

# CZECHOUT

No. 15

Edition 2. 79.

ISSN 0142-3525

## CO-EDITORIAL

One of our members George Beal has very kindly designed a 'Logo' for us - this is being discussed by the Committee at present, however, we thought there may be some of you who would also like to take an hand in this idea? so please send us your suggestions.....

We would like to congratulate James J. Matejka Jnr, a member of our sister society in the USA on being nominated to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in Harrogate this year. He has formed a magnificent Czech collection which was awarded a Large Gold medal at Praga 78. We look forward to seeing him sign the Roll.

Congratulations also to Lindy James who has been elected Chairman of the Sutton & Cheam PS.

John Whiteside will be visiting the Lincoln PS on 13 September 1979 to give a display.

We hope you have found the Packet regulations helpful - these are standard throughout the philatelic societies. We understand from Pat Oliver, our Packet Secretary that some of you are not quite certain regarding the use of Hawid Strips. Hawid's may be used if enclosed in a transparent envelope, this regulation was formulated for the benefit of contributors especially as stamps have been known to come loose in the packet. Contributors who wish to use Hawid Strips only, do so at their own risk, and the CPS takes no responsibility for any loss.

## Membership

We welcome into the society the following: -

I.C.Chidwick(West Yorks); J.G.Webb(Bristol); Mrs A.M.Chilton(Essex); G.Stanton(Bristol); C.W.Payne(N.Devon); W.E.Holt(Derbyshire); J.Schaff(Herts) V.J.Kralicek(Auckland NZ); and R.T.Sawyer(Berks.)

## Wants List

I would be pleased to hear from anyone willing to exchange wants lists for mint (preferably unmounted) Czech stamps, with a view to mutual help in filling gaps. My wants are mostly in the 1949-56 period, and my duplicates mostly post-1956. I use SG Europe 1, 1977 edition. P.E.ROOKE, 23 Andrews Lane, Cheshunt, Waltham Cross, Herts. EN7 6LE.

## Exchange

A request has been received via the BPF from a Mrs Rufina Hill, 178 Divinity Road, Oxford. "During a recent visit to Czechoslovakia I was asked by a Czech Philatelist to be put in touch with English philatelists. He would like to correspond (in English) and exchange stamps. His interests are the British Commonwealth, and he could offer in return Czech or Eastern Europe stamps." Name and address: Vladimir Ungermann, Ruska 48, 10100 PRAHA 10, Czechoslovakia. Mr Ungermann works in the Czech Academy of Science where he is in the Modern Languages and Dictionaries Department. Anyone interested please write direct or contact Mrs Hill (a non-philatelist) for further information.

## Auction

This will be held on 20 October 1979. Members are asked to prepare stamps etc they would like to submit to the Auction (minimum catalogue value of £1 per single item, or set of stamps) and to send them to Mr. E. Gorge, address on front cover, between the 1st and 31st July 1978.

Members should indicate a reserve price for any item, should they so desire.

Auction C'td

2. 79

A catalogue of all stamps received will be compiled and circulated to the membership who will then have the opportunity of submitting postal bids.

As the Society cannot accept responsibility for Members' stamps whilst in its possession, Members are asked to make their own arrangements with regard to insurance of their material.

BRITISH PHILATELIC FEDERATION CONGRESS HARROGATE 1979

The Society Delegates to Congress this year will be Alec Page FRPSL, and Lindy James.

The following resolutions have been submitted for inclusion in the Agenda of the AGM of the BPF Ltd.

The Mid-Devon Philatelic Society:

"That the British Philatelic Federation gives urgent consideration to ways in which more effective assistance can be given to the development of local philatelic societies, stamp clubs and junior groups and thereby fulfil its role as a National body."

The Worthing Philatelic Society

"That the British Philatelic Federation is urged to devote more time to business sessions during the Annual Congress."

The Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies

Notice has been given that their delegate will propose a resolution asking that the Post Office should include a stamp for Second Class mail (at present 7p) in all commemorative or special issues and not only in the Christmas issue.

Will members who would like to make any comments on the above resolutions please let Alec Page have their views as soon as possible. (address: 138 Chastilian Road, Dartford, Kent. DA1 3LG.)

Society Meetings.

A most enjoyable afternoon (with sunny weather!) was spent at Vice Chairman Cyril Wackett's house on Saturday May 19. Cyril provided a splendid fare: including real Czech beer! The display was given by Ernst Gorge on the 'Revolutionary & Scout Issues.' Stamps and Covers were seen in magnificent condition; including the original telegram welcoming the President, and a 10 heller blue on a genuine cover.

