



THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST



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WESTPEX ANNUAL SOCIETY CONVENTION APRIL 26 - APRIL 28, 2013

Our annual convention this year is being held in conjunction with WESTPEX 2013 from April 26 - 28 at the San Francisco Airport Marriott Waterfront Hotel, 1800 Old Bayshore Highway, Burlingame, CA, immediately south of the San Francisco International Airport. The hotel provides complimentary shuttle service (4:30 AM - 11 PM) between the hotel and the airport. Details are available on the WESTPEX web site: www.westpex.org.

The show hours are 10 AM to 6 PM on Friday and Saturday, and only 10 AM to 4 PM on Sunday when the show closes.

Special "WESTPEX Stamp Show 2013" room rates are available from the hotel until March 21. Call 506-474-2009 or 877-622-3056.

The show cost for all 3 days is \$5. Self-parking is \$5 per day with validation.

Please come by our Society table to introduce yourself, to meet other members, and to get the latest information on where and when Society activities will take place. We are always available to answer questions about Czechoslovak philately. We will also have a great selection of our books available for you to review.

Then on Saturday afternoon we will have our Society meeting followed by a presentation by our member, Tom Cossaboom, on "The Emperor's Czechs: Philatelic Remembrances of Czechs and Slovaks in the Austro-Hungarian Army, 1914-1918".

We look forward to meeting you at the show.

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MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

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

1. A sales circuit is operated by H. Alan Hoover. The circuit itself has been fully written up in the May/June 2004 SPECIALIST. For complete details, contact H. Alan Hoover, 6070 Poplar Spring Dr., Norcross, GA 30092, or email: h.alan.hoover@cspilately.org
2. A book sales division is run by Sam Horvath. A listing of philatelic books for sale appears regularly in the SPECIALIST. For further information, contact Sam Horvath, S8207 - US Hwy 61, Readstown, WI 54652-7056, or email: canclcek@mwt.net
3. A Society library is housed with Ludvik Svoboda, librarian. For inquiries on borrowing books, buying past SPECIALISTS or making book donations, contact Ludvik Svoboda, 4766 S. Helena Way, Aurora, CO 80015, or email: Lousvoboda@comcast.net
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 Z. Svoboda. (see address/email above).
5. THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST is the official bi-monthly publication of the Society. For inquiries on obtaining back issues, contributing original articles, advertising rates, and bound copies, contact Ludvik Z. Svoboda (see address/email above).
6. Our web site (www.cspilately.org) on the Internet provides Society information on Membership, History, Education, Auctions, Exhibits, Book Reviews, Contacting other members via email, and more. The site is maintained by Marisa Galitz, 1430 Brickell Bay Drive 907, Miami, FL 33131, email: mmgalitz@gmail.com.

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SOME FORGOTTEN RETOUCHES

by Petr Folprecht

trans. by Mark Wilson, Ludvik Svoboda

Time passes, people come and go, but stamps remain a constant, and since the beginning of philately they have been a gratifying subject of interest for perhaps ten generations of collectors. Over time, many items of interest have been discovered and described; even after many decades it can occur that such discoveries can still belong in the entertaining pages of our field of study.

Among the significant discoveries belongs the retouching of plate flaws, i.e., changes to a stamp's appearance resulting from corrections to a printing plate. Such corrections may occur either before the commencement of printing (primary retouches) or during the printing itself (secondary retouches).

This article will first recall some forgotten retouches to the 3h Hradčany, described by the Žampach brothers over the past sixty years, which nevertheless have not yet gotten into catalogs and handbooks. In 1967 the journal *Filatelie* No. 11 described a retouch to the letter E in the country-name; three years later in the journal *Merkur* No. 3/1970 was added the retouch of the vertical white line to the right of the inscription SLOVENSKÁ.

The first of these -- **the retouch to the letter E** in plate position [PP] 68 on Plate 1 [*in Czech, ZP 68/1*] -- must be regarded as a primary retouch because the

colored splotch covering the letter E was removed from the negative. This retouched E has a shape that differs from the same letter in other positions on the pane of stamps. The identifying defect for this repaired PP is the deformation of the frame between the letters V and E. In the adjoining PP 67 [DV 67/1] is the plate fault (which is not mentioned in the *Monografie*)-- a thick comma in the lower part of the E. The illustrations show this retouch on a stamp with no overprint and on two stamps overprinted for provisional postage due use and surcharged DOPLATIT 10 or 20 (Fig. 1).

The same defect occurs in the same PP on Plate 2, where it was left uncorrected. An additional plate fault on this printing plate is a comma above the letter A in POŠTA. Again, this is illustrated on a stamp with no overprint and on two stamps

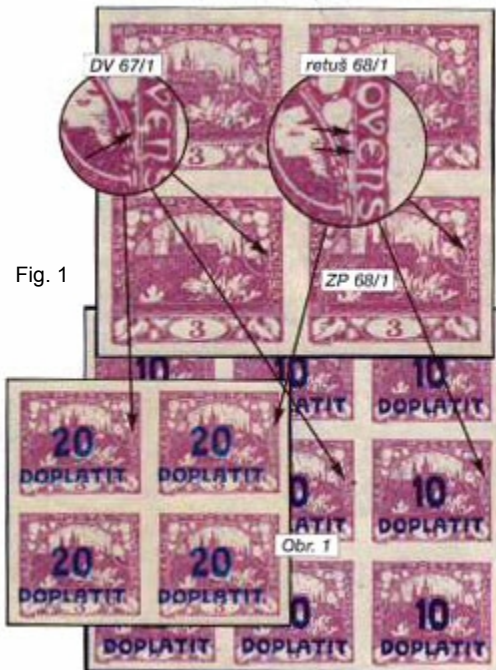
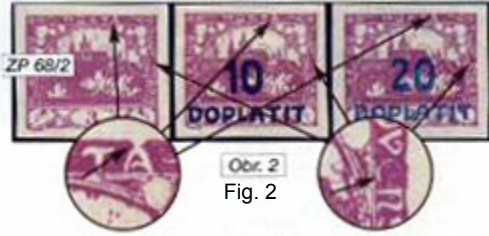


Fig. 1

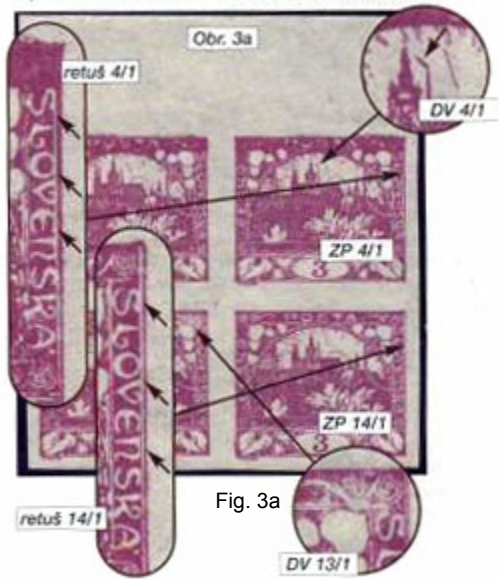


Obr. 2
Fig. 2

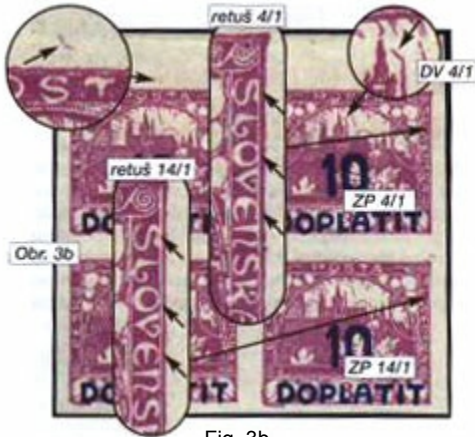
surcharged DOPLATIT 10 or 20 (Fig. 2).

An additional two retouches occur only on Plate 1 -- a vertical thin white line to the right of the letters SLOVENS (Fig. 3a, 3b). This indistinct depiction of a line on PP 4 and PP 14 was apparently the result of an imperfect etching process, which a print

worker then tried to repair. In PP 4, this resulted in the line touching the letters SLOVENS; in PP 14, it resulted in the line being thickened, so it was more obvious than on the other stamp positions, although the contact of the last three letters with the line is less distinct. The identifying defect for PP 4 is a flag on the fourth tower (as found on the same position on the negative) and, sometimes, the faint imprint of a mounting nail head above the S on PP 3 (Fig. 3b); I did not discover an identifying defect for PP 14. However, on the adjoining PP 13 there is a white area across both spirals in the upper right corner (Fig. 3a).



Obr. 3a
Fig. 3a



Obr. 3b
Fig. 3b

Figure 4 shows stamps from Plate 2 where the white line to the right of the letters SLOVENS remained uncorrected. The identifying defect for PP 4 is the flag on the fourth tower, and for PP 14, it is a split in the right fork [upper right to the right of A].

These retouches may be found on stamps overprinted VZOREC, DOPLATIT, and SO 1920 as well as on stamps with unofficial perforations. As with other interesting examples of Hradčany stamps, these are certainly more valuable in larger blocks.

As these retouches are not yet cataloged, I propose the next editions include the following entry for retouches of the 3h, POFIS #2:

Retouch PP/Plate Note

1	4/1	Line to right of SLOVENS
2	14/1	Line to right of SLOVENS
3	68/1	Letter E in SLOVENSKÁ
4	90/2	Branch

<u>MNH</u>	<u>Mint</u>	<u>Used</u>	<u>Cover</u>	<u>Clipping</u>
80	50	50	500	500
80	50	50	500	500
180	90	90	500	500
2000	1200	600	1500	1800

Of course, it would be good to extend this section to include also retouched stamps with overprints and unofficial perforations if this information was expanded.

A **retouch has also been found on the 1h value** -- which did not escape my or Zdeněk Nygrýn's attention. Unlike the 3h stamp retouches, this one has not yet been written about, not mentioned in the *Monografie*, nor has it been written up in any catalog or philatelic journal.

This secondary retouch (secondary because it was done only after the plate was damaged during printing operations) is found in PP 5 on Plate 2 [Czech ZP 5/2](Fig. 5).

The thing is that one may find counter sheets from Plate 2 with and without this retouch. Apparently during the printing run, PP 5 was damaged and subsequently repaired. The characteristic sign of this repair (retouch) is a notch in the lower frame of the image on the right side of the value oval, and a breakage in the frame in the area of the notch. We are referring to apparent extensive damage to the arch, which is witnessed by the evidence of its repair in the appearance of the brown areas and apparently also changes to the design of the bushes and the shape of the sun.

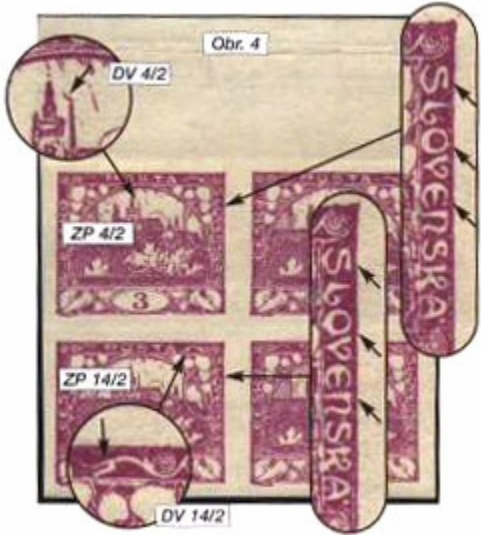


Fig. 4

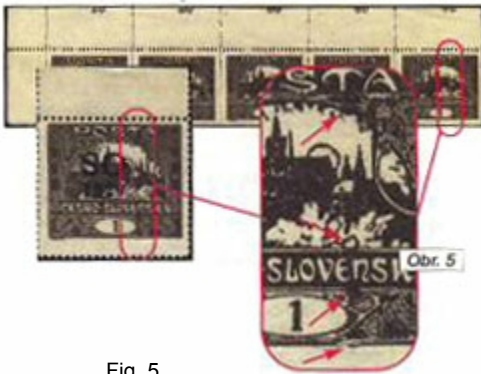


Fig. 5

So far we have only found this retouch on stamps line perforated 13 3/4 (and those stamps always have this retouch), but as of yet we have not seen it on imperforate stamps. This is why we believe the damage occurred during printing; the imperforate stamps were issued on March 12, 1919 while the perforated stamps were not issued until January 24, 1920. It would thus be most interesting to see if there are any imperforate stamps with the retouch or perforated stamps without it. Discovery of

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either of these two variants would clarify the production stage at which the repair took place. Of course, it would also be necessary to search for stamps having the extensive damage (plate flaw) that was repaired by the retouch. For completeness, let us add that discovery of one of each of the two variants does not preclude yet another option -- it is still possible that some panes from the first printing were perforated while other panes from the second printing remained imperforate.

