia • Hungary • Poland
 Estonia • Latvia • Lithuania
 Including All Issues of Occupation, States, etc.
Want lists filled at reasonable prices
 Sets - Singles - Souvenir Sheets
BILL JONES STAMPS 
 134 Rhyme St., POB 118, West Salem, WI 54669 • Phone: 608-786-3536

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST
(USPS 808300)
2362 McCLEARY DRIVE
CHAMBERSBURG, PA 17201

----- Return Postage Guaranteed -----

Second Class
Postage Paid
Chambersburg, PA 17201
and additional
mailing offices