The next meeting of the Society will take place at Mrs Irene Galloway's house 2.30 pm. Subject: Forces Mail World War's I and II.

Train: Take any train from Victoria to East Croydon(12 or 18 mins) outside station take pedestrian subway to Altyre Rd. Bus: (either to Lloyd Park 14p) cross road, Castlemain Ave, just down the road.

Road: From London A23 to Thornton Heath, A235 to Croydon(London Rd, North Rd, High Street.) Turn left at traffic lights into Coombe Rd, over 1st railway bridge, and under 2nd railway bridge, Castlemain Ave is 3rd turning on right  
From South: A23 to Purley, A235 (Brighton Rd) to Croydon, turn right at traffic lights into Coombe Rd....

Address: 46 Castlemain Ave, South Croydon, Surrey, CR2 7HR. (01.688.5217.)

BPE Wembley Centre

Please note in your Diary's that the date for this National Exhibition will be from Wednesday November 14 until Saturday November 17, 1979. Their new venue will provide ample car parking space, Central London rail connections by underground take about 15 minutes.

Colin Spong      Yvonne King  
Co-Editors

Towards the end of the stay in Czechoslovakia, a two day journey was made by coach through Slovakia and Moravia; the initial stop being made at Piestany, the site of the famous thermal baths. We were met by little girls with flowers for all members of our party, and songs. Lunch then followed after seeing patients in the thermal baths and a Museum which contained quantities of crutches discarded by those cured.

We next visited Trencin Clothing Factory, where girls handed each of us a large bunch of red carnations. It was a most interesting tour, demonstrating mass production of clothing in two definable grades, one being of very inferior material and the other superior. I distributed my flowers to the girls as we walked round the packed factory which gave them much pleasure. After having a wonderful meal, we left late in the afternoon for Gottwaldov, where we stayed the night, after crossing the lower Carpathian Mountains, we noticed many houses had lines of maize ripening.

Early the following morning, we visited the Svit boot and shoe factory, which was sited immediately facing our hotel, the Moskva. We were amazed at the tremendous amount of work carried out by a terrific staff with only a minimal amount of space for each worker. The goods were dispatched throughout the whole world. It was remarkable how adept the girls were in cutting shapes for Wellington Boots, and joining the uppers to the soles and heels. The Museum contained a fine display of boots and shoes throughout the ages, and for various countries. by pressing a button a loud-speaker gave details in any language desired. The factory provided one farm labourer with a pair of shoes annually as he had the longest feet on record! The shoes were  $15\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length.

The time spent here was far too short, as there was so much one would have liked to have seen, but we had to travel to Kromeriz, known as the 'Athens of Hana'. On arrival we were met by many boys and girls in pioneer uniforms; before we entered the Palace, on learning that I came from England, I was inundated by requests from these youngsters for my signature, and a photograph taken at that time shows me surrounded by these youngsters.

The City is really beautiful, and the Palace especially so, the antique statues were brought from Pompeii, and the picture gallery contains many fine paintings including works by Titian, Van Dyck, and others. We had Dinner in the Pals Works Club (manufacture of sparking plugs) having to partake of bread and salt before entering the dining room. A band played music whilst we enjoyed a hearty meal.

Our journey through Moravia, brought us to Hodonin, which has a nice Town Hall, and possesses one of the largest thermal electric power stations in the Republic. Once again we were met by young ladies in national costume and masses of flowers and red bouquets. During the very substantial meal that followed, we were treated to a programme of Moravian-Slovak dancing which was very colourful, and at times accompanied by a band which included gymnastics, sometimes with all the musicians lying on the ground still playing their instruments.

Each member of the party was given a fine piece of local pottery as a souvenir of our visit, and every place visited we received something as a permanent reminder of our short stay.

The next stop was at a vinery where we tasted many samples of local wines and after seeing a glorious display of grapes, apples etc., grown locally, we were given ample samples of these fruits.

Our final stop was at Skalice, where we arrived at 7.00 pm to a splendid welcome from children in national costumes. The evening meal commenced immediately to the music of a Hungarian Orchestra. Throughout, sheep

were being roasted over pits by gipsies, and although the carcasses were brought in at 11.00 pm when served the flesh was far from tender. However, it was a splendid finale to a wonderful experience, and we left for Bratislava at midnight to bands and dancing by our hosts.