The retouch also occurs on perforated stamps overprinted SO 1920 and could even occur on stamps perforated 13 3/4 overprinted VZOREC (in both instances, however, we cannot exclude the theoretical possibility of such stamps in imperforate form).

Figure 5 shows an upper left horizontal strip of 5 from Plate 2, line perforated 13 3/4, in which PP 5 contains the retouch. Along the upper edge of the pane, interestingly enough, are the remnants of Plate 1's control numbers. This, thus, is an exemplary identification.

As I suggested with the 3h retouches, this 1h retouch also should be included in upcoming editions of catalogs:

<u>Retouch</u>	<u>PP/Plate</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>MNH</u>	<u>Mint</u>	<u>Used</u>	<u>Cover</u>	<u>Clipping</u>
1	5/2	Notch in lower frame	80	50	50	500	500

In a similar vein, we may possibly find this retouch on stamps having the SO 1920 overprint and apparently also the VZOREC overprint.

[The Specialist is pleased to reprint this article, which first appeared in FILATELIE 5/2011, with the permission of the editor and author.]



NEW MEMBERS WANTED

HELP your society to grow! Enlist a fellow collector of Czechoslovak stamps for membership. Talk up the Society at your local stamp club or exhibition. Membership benefits are listed periodically on page two of issues.

Application forms and Society information are available from our Secretary, Tom Cossaboom, Box 4124, Prescott, AZ 86302, or from our web site:

www.csphilately.org

**OUR “MOTHER OF SORROWS”
PATRONESS OF SLOVAKIA**
by Sr. Catherine Labourne Bresnock, SS.C.M.
contributed by Richard Palaschak



In Slovakia the feast of Our Mother of Sorrows is a Catholic non-working national holiday celebrated on 15 September in the small town of Šaštín-Stráže in Western Slovakia at the National Basilica of Our Mother of Sorrows.

The pilgrimage to Šaštín traces its roots back to 1564 when the wife of a Hungarian nobleman commissioned a statue of the Sorrowful Mother to be erected as an answer to a prayer. Since that time this statue, the Šaštín Pietà, had become the focus of devotion for pilgrims. The Empress Maria Theresa noticed that a large number of pilgrims had continued to visit the shrine, so she requested that a larger church be built to house the Pietà. In 1764, with Maria Theresa in attendance, a cathedral was consecrated to the Mother of Sorrows in Šaštín.

In 1667 the Vatican approved the feast of Our Sorrowful Mother to be recognized and celebrated. In 1814 Pope Pius VII added the feast of Our Sorrowful Mother to the Roman Catholic calendar of Saints on the third Sunday in September. In 1927 Pope Pius XI first proclaimed Our Mother of Sorrows as patron of all Slovakia. In 1964 Pope Pius VI strengthened this proclamation by designating the Šaštín cathedral to be a Minor Basilica, the first basilica in Slovakia. In 1995 Pope John Paul II added a golden crown to the statue [*Figure 1 shows the 18 Sk stamp -- Slovakia 311 -- issued on September 14, 1998 which shows the pieta with the golden crown*].

Within the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, DC a chapel was built to honor Our Mother of Sorrows, the Patroness of Slovakia. This monument was a gift from the First Catholic Slovak Union of the United States (Jednota). On September 5, 1965 this Slovak shrine was dedicated to Our Mother of Sorrows as a true and lasting tribute to the deep faith and faithful devotion of the Slovak people in Slovakia and America.

SELL - SWAP - WANT

Once again I am reminding members about a feature column that used to be a staple of the SPECIALIST many years ago (in the 1970's). I am hoping that it will help members find philatelic items that they need or to sell/swap those that they have in excess -- AND, it is all free! Every member is entitled to one FREE 15 word ad each calendar year which will run in the column headed the way this one is. Your name, address, and other contact information does not count towards the 15 words. Send your ad (please type or print it so there are no misunderstandings) to me at the address or e-mail address found on page two of every issue.

EXAMPLES of ads are:

WANTED: Buy International Reply Coupons all countries. L. Svoboda, 4766 S. Helena Way, Aurora, CO 80015

SELL: Hard cover bound copies of 1951-53 issues of SPECIALIST, \$15 postpaid. L. Svoboda, 4766 S. Helena Way, Aurora, CO 80015

SWAP: Interested in Hradcany perf/imperf sheets, covers, freaks, anything -- especially 25h blue. L. Svoboda, 4766 S. Helena Way, Aurora, CO 80015

THE HIDDEN MEANING OF EXPERT MARKS

by Mark Wilson

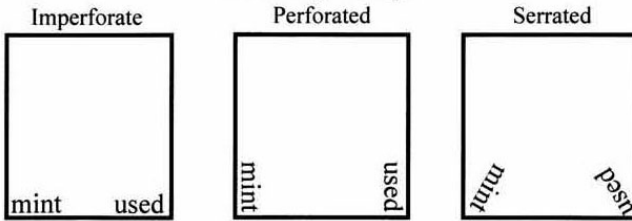
Most collectors are aware that after examining a stamp, an expert places his name on the gummed side of the stamp. What many collectors may not know is that the position, direction, and angle of the expert's name all have special significance. Figure 1 is a schematic describing all of the meanings inherent in the placement of an expert's name. To avoid damaging your *Specialist*, you might want to make a photocopy of that page for quick reference, perhaps to take to a stamp show or when you examine a dealer's stock.

Note that when the name is placed on the left side of the stamp, the stamp is mint, but a name on the right side of the stamp means -- no matter what its appearance -- it was cancelled when the expert examined it. On unissued stamps, no matter whether cancelled or not, the expert's name appears at the bottom center of the stamp. The direction, orientation, and angle of the name all impart still further knowledge: whether the stamp is imperforate, perforated, serrated, or perhaps overprinted.

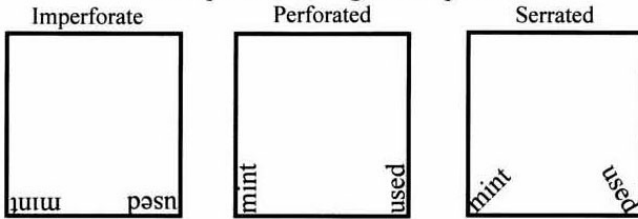
If the expert mark on a stamp you are examining disagrees with the condition or type of the stamp, you can rest assured the stamp has been altered. Of course, as well as stamps, forgers fake expert marks, so as always for those very rare items be sure to solicit the opinion of an expert such as a member of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately's expert committee.

Quick Guide to Expert Mark Placement and Significance

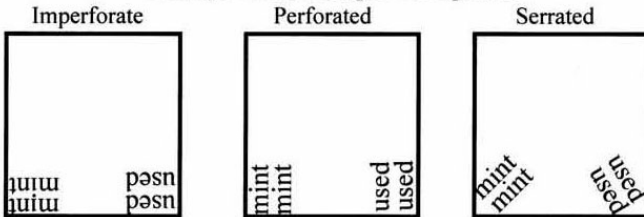
Ordinary Stamps



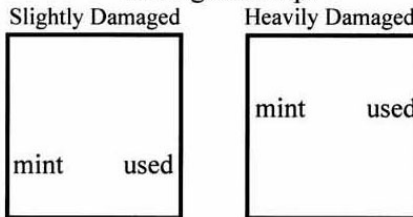
Stamps with a Single Overprint



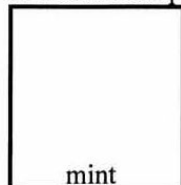
Stamps with Multiple Overprints



Damaged Stamps



Unissued Stamps



SHORT STORY OF A CZECH WW I SOLDIER

by Lubor Kunc

The outbreak of World War I changed the lives of millions of people around the world. I would like to introduce today the destiny of a Czech soldier participating in the war. He was no hero, he did not achieve a high rank, he did not prepare plans for large army operations changing the political and military situation.

Why to talk about him? Because he represents the large group of soldiers paying the highest price for the military adventure, and his short story introduces the way how American countrymen contributed to the Czechs living in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

I would like to introduce to you, Mr. Václav Baumgartner, a joiner from Prague. He was born in 1891, married his wife Marie, and since 1911 was the father of son Václav. All the Baumgartner family lived in an apartment at Slezská 98/787, Prague -- Královské Vinohrady. In 1914, Václav Baumgartner Sr. was drafted as a private by the Austro-Hungarian Army, and served in the 53rd Infantry Regiment located at Zagreb (Agram) in the current Croatia. This regiment consisted of more than 90% Croatian and Serbian soldiers. It was therefore decided to send the unit to the Serbian front to use the language and geographical knowledge of the soldiers. The regiment was included into the 72nd Infantry Brigade of the 36th Infantry Division of the XIII Army Corps. This Corps was originally incorporated into the 5th Austro-Hungarian Army commanded by General Ritter von Frank, but soon was moved into the 6th Austro-Hungarian Army being under the command of Marshal Potiorek, Commander-in-Chief of all of the Austro-Hungarian Troops in the Balkans.

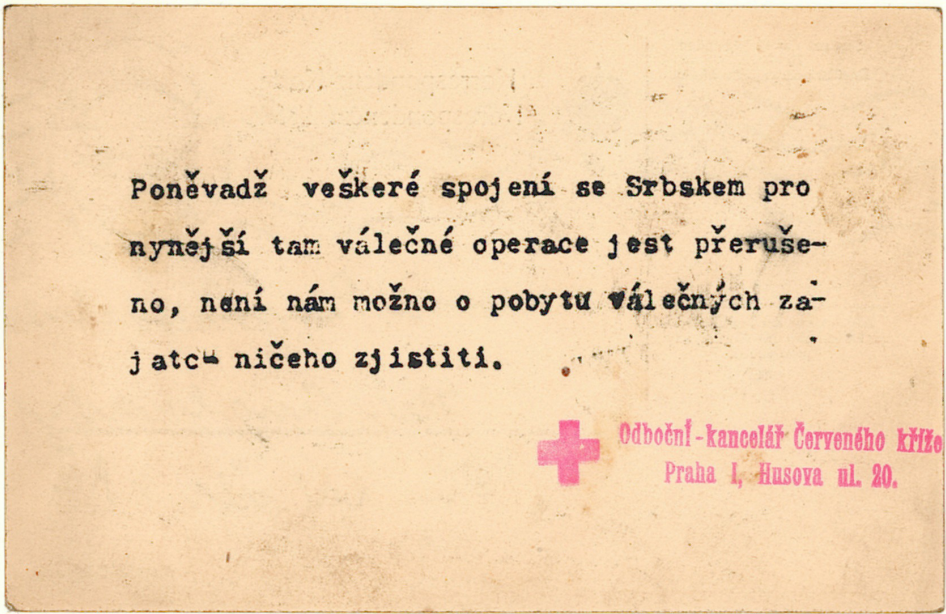
Václav Baumgartner took part in the first offensive against Serbia (August 1914) and also participated in the battles with the Serbian Army which moved the Austrian troops further into the Serbian territory. He was captured during these battles, since he was registered in the Austrian military records as "missing in action" in Nov. 1914 -- which were soldiers that were very probably in the status of prisoner of war (Fig. 1). He finally contacted his family in December 1914 from Serbian imprisonment (Fig. 2). Baumgartner was kept in the Velika Plana camp in Central Serbia among Czech prisoners that were using the privilege of free mail delivery via the Serbian civil and military post offices (Fig. 3).

Václav's communications with his family was interrupted soon. His wife Marie immediately contacted the Austrian Red Cross authorities, but received non-concrete answers (Fig. 4), giving no explanation for the situation.

Marie developed an alternative search method to find out what had happened. She contacted her brother František (Frank) Sucharda living in Doniphan, MO. Frank immediately involved the Bohemian National Alliance in America (Fig. 5). This was an organization founded in 1914 in Chicago to support the idea of Czechoslovak independence and Masaryk's resistance movement. The alliance promoted these ideas among Czech countrymen as well as among the American population. The members supported war injured Czech soldiers and their families, collected money for Czechoslovak legionnaires, published Masaryk's books in the USA, and executed many other patriotic activities. One of the key programs was



Figure 1a/b: Postcard sent by the Austrian Red Cross Office in Prague in Nov. 1914 informing his wife Marie, that it is impossible to identify the locations of prisoners of war due to the heavy fighting at the Serbian front.



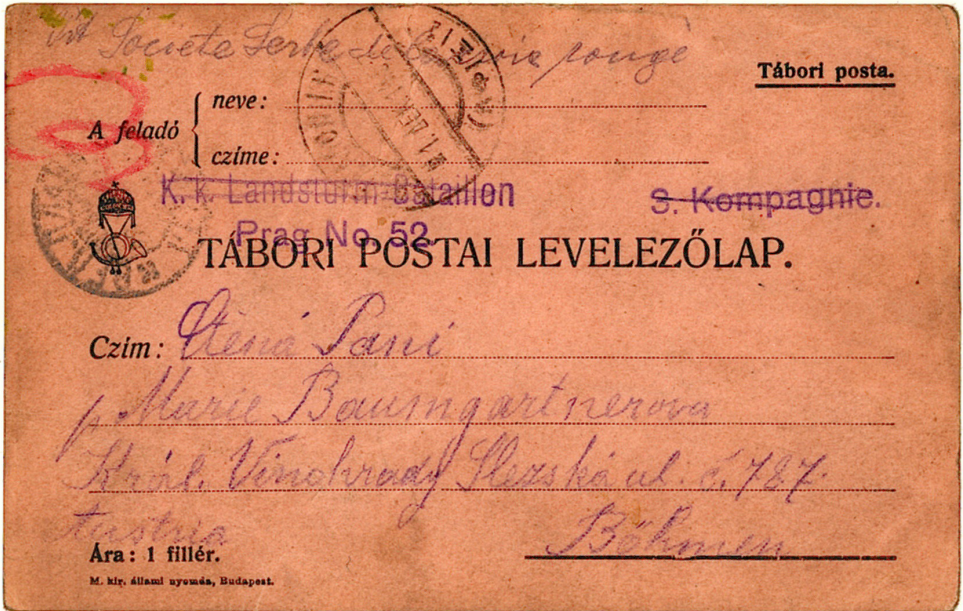


Figure 2: Hungarian field postcard showing a different military unit (with the original unit crossed out) that was delivered by the Serbian Red Cross to Prague via Greece



Figure 3: Serbian field postcard sent by V. Baumgartner from his camp via the field post office subordinated to the Supreme Command of the Serbian Army.



Figure 4: Special postcard of the Austrian Red Cross office in Vienna used for communication with the family members of lost/imprisoned soldiers, that was sent Aug. 1915; see the special postmark of the Red Cross post office that was used in Vienna.

focused on collecting information about Czech soldiers lost in the war using their own network as well as official US authorities.

Only a short time before Christmas 1915, the wife of Frank Sucharda sent a postcard (Fig. 6) to family friend Alois Jaroš living in Prague informing him of the findings delivered by the US Consulate in Bucharest (Romania): Václav Baumgartner died of typhus on March 14, 1915 in Reserve Hospital Palanka in Serbia. Austrian and Czechoslovak authorities granted a small pension to the Baumgartner family to “compensate” the loss.

This is the end of the story. The story of a soldier, who has not changed the world, but who paid with his own life for our history. His wife Marie and his son Václav were lucky to witness the first Czechoslovak Republic -- Václav Jr. worked as a hairdresser in Prague. Both the Baumgartner and Sucharda families stayed in touch as is illustrated by the last figure of the article.

Resources:

- documents kept by Baumgartner family
- book written by Dagmar Hájková: *Naše česká věc*, published by Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, Prague, 2011

DR. LUDVIK FISHER, President
2833 S. Central Park Ave.

J. TVRZICKÝ KRÁMER, Secretary
2613 So. Avers Ave.

České Národní Sdružení v Americe

CHICAGSKÁ ÚSTŘEDNA

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE IN AMERICA



CHICAGO, ILL. 2. září,

1915.

Pan Frank Sucharda,
Doniphan, Mo., R.1.

Vážení krajané:-

Zanesli jsme jméno Vašeho příbuzného, vojína V. Baumgartnera, na seznam zajatců, jež čtrnáctidenně zasíláme do Srbska a do Ruska. Bude však nutno, byste měli aspoň dva neb tři měsíce strpení, neboť dříve sotva dojde odpověď, ježto vyšetřování trvá často delší dobu. Není třeba, abyste se obávali nejhoršího; mnoho zajatců srbských posláno bylo na řecké ostrovy, a tím se snad stalo, že zasláné peníze byly vráceny. Snad Vám i p. Baumgartner již psal, a dopis se ztratil, neboť teď se jich ztrácí na tisíce. V každém případě zašleme Vám okamžitě zprávu, podaří-li se nám něco bližšího o něm vyzvědět; zatím nutno míti trpělivost.

V naději, že budeme Vám moci prospěti, znamenáme

za **ČESKÉ NÁRODNÍ SDRUŽENÍ**



J. Tvrzický
tajemník.

Figure 5: Letter about Mr. Baumgartner sent to Frank Sucharda by the Bohemian National Alliance in Sept. 1915 showing a promotional stamp used for collecting financial contributions from Czech countrymen.



Figure 6: Postcard sent on Dec. 22, 1915 from Doniphan to Prague; underfranked, since it was franked for US domestic postage only, postage due notice was made at the N.Y. post office.



Figure 7: Envelope of a letter from 1931 sent by Frank Sucharda to Václav, son of the dead soldier.

FUN WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA PERFINS

by Jack Brandt (LM#14)

I recently purchased a Czechoslovakia perfins collection in one of Bob Szymanski's (LM#145) Private Auctions. After receiving my purchase, I immediately had to go through my Czechoslovakia perfins collection to see what I could add. In this process, I found several unusual and interesting items that I thought you might enjoy also.

Large Perfins / Small Stamps

Many Czechoslovakia perfins are large and do not fit on one stamp, which may be small in size. Other times, a misalignment of the sheet of stamps in the perforator splits the perfin between two stamps.

In many cases, the "M. E./B." perfin spans two stamps, with the top letters "M. E." on one stamp and the bottom letter "B." on the second one. This is so common that the single letter "B." was listed as a distinct pattern in some of the older catalogs, but this has been corrected in the newer ones. The complete "M. E./B." perfin along with the single letter "B." are illustrated in Figure 1. Looking closely at the "B.", it is obvious it is part of the "M. E./B." perfin -- not an individual pattern.

Figure 2 illustrates three additional examples of single letters split from their individual patterns, along with their complete patterns. These are all the result of the length of the perfin exceeding the width of the stamp. As with the previous example, without the complete pattern it would be tempting to identify the single letters as individual perfins.

Missing a Letter or a Complete Perfin

Sometimes there is sufficient space on the stamp for the complete perfin, but part or all of it is missing for some unknown reason. Maybe it is a broken machine, a misalignment problem or just inattention by the operator of the perforator. Figure 3 shows the first instance -- the stamp is large enough for the complete "B.& W." perfin but the "B." is completely missing.



Figure 1
Complete "M.E./B." Perfin

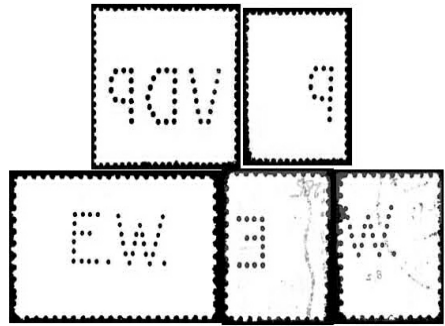


Figure 2
Complete "VDP" perfin and single "P"
and complete "E.W." And single letters
"E." and "W."



Figure 3
Complete "B.&W." Perfin and missing "B."
Missing "B." Probably the result of a
broken machine

The unusual pair of stamps shown in Figure 4 is undoubtedly the result of inattention by the operator of the perforator. Maybe the person was distracted or called away from their job for some reason. In any case, the result is that one stamp, and probably the entire row of stamps, was not punched. Then, for this to survive as an intact pair is a special treat.

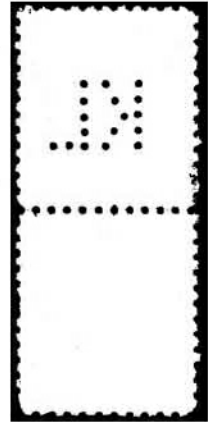


Figure 4
Perfin "KL" in top stamp and completely missing in bottom stamp, probably

The perfinned stamp shown in Figure 5 has two aspects that caused me to stop and ponder it for a while. First, there is the missing hole at the top of the letter "K." However, more intriguing is that the external perforations at the top and right sides of the stamp are shifted. Can anyone explain how this might have happened?

Missing Hole

There is nothing really unusual about finding perfins with a missing hole or two. We all probably have many such examples in our duplicates. However, I thought the series of perfins shown in Figure 6 is out of the ordinary, with an amusing item at the end.

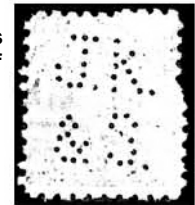


Figure 5
Most interesting aspect of this perfinned stamp is the shift of the external perforations at the top and right sides.

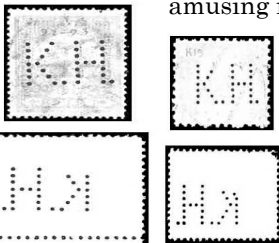


Figure 6
Amusing variations of the "K.H." Perfin. Top row shows complete perfin and then one missing hole at the top of the letter "K." The second row carries on with the top two holes missing on letter "K." In the strip of three and then the missing top two holes plus bent pin at top of letter "K".

Folded Strip

Mirror pairs of perfins are not unusual. They are the result of folding a sheet of stamps before placing it in the perforator. However, we do not normally see the result of folding the sheet more than once. Figure 7 shows a strip of three perfinned stamps where the sheet was folded at least two times -- maybe more. The outcome of how this strip was separated from the sheet of stamps is unusual to say the least.



Figure 7
A strip of three stamps perfinned with the "NEW" perfin. Obviously the sheet of stamps was folded multiple times before being placed in the perforator. This unusual item only survived because of the way the three stamps were removed from the sheet.

Overprint, Cancels, and Smear

While we as perfin collectors tend to concentrate on the back of a particular stamp because it is much easier to see the perfin, we should also at least take a glance at the front. Sometimes, there is as much or more of interest there.



Figure 8
Why was stamp revalued from 80 to 10?

The stamp shown in Figure 8 is a Scott #34 that has been perforated with the "H&C" pattern. However, notice that the 80h (haleru) value is written over with a manuscript 10(h?). Was this a provisional stamp or why was the value changed?



Figure 9
Stamp with two different cancels

Many times the cancel on the stamp provides an additional facet to study. These can show the complete (or near complete) city where the stamp was used. Many times part or all of the postmark date is included. Finding one with two distinctly different postmarks is not normal. Figure 9 shows such an item. The 10h, Scott #43 shows a nearly complete "R.H." perfin with part of two different postmarks.

Cancels with different color ink are the subject of many specialty collections. In this particular collection that I was sorting,

I was fortunate enough to find one such item.



Figure 10

The 1Kc (koruna), Scott #212, with a complete "OT" perfin [like an O superimposed on a T] pictured in Figure 10 has an attractive green colored cancel. It now resides in a special place in my Czechoslovakia perfins collection.



The perfin with the single letter "P" seems to be the most common Czechoslovakia perfin. Even so, this lot contained a couple of "P" per-



Figure 11
A couple of interesting examples of the common "P" perfin.

pins that I thought you would like to see (Figure 11).

First, is a 50h, Scott #116, where the ink is smeared. This is probably the result of not properly cleaning the printing press between printing the sheets of stamps. The second item is a 1Kc, Scott #211, showing its use on a piece of newspaper -- an attractive item to include in my collection.

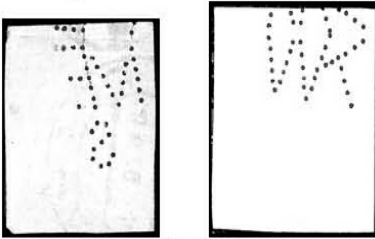


Figure 12

Perfins “MF./S” and “WK” in imperforate stamps where sheet was improperly folded.

Folds and Multiple Punches

When sheets of stamps are folded before being placed in the perforator, the operator is not always careful to make sure the fold is in the margin between the stamps. This makes for some intriguing items to study. Consider the two perfins shown in Figure 12. They are both imperforate stamps from a folded sheet. As the

folds were not perfect, part of the second perfin can be seen.

The Unknowns

Whenever I go through a lot of perfins, it always seems like I find one or two “unknowns” that I cannot identify. Usually they are not in the catalogues or are significantly different than what has been previously reported. Here are two such examples.



Figure 13

New pattern or partial punch?

The first is a single letter “M.” (Figure 13). I have this in two different stamp issues, and cannot find it in any of the catalogues that I own. Is this part of a larger pattern similar to the perfins shown on the [first] page or a new pattern?

The second one shown in Figure 14 completely mystifies me. Is this a design or a partial punch with some of the holes missing? Which way should it be orientated? I can find nothing really close to this perfin in any of my catalogues.

Your Turn

Throughout this article, we have shown and discussed several items that one does not normally see, and suggested some reasons for them or asked questions concerning them. If you have any other ideas or answers to the questions, we would greatly appreciate hearing from you. In particular, what about the “unknowns” shown in Figures 13 and 14? Do you have any explanation for these?

Please send your thoughts to the Editor. He will then forward these on to me and we will share them in a future *Bulletin*. His contact information

is on page [2].

[Ed. Note: The *SPECIALIST* is pleased to reprint this article courtesy of *The Perfins Bulletin*, September/October 2012, with the permission of the editor and author.]

Closed Albums

Robert F. “Moose” Koschalk
SCP Member 1461
1928 - 2012



Robert F. “Moose” Koschalk, 84, of Kenosha, passed away on Monday, November 19, 2012, at St. Joseph Home and Rehabilitation Center in Pleasant Prairie, Wisconsin.

Born in Waukegan, Illinois, on April 8, 1928, he was the son of the late Francis and Iva (Patterson) Koschalk. He was educated in the schools of Waukegan, coming to Kenosha in 1979 to make his home. He served in the United States Army in Japan during World War II.

On January 6, 2010, he married Carol Ziegelmeier in Las Vegas, Nevada. He was a packaging engineer for Abbott Laboratories for 36 years, retiring in 1990.

A member of the Zion Moose Lodge #667 and American Legion, he was an avid stamp collector, a member of the Chicago Philatelic Society, the German Philatelic Society [and the Society for Czechoslovak Philately]. Robert won numerous awards for stamp collections, nationally and internationally. He was an expert appraiser in [the] Milwaukee and Chicago areas. Besides stamps, he collected coins and other collectibles.

Surviving are his wife, Carol of Kenosha; his five children; Denyse Waters of Waukegan; Nancy Koschalk of Park City, Illinois, Susan (Peter) Vanca of Zion, Illinois, Anthony Koschalk of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, Amy Ziegelmeier of Kenosha; ten grandchildren; and ten great-grandchildren.

[Excerpted from the News Sun of November 21 - 27, 2012.]



Bob joined the Society for Czechoslovak Philately in May 1986. Just three years later he was elected to the Board of Directors and served there in continuous re-elections the remainder of his life -- for 26 years.

Bob was our recognized expert in the philately of the area of “Bohemia and Moravia”. He exhibited his world-class collection of this area at numerous national and international stamp shows

including the one in Prague, winning some of the highest awards, including gold medals.

He also conducted a local stamp bourse on weekends in the Chicago area for many years along with his friends, Charley Chesloe and Jane Sterba.

He could always be depended upon to assist the Society with any task requested and always attended our Board Meetings. He will be greatly missed.

Ludvik Z. Svoboda

Editorial Hinges

I would really like to know what you like and don't like about the articles and features that appear in this journal. It can only become better if you provide input. So please share your thoughts, you can even be anonymous if you like.

Do you like the extensive details about the new issues telling why the stamp was put out? Or, too many details?

Do you like the stories that have stamps associated with them, like: Lidice in Czechoslovak Philately, A Philatelic Remembrance of Vaclav Havel, Sokol Postcards Enrich American Sokol, The Agony of Czechoslovakia '38/'68? What about stories in previous years?

Did you like the series about the Position Descriptions of the 25h Chain-breaker? Or is that too technical?

What is not covered that you would like to see?

So please write -- Lou Svoboda, 4766 S. Helena Way, Aurora, CO 80015; or Lousvoboda@comcast.net; or call 303-680-7118.



This is the first issue under the new system whereby Marisa Galitz actually put this issue together from articles and materials that I supplied. It is my fault that it is so late, not hers.

For those of you who signed up for access to the electronic, IN COLOR, version of the *Specialist* (see the *Fall 2012 issue, pg 20*), you will have already received her email with the password for that access. Check it out. For those of you who haven't signed up for the online *Specialist*, it's not too late, go to <http://www.csphilately.org> and register.



Our President, Richard Palaschak, has elected to use his prerogative and has appointed our member, Gregory Gessell, of Mukilteo, WA, to fill out the term of our recently deceased Board Member, Ed Lehecka.

Greg (member #1995) is a CM Sgt (E9) in the Air National Guard who just recently returned from a deployment in Afghanistan with an Engineering Installation Squadron. He graduated from the University of Alabama in 1997, and is also active with the Civil Air Patrol on the Washington Wing IG Staff serving there as a Lt Colonel.

Philatelically, besides Czechoslovak stamps, he is interested in Hungarian stamps enough to be the Secretary of the Society for Hungarian Philately. Welcome Greg!

Guest Editorial

I am taking this opportunity of using a member's views conveyed to me to start this feature as a method of getting more of our readers to provide their views on current issues facing our Society. The author has given his permission to present this.

As all of us are aware, there are many problems facing not only philatelic organizations, but also most other clubs, societies, and social organizations -- chief among which are aging members, declines in membership, increases in dues/publishing costs/ mailing costs, etc. The following discussion addresses some of these problems (as they are associated with our Society). The views presented are those of the author -- as are his recollections of events.

If this presentation generates thoughts or feelings on these issues, please share them with our other readers through this column.

Ludvik Z. Svoboda
Editor

Thinking Outside of the Box

I maintain two websites, one devoted to the typographic stamps of Czechoslovakia, the other to displaying images of every Czechoslovak and Czech Republic stamp (I don't mean to slight Slovak stamps, I just don't collect them). Between them, these two websites have enjoyed nearly 20,000 page views by over 6,000 reportedly unique visitors from many different countries. For argument's sake, let's say that the census application I use has inflated these counts by a factor of six, meaning that only 1,000 unique individuals actually visited the two sites. That would still mean that approximately five times as many people as the entire membership of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately have displayed enough of an interest in collecting Czechoslovak stamps to bother to find my websites and use my pages. Why aren't more of them members?

A few years ago, when I joined an email discussion about the reasons for a decline in the number of people interested in stamp collecting (as indicated by a decade-long decline in Society membership), I suggested to the participants in that conversation that the actions taken by the leadership of the Society to attract new members might be counterproductive. After all, if one is following a scheme to increase membership and membership declines, perhaps one is barking up the wrong tree. My suggestion was met with a summary dismissal. In the words of one participant in the discussion and a long time member of the Board, the decline was caused by the introduction of self-adhesive stamps and a growing lack of interest in stamp collecting: that's all there was to say about it. Whether that person was absolutely correct, partially correct, or completely wrong does not matter. What *does* matter is that his comment ended the discussion and the possibility of exploring new avenues to increase membership.

Some time ago I wrote a *Letter to the Editor* suggesting that part of the reason for the decline in applications to serve on the Board might be the difficulty most members experience in trying to participate in that process. The rules for becoming a member of the Board make the task so troublesome that new members of the

Board are almost always proposed by its current members. I suggested the bylaws be changed to allow self-nomination and to drop the requirement that at least two other members nominate and second a candidate. The fact that a person is interested enough to join the Society and volunteer to take on a Society-wide role should suffice. Perhaps some vetting of an unknown candidate should take place, but the current by-laws all but insure most members will never serve on the Board.

Membership still declines, there are now multiple vacancies on the Board, and we have taken our journal from a bimonthly to a quarterly. The epitome of foolishness is to repeat the same action while expecting different results. Perhaps interest in stamp collecting is in decline, perhaps attracting new members is impossible, perhaps no one wants to help govern the Society, but following the Board's current policies has not provided an opportunity to examine this situation.

The Society's structure is based upon models current in the 1940's. People with shared interests got together, put out a newsletter, sometimes assembled in small groups around the country, and met once or twice a year in larger groups at some mutually convenient location. Such were the limits of organization supported by the technology of the times. New members were garnered through word of mouth and encouraged to join in order to share in the collective wisdom, knowledge, and activity of the group. At that time, sharing wisdom and knowledge required a repository and the technology of the time mandated such a repository be private.

Today a child of five has access to resources unthinkable in those days. Literally millions of experts (and sadly, millions of pretend-to-be experts) flood the Internet with information formerly obtainable only by belonging to specialized groups, groups such as the Society for Czechoslovak Philately.

Only after being pushed and prodded did the Society dip its toes in the waters of access via the Internet, and even then the Board constantly feared that unlimited access to its resources would lead to an erosion of membership. I know of this personally because I fought an uphill battle with the Board to make more and more Society resources publicly available.

The Board's major fear has been that people would stop paying dues should its resources become freely available on the Internet. And, the argument went, if income fell, the Society would be unable to pay for the publication of its crown jewel, *The Czechoslovak Specialist*. I suspect the Board was absolutely correct in its reasoning but dead wrong in its solution. After all, declining membership has already led to a reduced publication schedule for *The Specialist*. If this trend continues, does its schedule become bi-annual, then annual, eventually to wink out of existence? The trend appears to be in that direction. If we are to reverse its direction, our thinking about solutions to the problem has to change.

Let's go back to basics: the purpose of the Society is not to protect and preserve *The Specialist* -- worthy and noble a goal as that objective might be -- but to encourage and support philatelic interest in Czechoslovakia, that nation's philatelic precursors, and its philatelic successors: everything else the Society sponsors is simply an attempt to fulfill those goals. Has publication of *The Specialist* now become an impediment to the goals of the Society rather than an agent for achieving them? Perhaps, but the suggestion here is not to abandon *The Specialist* but to make it less expensive, more interesting, and especially more accessible.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

Every week I receive a copy of *Linn's* via email, followed up by a paper version on a monthly basis. I did not ask for this service, it simply came with my subscription. I can choose to read the email version, or to read only those parts that interest me, or to ignore it entirely: I incur no additional cost no matter what action I take and, more importantly, *neither does Linn's*. Suppose *The Specialist* became such an electronic publication?

Several improvements could be made immediately. First, the journal could be longer and as such could be more comprehensive, more able to serve a varied membership. I am fascinated by typographic stamps, but perhaps you are more interested in postal history or topical collecting. A longer journal could serve these multiple interests better. Second, the journal could be released more frequently, perhaps even as a monthly were articles about more topics contributed. Third, the journal could be in color at no additional cost whatsoever.

And cost is the key. Without the responsibility of paper publication, there would be little need to keep membership dues at their current level or any reason to increase them. Dues could be dropped to five dollars a year, or to one dollar, or even abolished altogether. Perhaps then even children might be encouraged to join. Perhaps the only benefit for dues-paying members would be the right to vote upon Society governance. After all, the only costs to the Society would be the support of an email account and a website. Foreign collectors would not have to pay more because of the extra postage costs incurred in delivery of their copies of *The Specialist*. An even better outcome would be that every member whether foreign or domestic would receive their copy of *The Specialist* on the same day.

Here is an even more radical suggestion. Suppose the Society became an informative dispenser rather than an information hoarder? What if all our resources were freely available to everyone? I spent more than forty years in the information supply business, twenty years each in the public and private sectors. Even in the private sector we freely gave away information we could have charged customers to use because doing so encouraged them to support our products and programs.

The Board seems to have consistently misunderstood the role information has in exciting interest. Again and again the Board has voiced the notion that the *Interactive Index*, *The Specialist*, and its other sources of information need to be protected, that somehow restricting access to our resources would attract members and free access to them discourage people from joining the Society. I would ask, "If I don't know something exists, if I don't know what it is, how can it attract me?"

A shift in thinking is required. Today increased membership is sought simply to support publication of *The Specialist*. Suppose we decided upon other goals: to freely share our enthusiasm for collecting Czechoslovak stamps, to encourage others to take up collecting, and to find more contributors and subscribers to *The Specialist*? What difference would it make if many of those new contributions came from "freeloading" subscribers?

Perhaps the Society should want people to support it not to gain access to restricted information but rather to encourage the Society to generate even more public information. I belong to several groups not because they have private member-only resources but to encourage their continued publication of more and more public resources that I use, enjoy, and share with others. And even if I did not pay to belong to these groups, it would not matter: their information distribu-

tion costs do not go up because there are “freeloaders” using the material. I pay to belong simply because I want to be able to vote to influence what these groups do.

In 2010, I wrote a long paper about my research into the 1923 Agriculture and Science issue. Our Society did not have the resources to publish my paper, so I turned to another organization I belong to, the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain. That society has a very fine tradition of publishing longer monographs, for which I am very grateful. But when my work was favorably reviewed in *The Specialist*, the reviewer spent half his time not talking about the contents of the monograph itself *but instead complaining about the high cost of new philatelic publications*. Is it time to take steps to reduce cost and increase access?

Are these suggestions answers to the Society’s problems? Frankly, I don’t know: we don’t currently have enough information at hand. But I do know that curtailing discussions with a curt “that’s the answer and there is no more to be said” will definitely not solve the problem. I do know that making it all but impossible for the general membership to participate in constructing solutions will not solve the problem. And I think all of us know continuing down our current path will lead eventually to our extinction. **Are there other alternatives? What do you think?**

– Mark Wilson



ADVERTISING RATES FOR THE SPECIALIST

Amount of Space	One Issue	Two Issues	Four Issues
Back cover page	\$50.00	\$85.00	\$150.00
Full Page	\$35.00	\$55.00	\$105.00
Half Page	\$20.00	\$32.00	\$60.00
Quarter Page	\$12.00	\$20.00	\$36.00
Eighth Page	\$8.00	\$13.00	\$24.00

1. All amounts are total cost. Payment must accompany the ad. Make check out to “Society for Czechoslovak Philately” or “SCP”. Ads will not be placed until they are paid for. Members are entitled to a 15% discount, if they ask for it.
2. The actual size of a full page advertisement is 5 inches by 8 inches.
3. The back cover page must be purchased as a whole -- no partial pages.
4. Submit your advertisement copy double-spaced and typed, or legibly printed.
5. it is the advertiser’s responsibility that the copy be correct since the advertisement will be printed exactly as it is received, in other words “as is”.

We reserve the right to correct spelling and grammatical mistakes.

Commemoration

OTTO HORNUNG

1920 - 2013

Did you know Lieut Colonel Otto Hornung? He died on 8 January, age 92. He was born in Ostrava in 1920 and joined the Legion in Poland in 1939, was interned in the USSR, allowed out to Palestine and fought at Tobruk. Came to this Country in 1943 and went back to France after D Day. By July 1945 he was Lieutenant Hornung, a Liaison Officer with the US forces in western Bohemia. He stayed in Czecho to 1967 and then returned to this country. He was very well known in the philatelic world and an active member of CPSGB. I have drafted a commemoration of his WWII days for 'Czechout'. [See below]

"Otto Hornung (born Ostrava, Czechoslovakia, 1920 -- died Harrow, London, 8 January 2013) was a renowned and distinguished philatelist and philatelic journalist, as well as a wit and raconteur, whose reputation for winning Gold medals at philatelic exhibitions was well known. He was a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society, London and had signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1993.

As a young man he witnessed the German invasion of Czechoslovakia in March 1939 but managed to escape to Bohumin (then in unoccupied Poland), dressed as a postman in the mail wagon of a goods train. After that he joined the Czechoslovak Legion and was wounded by a German sniper whilst laying siege to Dunkirk in 1944. He spoke Polish, Czech, Russian and English fluently, his knowledge of the German language was extensive, but he refused to use it, once describing it at a meeting in Amsterdam as 'inelegant'.

Otto was a former Secretary of the Philatelic Traders Society and organizer of Stampex shows. He was also a founder member of the Association Internationale des Journalistes Philateliques (AIJP) in 1952 and its former President. As a philatelist, Hornung specialized in the stamps and postal history of Turkey winning large Gold medals at India 1989, New Zealand 1990, London 1990, Philatokyo 1991 and Granada 1992. He was a member of the following societies:

Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain (CPSGB)

The Oriental Philatelic Association of London

International Association of Philatelic Journalists

Royal Philatelic Society London

No one has ever given me more help and encouragement to get articles published than Otto, and it is down to his editing that I got my first article published in *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*.

His philatelic publications included:

The Illustrated Encyclopaedia of Stamp Collecting

Wie Sammler Ich Richtig Briefmarken, Verlag Werner Dausien

The Czecho-Slovak Legion in Poland and Russia 1939-1945 and

Czechoslovaks in the Middle East, 1940-1943 (with Dr. Vratislav Palkoska)

The Early Postal History of Carpatho-Ukraine with Particular Reference to the Usage of the First Postage Stamps of Austria

"in the midst of life, we are in death"

Robert J. Hill, Wombourne, England

SOCIETY NEEDS HELP !!!

A couple of years ago, our member Mark Wilson produced the wonderful Interactive Index DVD for all of our *Specialist* issues from inception in 1939 up through 2009. Many of us use this tremendous tool every day to look up critical information about Czechoslovak philately that was published in the *Specialist* over those years.

The end of next year there will be 5 more years of *Specialist* articles whose information needs to be integrated into a new Interactive Index II that will cover 1939 through 2014 (or simply 2010 - 2014, this yet to be determined).

Because of Mark's new position as editor of the British CPSGB's *Czechout* journal and his work to create an Interactive Index of all of their past publications, he will not be able to do our update.

Our Society is therefore looking for someone with some computer software knowledge who would be able to create this update (with Mark's guidance and assistance).

Mark is willing to allow this individual to use the software that he has developed for the update to be produced. It is not possible to use his software without at least a basic understanding of the XML Extendable Mark Up language. He states that secretaries master its use every day, so learning XML is not an insurmountable problem.

If the Society can find someone willing to undertake learning XML, he is willing to provide some tutoring in the installation and use of the software, and to provide minor programming support. He has already begun writing documentation on the use of his software.

So if we have a member or friend of a member who is willing to take on this challenge, we would really appreciate it. It might even be possible to agree to some degree of financial compensation.

If you are interested, please contact our editor, Lou Svoboda, contact information is on page 2 of this issue.



COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH THE CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Check out our sister organization, the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain, at their website: www.cpsgb.org.uk, and through their Membership Secretary, Yvonne Gren at mail@dygren.plus.com.

Their publication *Czechout* and our *Specialist* have little duplication in content. In addition, under a new agreement the two societies have arranged for payment of your \$30.00 CPSGB dues to our SCP Treasurer, Marisa Galitz, 1430 Brickell Bay Drive 907, Miami, FL 33131 without having to worry about foreign currency or sending it to the UK. So why not have more fun, become a member of both societies!

NOMINATIONS ARE NOW OPEN !!!

As is specified in our Bylaws, it is the time of year for our Society to nominate members in good standing to be candidates in an election of five (5) of our fifteen (15) Board of Directors positions.

Candidates shall be nominated in writing by a member of the Society (other than himself) whose signature shall be affixed to a nominating petition. A blank petition for your use is enclosed with this issue. The names of the term-ending board members and of the remaining board members are as follows:

- Term Ending: H. Alan Hoover, Robert Koschalk (deceased), Frederick P. Lawrence, Richard P. Livingston, Philip Rhoades (resigned), Chris Jackson (resigned)
- Remaining: R. Tom Cossaboom, Marisa Galitz, Sam Horvath, Gregory D. Gessell, Edwin Lehecka (deceased), Richard Palaschak, John Pojeta, Ludvik Z. Svoboda, Jaroslav J. Verner, Olech W. Wyslowsky

Board members whose terms are expiring may be nominated for a succeeding candidacy. If you decide to nominate someone, please remember the following:

1. The nominee must be a member in good standing.
2. The nominee must have given their consent to be nominated.
3. The nominee must be willing and able to travel at least once a year to a Board meeting location specified by the President.
4. The nominee must have an e-mail address on the Internet system in order to conduct Society business.
5. The Secretary must receive the petition by the last day of March 2013.

After filling out the enclosed petition form, mail it to our Secretary, Tom Cossaboom, Box 4124, Prescott, AZ 86302.

TWO for ONE BOUND VOLUME SALE !!!

Tremendous opportunity for you to fill out your bound volumes of the *SPECIALIST* or to start a set.

Buy one volume and get the second one FREE! The first one will cost you \$10, but the second one is free. Then the third is \$10, but the fourth one is free, etc. You will need to pay the postage (which will be via Media Mail). First come first served.

The volumes that are available are (singles unless showing a number in parenthesis):

1966	1972	1978/79	1987/88 (4)	2007/08 (4)
1967	1973	1981/82 (4)	1993/94	2009/10 (11)
1968	1974	1982/84 (3)	1997/98 (2)	2011/12 (5)
1969	1975			

Write or call: Lou Svoboda, contact details on page 2.

*New Issues***CZECH REPUBLIC**

by Ludvik Svoboda

**2013 ISSUE PLAN
FOR CZECH REPUBLIC STAMPS**

Date of <u>Issue</u>	<u>Name of Issue</u>	Number <u>in set</u>	Value <u>Kč</u>
Jan 20	Tradition of Czech Stamp Design - Ivan Strnad	1	10
Feb 13	Personalities: Bertha von Suttner (1843 - 1914)	1	18
Mar 6	Tugboat - steamer "Pěčko"	1	25
Mar 6	Helicopter Aero HC2 - Heli Baby	1	25
Apr 3	Beauties of Our Country -- 750 th Anniversary of the founding of the Zlatá Koruna cloister	1	14
Apr 3	Personalities: George Orwell (1903 - 1950)	1	26
May 2	EUROPA -- Postal Conveyances	1	20
May 15	Technical Monuments: Fláje waterworks	1	14
May 15	Prague Castle -- Paolo Caliari, Verona: Portrait of Jakob König, goldsmith and antique dealer	1	25
May 29	Záviš cross -- Vyšší Brod	1	26
Jun 12	Joint Issue with Slovakia: 1150 th Anniversary of Cyril and Methodius	1 s/s	35
Jun 12	Motorcycle Čechie 33 -- Böhmerland	1	10
Jun 12	Personal Railroad Track Inspection Car Tatra 15/30	1	10
Jun 26	130 Years of Postal Banking	1	20
Sep 4	Nature Preservation -- Karlštejnsko	4 s/s	10,14 18, 20
Sep 4	Beauties of Our Country: 700 years of Nový Jičín city	1	20
Sep 4	World Championship in Water Slalom 2013	1	10
Sep 18	Personalities: Josef Bican-- legendary soccer player (1913-2001)	1	10
Sep 18	Horses: Dun-colored Chlumeč	2	10
	Palomino Chlumeč		20
Oct 2	200 th Anniversary of the Battle at Lipska	1 s/s	53
Oct 16	Personalities: Otto Wichterle (1913-1998), Czech inventor of the contact lens	1	21
Oct 16	400 Years of the Kralice Bible	1	14
Nov 6	Work of Art on Stamps -- Giovanni Battista Piranesi (1720-1778) -- Bohuslav Reynek (1892-1971) -- Max Švabinský (1873-1962)	3	26 30 35



Fig. 1

1. On December 19, 2012, the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic issued a 5 Kč definitive stamp in the Folk Architecture series (Fig. 1). On the stamp is depicted a folk architecture monument in the village of Bušanovice -- homestead #27 located in the western part of the village square. It is a work by famous folk architect Jakub Bursa. The shaped gable contains the God's eye motif in the semi-circular extension and the main-field

inscription "NEWLY BUILT IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1847" typical of this master. The front wall continues as a boundary wall with pilasters dividing it into separate fields designed for the windows, door and gate. The gate is decorated with a smaller shaped gable with a niche. The stamp was designed by Jan Kavan, engraved by Bohumil Šneider, and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by rotary recess print in black combined with photogravure in brown and beige in printing sheets of 100 pieces.

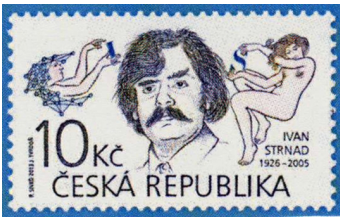


Fig. 2

2. On January 20, 2013, the Ministry issued a 10 Kč commemorative stamp in the Tradition of Czech Stamp Design series honoring the stamp designer -- Ivan Strnad (Fig. 2). The stamp shows a portrait of Ivan Strnad in the middle, on the left a female holding a cell-phone which was a part of the motif which appeared on a 1975 postal stationery item commemorating the 50th anniversary of the launch of automated

telephone operations in Czechoslovakia, and on the right a female nude from the 30h Intersputnik stamp issued in 1974. Czech graphic artist and teacher Ivan Strnad (1926 - 2004) was born in Prague. He created many Czechoslovak and Czech stamps and commemorative coins. He taught students in a special applied graphic arts studio at the Academy of Arts, Architecture and Design in Prague. He designed stamps, illustrations, applied graphics, architectural works, textile works and medals. His work includes over 100 Czechoslovak stamps, banknotes, company logos, and share warrants. During his lifetime he won many awards for his works of art -- 1966, 1967, 1970-72, 1974, and 1975 for Best Stamp of the Year awards and most beautiful bank notes. The stamp was designed by Pavel Sivko, engraved by Jaroslav Tvrdon, and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by rotary recess print in black combined with photogravure in yellow, pink, light blue and dark blue in printing sheets of 30 pieces. Besides the stamps in sheet arrangement, philatelic booklets of 8 stamps and 4 labels are issued. The label features a drawing of a head from the background of the 1 Kčs stamp which appeared in the 1977 Space Exploration series. A FDC in blue features a motif from the 1968 stamp 20th Anniversary of World Health Organization (Fig. 2a).



Fig. 2a



Fig. 3

3. On February 13, 2013, the Ministry issued an 18 Kč commemorative stamp in the Personalities series honoring Bertha von Suttner (Fig. 3). The stamp contains her portrait. Baroness Bertha

Sophia Felicita von Suttner, née Countess Kinsky of Wchinitz and Tettau (1843 - 1914) was a Czech and Austrian radical pacifist, journalist, and novelist who was born in Prague. Her novel, "Die Waffen nieder!" (Lay Down Your Arms), published in 1889 was a major success. It became a huge sensation and placed the author among the leading figures of the global peace movement. She played an active role in anti-war events, helped establish the international Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Hague, Netherlands, defended the rights of women and ethnic minorities. She publicly expressed her disapproval of anti-Semitism and was elected as the head of the Committee of Organizations for Peace. In 1875, she shortly became Alfred Nobel's secretary. Their co-operation turned them into lifetime friends. In one of his letters, Nobel told Bertha that he was about to set up a foundation which would enable him to award physicians, scientists and other people for their major contributions to humankind. Baroness von Suttner inspired his decision to include a peace prize among those prizes provided in his will. On December 10, 1905, she became the first woman in the world to win the Nobel Peace Prize. References to her ideas of "useless suffering caused by war" and to her life philosophy can still be found today. Her name still appears as part of the names of streets or squares in many towns in Austria and Germany. Bertha von Suttner's portrait is on the Austrian 2 Euro coin. She was also portrayed on the old Austrian 1,000 shilling banknote. The stamps was designed by Renáta Fučíková, engraved by Václav Fajt, and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by multicolored offset with the linear drawing in printing sheets of 50 pieces. A FDC in black-grey depicts A. Nobel and B. Von Suttner talking in a garden (Fig. 3a).



Fig. 3a



Fig. 4

4. On March 6, 2013, the Ministry issued a 25 Kč commemorative stamp in the Historical Means of Transport series (Fig. 4). The stamp depicts a "Pěčko" 18 steamboat. Cargo shipping has been used through the ages. In theory, it started when cargo was loaded on any ship or raft for the first time to be carried downstream to a destination. If the shipper did not abandon the vessel at the destination or sell it for further use, the vessel had to be pulled either by man or boat upstream back to the place of origin. At first, men used ropes long enough to pull the vessel. These men were usually local villagers who pulled vessels upstream as their source of income. This method was very taxing for both pullers and vessel pilots responsible for keeping the vessel on course. Manual labor was replaced by cows and horses, and later by cars, tractors, or engines running on tracks built for the purpose. Today, some of these tracks are still preserved and used as pedestrian or bike paths. The invention of the steam engine (later replaced by the diesel engine) started a large boom of tugboat use. This boom came to a head during the 19th century when tugboats provided easy transportation up and down the river. In the late 20th century, tugboats started to be used for pushing rather than the traditional pulling. Propeller steamboats, known as P-type or "Pěčko", were used locally. They were originally designed for the port of

Hamburg. Unlike traditional river tugboats, they were shorted, wider and had a deeper draft. The maximum propeller size in the largest boats was two meters. The short helm did not exceed the dimensions of the board. A massive hook and flexible suspension allowed for flexibility of tugging. The widely used "Pěčko" boats were cutting-edge technology of their time. They belonged to the most frequently used boats on the Czech stretch of the Vltava and Labe rivers. The higher-output diesel engines ended the career of the P-type boats. The stamp was designed by Pavel Sivko, engraved by Jaroslav Tvrdoň, and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by multicolored offset in printing sheets of 50 pieces (a combination of 25 stamps of the "Pěčko" 18 steamboat, and 25 stamps of the Helicopter Aero HC2 -- Heli Baby). A FDC in dark-blue shows a steamboat bow at a mooring (Fig. 4a).



Fig. 4a



Fig. 5 being worked on, this effort stopped because the Czechoslovak Army switched to the Soviet helicopters MI-1; MI-2; and MI-4. The remaining Czechoslovak helicopters were handed over to paramilitary organizations and were used by film makers. The depicted helicopter is painted according to the original color scheme -- it is on exhibit in the National Technical Museum. The stamp was designed by Pavel Sivko, engraved by Jaroslav Tvrdoň, and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by multicolored offset in printing sheets of 50 pieces (see the previous issue details). A FDC in dark-blue shows a detail of the rotor section and cabin from the rear (Fig. 5a).

5. On March 6, 2013, the Ministry issued a 25 Kč commemorative stamp in the Historical Means of Transport series (Fig. 5). The stamp depicts a Helicopter Aero HC2 -- Heli Baby. The first Czech helicopter began to be developed by the Aero factory in the 1940's. The official first public flight was part of the 1955 Brno Trade Fair events. A successor model with a stronger engine followed in 1961. While newer models were

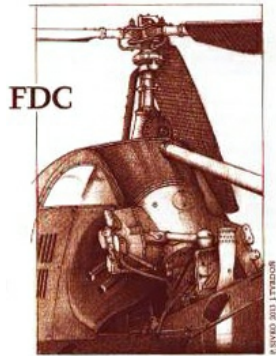


Fig. 5a



Fig. 6

6. On March 6, 2013, the Ministry issued a 14 Kč definitive stamp in the Folk Architecture series (Fig. 6). On the stamp is depicted the cottage No. 451 in Nový Hrozenkov township, Vsetín district. Nový Hrozenkov is a township located alongside the Vsetín and Velké Karlovice road in the Vsetínská Bečva river valley. Preserved almost in its middle is a group of timbered cottages amidst a senseless modern neighborhood. Cottage No. 451 dates back to 1835. The timbered structure of three chambers has two gables and an under-gable. The

whitewashed northern gable, facing the township, boasts painted ornaments under the hood and an inscription with the builder's name. The windows are also decorated with whitewashed shaped ornaments superstitiously believed to protect the house. The stamp portrays this side of the cottage. The complete composition also contains two wooden beehives. Since 1977, the cottage has been used as a museum of Antonín Strnad, a major painter and illustrator whose work celebrates the region. The stamp was designed by Jan Kavan, engraved by Bohumil Šneider, and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by rotary recess print in violet-black combined with photogravure in violet in printing sheets of 100 pieces.

Stationery

7. On January 21, 2013, the Ministry issued a commemorative postal card with an imprinted letter-denominated “Z” postage stamp for “The Biathlon World Championship 2013” (Fig. 7). As a reminder the “Z” denominated stamp covers an ordinary letter up to 20g in international priority service to non-European countries. The Z-stamp depicts a shooting biathlete. The left portion of the postal card shows a skiing biathlete. In 2008 the delegates from 50 countries awarded the hosting of the Biathlon World Championships in 2013 to Nové Město na Moravě. As a result, this past year the city built a new shooting range and expanded its stadium to accommodate the dual nature of the sport. The contests were held 7 - 17 February. It has been 31 years since the last top biathlon event, the World Cup 1981, was held here in Jáchymov. Thus this is the first time that the Czech Republic has hosted the world biathlon champion-



Fig. 7

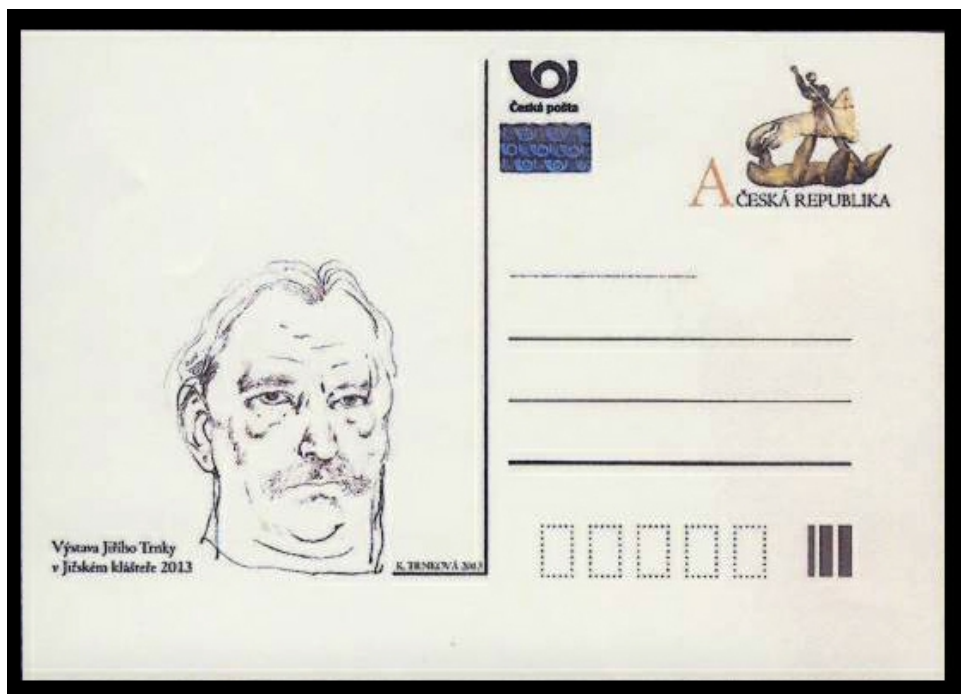


Fig. 8



Fig. 9

ships. The postal card was designed by Jan Ungrád and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by full-colored offset.

8. On February 13, 2013, the Ministry issued a commemorative postal card with an imprinted letter-denominated "A" postage stamp honoring Jiří Trnka (Fig. 8). The A-stamp depicts a polychrome sculpture of St. George. The left portion of the postal card depicts a self-portrait of Jiří Trnka. Professor Jiří Trnka (1912, Petrohrad -- 1969, Prague) was a Czech artist, illustrator, sculptor, scriptwriter, and animated film director, and one of the founders of Czech animated film. From his earliest childhood, Trnka came in close contact with puppets sculpted by his family. He studied at the School of Applied Arts in Prague in 1929-35. He started his career as a stage designer and maker at J. Skupa's Theater of Spejbl and Hurvínek in Plzeň; he later ran his own puppet theater. He created the figure of Hurvínek for advertising purposes. He preferred using puppets in his films. His best known puppet films include *Staré Pověsti České* (Old Czech Legends) and *Dobrý Voják Švejk* (The Good Soldier Svejk), and the feature film *Sen noci svatojánské* (A Midsummer Night's Dream). The postal card was designed by Klára Trnková and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by full-colored offset.

9. On February 13, 2013, the Ministry issued a commemorative postal card with an imprinted letter-denominated "A" postage stamp for "Jihlava -- Ostropa"(Fig. 9). The A-stamp depicts the exhibition logo. The left portion of the postal card portrays the symbolic image of a 1750 Czech-Moravian border pylon. OSTROPA 2013 is a national specialized competitive exhibition of postage stamps. The aim of the exhibition is to promote philately and to boost deeper cooperation between Czech and German philatelists. The exhibition will commemorate the 90th anniversary of the founding of the philatelic club in Jihlava, the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Czech Republic, and the 20th anniversary of the first Czech postage stamp. The stamp was designed by Jiří Pýcha, the left portion was designed by Martin Kos, and the postal card was produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by full-colored offset.

SLOVAKIA

by George Srb

2013 ISSUE PLAN FOR SLOVAK REPUBLIC STAMPS

<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Name of Issue</u>	<u>Number in set</u>	<u>Value €</u>
Jan 1	20 th Anniversary of the Slovak Republic: Kosice – European Capital of Culture, 2013	1	0.60
Jan 25	Cultural Heritage of Slovakia: Empire Theater in Hlohovec	1	0.90
Feb 14	Major Sport Events: Ján Popluhár (1935 - 2011)	1	0.40
Mar 1	Velká Noc (Easter) 2013: Folk motifs in the works of L'udovit Fulla	1	0.40
Mar 14	Personalities: Dominik Tatarka (1913 - 1989)	1	0.50

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Apr 12	Treatment of Breast Cancer	1	0.90
Apr 26	Technical Monuments: Historical mills -- windmill in Holíč	1	0.40
May 9	EUROPA 2013: Postal vehicle	1	0.90
May 31	Joint Issue with Korea: National Costume	2	1.00 1.00
Jun 28	Personalities: Gorazd Zvonický (1913- 1995)	1	0.50
Jul 16	1150 th Anniversary of the Arrival of St. Cyril and Methodius to Greater Moravia	1	1.10
Aug 2	150 th Anniversary of Matica Slovenskej	1	0.80
Sep 2	Bienále Ilustráci Bratislava 2013	1	0.40
Sep 20	Beauties of Our Country: Tatra Mountains motifs	2	1.10 1.20
Oct 11	Nature Protection: Slovak minerals -- Precious opal from Dubník -- Quartz scepter from Šobov	2	0.60 0.60
Nov 13	Christmas 2013	1	0.40
Nov 29	Art on Stamps: -- Ján Jakub Stunder (1759 - 1811) -- Martin Martinček (1913 - 2004)	2	1.20 1.20
Dec 6	Postage Stamp Day: Igor Rumanský (1946 - 2006)	1	0.50

10. On November 8, 2012, the Ministry of Transport, Posts, and Telecommunications issued a 0.90€ commemorative stamp in the Historical Anniversaries series for Lubovna Castle (Fig. 10). One of the most preserved and the most visited Slovak castles, the majestic Lubovna castle is situated above the Poprad river on a limestone crag. The castle was built near Stará Lubovna by Andrew III at the end of the 13th century. The first reference to the castle comes from the year 1311. Gradually, it became an important administrative, military, and economic center. In 1412, a peace treaty was signed by the Hungarian King Sigismund of Luxembourg and the Polish King Wladyslaw II Jagiello at Lubovna castle. The same year Sigismund of Luxembourg issued a charter which put 16 towns of the Spiš region and the castles Lubovna and Podolinec into a reserve for the Polish king. Thus, Lubovna castle became the administrative and managing center of the pledged area and the seat of Polish mayors. The central part of the castle included a circular tower, a Gothic palace, and a kitchen. In the 16th century, a rondel and auricular bastion became the pillars for its defense. Around 1627, a Baroque reconstruction gave rise to the construction of the high bastion with an entrance to the first courtyard of the castle (depicted on the FDC), the first courtyard, and the east bastion. The FDC cancellation portrays the ground plan of the castle. In 1656 - 1661 the Polish crown jewels were deposited in Lubovna castle, which has been visited by several Hungarian and Polish kings. Its gradual reconstruction began in the 1960's, and today the Lubovna castle possesses almost its original historical layout. The stamp was designed by Martin Činovský, engraved by František Horniak, and produced by the Postal Printing House of Securities, Prague, using recess printing with offset in sheets of 10.

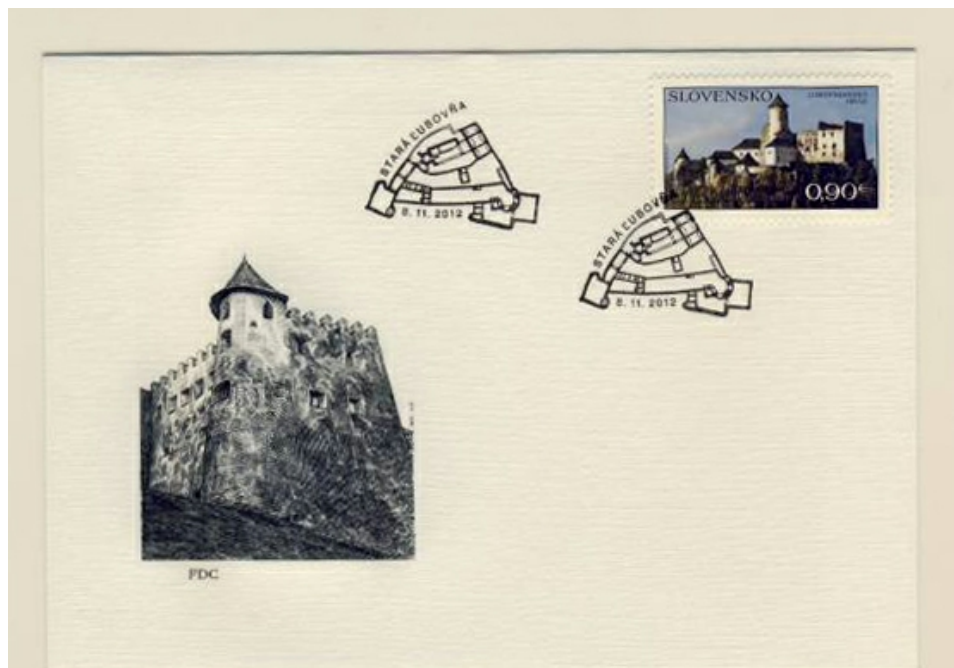


Fig. 10



Fig. 11

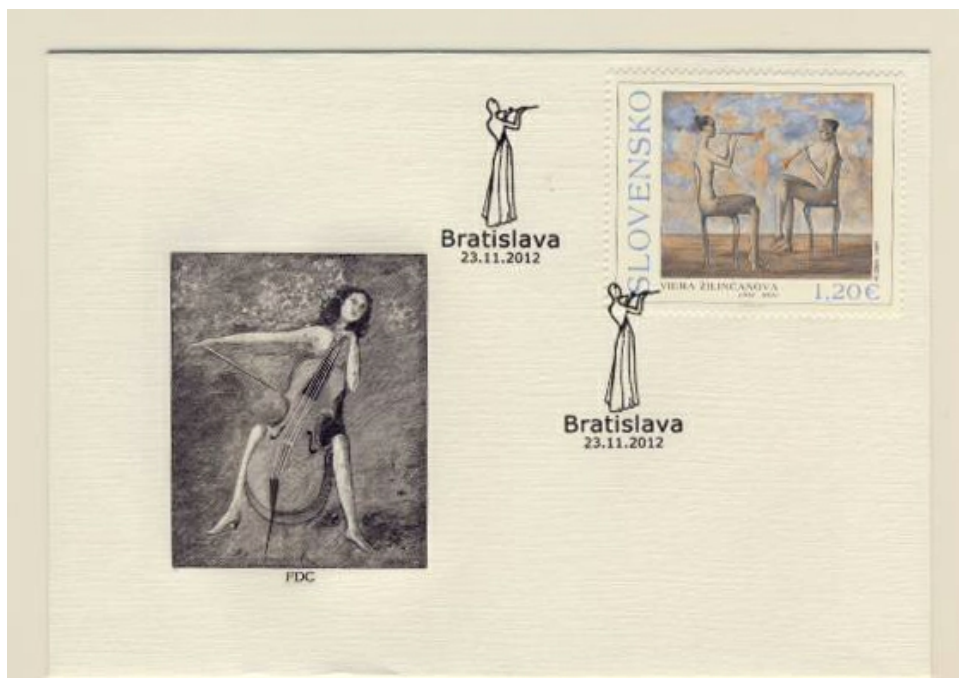


Fig. 12



Fig. 13

11. On November 16, 2012, the Ministry issued a 0.40€ commemorative stamp for Christmas 2012 -- Nativity (Fig. 11). On the stamp the half figure of the Virgin Mary, turned toward the Child, dominates the foreground. Mary's look draws the viewer's attention towards the child who is surrounded by other figures -- angels who help with holding Him, an elderly woman who is probably St. Anne (the mother of the Virgin Mary), and the two elderly men in the background who seem to symbolize St. Joseph and St. Joachim (Mary's father), or possibly shepherds. The angel above Mary's figure points at the Nativity inscription *Gloria in Excelsis Deo* (Glory to God in the highest). It is the first line of the famous hymn sung during the Nativity liturgy. The canvas comes from the Szapary manor house in Orlové near Považské Podhradie. From here originated another very similar painting which is in the Slovak National Gallery in Bratislava -- St. Joseph with the Children -- which is signed by the Austrian artist Josef Ignaz Mildorfer. Besides Vienna and Lower Austria, he also worked in Moravia, and towards the end of his life in Slovakia in Holíč and Marianka. It is these facts together with the similarity with the high quality of the style of the painting from Bratislava which causes us to also assign this first work of art to Mildorfer. The stamp was designed by Vladislav Rostoka and produced by the Postal Printing House of Securities, Prague, using offset.

12. On November 23, 2012, the Ministry issued a set of two commemorative stamps in the Art on Stamps series. The stamps were produced by the Postal Printing House of Securities, Prague, using recess printing with offset in sheets of four.

-- 1.20€: Viera Žilinčanová (1932, Nové Zámky - 2008, Bratislava), "Hudba 1987" [music](Fig. 12). Viera Žilinčanová is an important representative of modern Slovak fine arts. She tied together the tradition of magical realism and surrealism in European and global art. She studied at the Academy of Fine Arts and Design in Bratislava (1949 - 1955), and in 1956 graduated from the School of Painting in Salzburg. She developed her own manner of pictorial expression based on the blending of real and surreal elements. Marching past on her paintings are: female torsos reminiscent of fragments of lonely antique sculptures, figures with dark prolonged shadows, trees in nocturnal views of the countryside, and still life's with figures and musical instruments in the grass. Reality and fantasy, tension and sorrow -- all of these motivated her interest. She was often inspired by the setting of city parks (Paris, Madrid, London, Munich, Tokyo). However, she particularly liked the Mountain Park in Bratislava, which became her "painter's" *genius loci*. She has had exhibitions in several renowned world galleries, and was awarded prizes at national and international painting art festivals. The stamp was designed and engraved by Rudolf Cigánik and produced by the Postal Printing House of Securities, Prague, using recess printing in sheets of 4.

-- 1.60€: Carpoforo Tencalla (1623, Bissone - 1685, Bissone), "Sala Terrena at the Červený Kameň Castle" (Fig. 13). Carpoforo Tencalla was an influential Swiss-Italian Baroque painter of canvases and frescoes. In the 17th century, the Červený Kameň (Red Stone) Castle underwent an early baroque reconstruction. Italian artists and craftsmen changed the former cold Fugger stronghold into an aristocratic residence with the interior full of baroque splendor according to the plans of the imperial architect Filiberto Luchese and on the order of Count Nicolas IV Palffy. The courtyard has a grotto constructed from tufa stone to create the appearance of an artificial cave with fountain, a niche with a statue of Venus, and nearby is a lunette dome covered with richly decorated frescoes. Dancing nymphs and playing children

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are painted in the mirrors of the *sala terrena*. Frescoes of extremely high quality from 1655 that were created by Carpofero Tencalla survive in a remarkably undamaged state [an example is seen in the stamp]. These works at the Red Stone Castle are the first creations of this painter, who later became a leading representative of the Italian early baroque frescoes in Central Europe. The stamp was designed and engraved by František Horniak and produced by the Postal Printing House of Securities, Prague, by recess printing with offset in printing sheets of 4.

13. On December 3, 2012, the Ministry issued a 0.50€ commemorative stamp in the Postage Stamp Day series honoring Pavol Socháč (Fig. 14). Pavol Socháč (1862 - 1941), an ethnographer, photographer, journalist, and dramatist, is a significant personality of the science, culture, and art worlds of the 19th/20th centuries. He was born in Vrbica (now a part of Liptovský Mikuláš) in a craftsman family and studied at Kežmarok in Lučenec where Hungarian authorities expelled him from all schools in Hungary for promoting the Slovak language and literature. Then, in 1881-1885, he studied Art History and Ethnology (the study of cultures of various peoples) at the Prague Painting Academy and Charles University. He then went on to study photography in Munich. Returning to Prague he devoted himself to ethnological activities and opened his own photographic studio in 1893. After accusations of pan-Slavism, he was forced to leave for the USA in 1914, where he joined the resistance. He returned to his homeland in 1919 and continued his ethnologic work -- resulting in over 500 bibliographic units, hundreds of literary issues, and over 400 postcards showing Slovak traditional costumes, historical scenes, and national activists. The stamp (showing a portrait of Socháč along with a label showing a traditional costume) was designed by Robert Jančovič and produced by the Postal Printing House of Securities, Prague, using offset.



Fig. 14

AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS

**ALERT: THERE ARE A NUMBER OF BOOKS LISTED HERE
THAT WERE PREVIOUSLY LISTED BUT SOLD OUT!**

***** CONTACT THE BOOK STORE BEFORE ORDERING
AS SOME PUBLICATIONS MIGHT BE SOLD OUT,
AND NOT SURE IF ABLE TO RESTOCK *****

**Prices are postpaid in USA
(E=English,Cz=Czech,Sl=Slovak,G=German, H=Hungarian)**

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------|
| [NEW] | OCELOTISK Z PLOCHÝCH DESEK (Vol. 3), 1961-1968 (Cz) -- Stamps and S/S produced by engraving (intaglio), showing plate faults, + blue print. | \$30.00 |
| [NEW] | 2013 PROTECTORATE BOHEMIA & MORAVIA 1939-1945 (Cz) -- POFIS 208 pages, full color, all stamps, coupons, plate faults, stationery, revenues, perfins, comm. cancels, postal rates. Fabulous! | \$35.00 |
| [NEW] | HRADČANY 25H VIOLET (Cz) -- Merkur-Revue, 71 page study of every possible variety of combinations of the spirals, partitions, and arch types on the 1 st and 2 nd printing plates of the 25h value. | \$19.00 |
| [NEW] | WEIPERT FALZUM -- FORGERIES FROM VEJPRTY (Cz,G,E) -- Merkur-Revue, color documentary of the forged Hradčany issues. The forgeries were created in 1919 Germany, delivered to the Czech border town of Vejprty north of Karlovy Vary, and widely used on package receipts to defraud the new Czech Post. | \$19.00 |
| [NEW] | 2012 CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1918-1939 (Cz) -- POFIS, in color, specialized in departmental information. | \$35.00 |
| [NEW] | 2011 CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1945-1992 (Cz) -- POFIS, 304 pages of color, specialized in department information, with many upward price changes. | \$30.00 |
| [NEW] | 2011 CZECH REPUBLIC 1993-2011 (Cz) -- POFIS, in color, specialized, including every product issued by the Czech post. (Reviewed Spring 11) | \$35.00 |
| [NEW] | 2009 CZECH REPUBLIC 1993-2008 (Cz) -- POFIS, color, specialized, every product issued by the Czech post. | \$21.00 |
| [NEW] | 2009 ZBĚRATEL SLOVENSKO 1993-2008 (Sl) -- specialized, has everything Slovak Post issued, color, 225 pages. | \$33.00 |
| [NEW] | 2010 PROTECTORATE BOHEMIA & MORAVIA 1939-1945 (Cz) -- POFIS mini catalog, 34 pages, full color, shows all stamps and postal stationery issued, lists plate number positions and labels layout. | \$ 9.00 |
| [NEW] | 2007 ALBUM SLOVENSKO 1939-1945 (Sl) -- specialized, all color, 128 pages, includes a special print S/S. | \$33.00 |
| [NEW] | 2002 CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1918-1939 (Cz) -- POFIS, color, specialized. | \$20.00 |
| [NEW] | 1963 PADĚLKY ČESKOSLOVENSKÝCH POŠTOVNÍCH ZNÁMEK 1918-1939(Cz), POFIS, Karásek, Kvasnička, Pauliček, 368 pp, b+w, bound. The original, best forgeries monograph on First Republic stamps. Seldom seen for sale. | \$45.00 |

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STAMPS WITH A PORTRAIT OF T.G. MASARYK (E) -- by Henry Hahn, 30 pages, a supplement to the Sept. 1977 Specialist.	\$ 6.00
The CHAINBREAKER (Liberated Republic)(E) -- by Chvalovský/Kašpar. Handbook on these stamps with specialized info -- trans. by Mark Wilson.	\$16.00
RARE and REMARKABLE CZECHOSLOVAK STAMPS (E,Cz,G) -- A large and attractive volume depicting rarities, by Karásek.	\$32.00
ČESKOSLOVENSKO I and II, ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA, PROTEKTORAT B&M, SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA, and SLOVENSKÝ ŠTÁT (Cz) -- POFIS 2000	\$28.00
FORERUNNERS and CONTEMPORARY STAMPS and STATIONERY OF 1918-1919 CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Cz) by Pavel Hirš. Specialized catalog, hard-bound, 140 pgs. Post offices listed in Slovak/Hungarian for Slovakia and Czech/German for Bohemia/Moravia/Silesia. In color.	\$26.00
SPECIALIZED CATALOG OF 1944-1945 CARPATHO-UKRAINE(Cz) by Jiří Majer. Hard bound, 160 pages, in color, with values listed based on actual market prices.	\$26.00
POST WW II POSTAL CANCELLATIONS 1945-1946 (Cz)by Vaclav Blaha. Soft-bound, 124 pgs. Postal cancel illustrations in b+w, covers in color. Must have for Revolutionary Overprints collectors.	\$19.00
DVD containing copies of the SPECIALIST for years 2000 - 2004 like the DVD listed below that covers 1939-1999. The two prices are for members/ non-members as outlined below. Out of USA add \$1 for postage.	\$ 5.00 \$10.00
CD containing REVOLUTIONARY AND LIBERATION OVERPRINTS AND LOCAL ISSUES OF 1944-45 CZECHOSLOVAKIA(Cz) -- by Karel Holoubek. A catalog and monograph on CD. First price is postpaid for members, second one is postpaid for non-members. All foreign orders please add \$3.00 for additional postage. [Reviewed Mar/Apr 08]	\$20.00 \$27.00
1861-1918 RAKOUSKO, Vol.II (Cz) by Pavel Hirš. Includes black print and a CD. This is a catalog/monograph of Austrian postal stationery used in the Czech lands.	\$34.00
DVD containing 20 th CENTURY ISSUES of the SPECIALIST (1939-1999) along with INDEX for them (E). First price is for members in USA, outside of USA members must add \$1 for postage to this price. Second price is for USA non-members, outside USA non-members add \$1 for postage.	\$10.00 \$20.00
OBLOUKOVÉ TYPY (Arch Types), 25h HRADČANY, V. KRESBA (5th Design)(Cz) by L. Olšina -- POFIS. 25 pages, in depth, well illustrated study. [See Jan/Feb '07 issue, pg 21]	\$ 6.00
CZECHOSLOVAK STATIONERY & POSTCARD CATALOG 1918-1992(Cz) Vol. II, by Starec and Beneš.	\$23.00
SCOUT PHILATELY IN OUR COUNTRY (ČSR, ČR, SL)(Cz) -- by Vapenka. In color, describes all scout stamps, covers, postmarks, overprints, cancels.	\$11.00
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