Needless to say I could not look at food upon our return the next day; our coach looked like a florist's display, but as an American lady celebrated her birthday on the journey, we arranged for all the flowers to be placed in her room as a present - a gesture much appreciated by her, she was a visitor from the American Czech Society and not a member of the Jury.

A special Lunch was held on our final day at the Devin Hotel, attended by all the Post Office and other officials who had helped in the organisation of the Exhibition. We were presented with some very fine, but heavy books on Czech culture, costumes through the ages, and national sports, beautifully illustrated.

During my stay in Bratislava, I had the services of a member of the local philatelic society as an interpreter, and he ensured that everything was made easy for me. I also met a member of the Czech Army who used to come to our house during the war, and I spent considerable time with him, and his family. He escaped from Bratislava, the other members of his family being placed in a concentration camp, and after much searching, managed to trace their whereabouts at the conclusion of hostilities, and brought them to England. His daughter stayed with us, and we were able to give her, her first Christmas ever. She was only nine years of age and spoke English, German and Czech very well, and was most entertaining. Her parents decided to return to Bratislava and left the girl to be educated at a convent school in Brighton, where we used to visit her and take her out for the day, I being responsible for the expenses of her training. Subsequently her parents collected her, so it can be realised how pleasant it was when invited to act as judge in their city.

Several of the contacts we made at the Exhibition have stayed with us since 1960, and my aide-de-camp from the Czech philatelic society is still a regular correspondent. During a continental visit in 1974, many Czech connections were made with those who had been in Westcliff during the war or at the Bratislava Exhibition in 1960, in Vienna, Prague and Brussels, thus making our holiday one of special interest.

It is pleasing to realise that the collecting of Czech Stamps has provided us with so many friendly relationships with fellow philatelists, and a people who despite adversities maintain such a kindly approach to all. FIN

George Pearson FRPSL., Honorary Life President.

#### THE SROBAR REVOLUTIONARY ISSUE OF SLOVAKIA by Ernst Gorge

On December 10, 1918, the National Assembly agreed to Statute No 64 which dealt with special provisional arrangements for Slovakia. Paragraph 7 of this Statute states: "From the time of the Administration taking possession, only such cancelling stamps, postal stationery, and postage stamps as have been provided with the mark of the Czech Government shall be used."

On the grounds of this Statute, the Minister for Slovakia, Dr Vavro Srobar, ordered four zinc plates from the Prague firm of J. Stenc, to overprint Hungarian Stamps and postal stationery. One plate of 100 overprints was allotted to stamps of normal size, the second with larger overprints for the Parliament issue. The inscription for both was in three lines "CESKO SLOVENSKA POSTA". Two plates were allotted to the overprinting of postcards and lettercards. Despatch of printing materials took place on 10 January, 1919 direct to Minister Srobar at Zilina. After arrival of the plates, the Director of the Post Office of Zilina, Klenka, was entrusted with the printing. He sent the whole stock of Hungarian stamps, about 70 sheets of 100 each



to the local printer, Hubert Pokorny. Other post offices in Slovakia were also asked to send their remaining stock of stamps and amongst others Bratislava sent 95 sheets.

It is interesting to see from the foregoing, that this issue is the only Revolutionary Overprint which originated from official administration and not from private persons. There are therefore numerous letters in existence which were delivered by the post offices of Slovakia. Most of the cancellations known are from the beginning of February to April 1919.

Several forgeries are known and also later reprints (unfortunately the original plates were not destroyed) but both can be distinguished without great difficulty from the original overprints.

The following Hungarian stamps were overprinted; 30 values in all:

Tural: 2, 6, 16, 60f (1913)

War Issue: 10, 15f (1916)

Reaper with coloured figures: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 25, 35, 40f (1916)

Parliament: 50, 75, 80f, 1k (1917)

King Karl: 10, 20, 25f (1918)

Queen Zita: 40, 50f (1918)

King Karl with overprint 'Kostarsasak' 15f (1918)

Savings Bank Stamp: 10 (1916)

Express Stamp: 2f (Sungos 1916)

Newspaper Stamp: 2f (1913)

- Postage Due: 1, 2f (1915-1918)

#### PRAGA 78 BOOKLETS by Francis C Pettitt

Further to the mention of stamp booklets in "CZECHOUT 1/79" I now have seven of these as listed below. These are the total issue from information supplied to me by a member of a Czech philatelic society with whom I correspond.

Fronts of the Booklets are stamped with the PRAGA 78 emblem, and on the back cover is the POFIS logo. Whether these are official is not confirmed,

Booklet 1: 5 x 2k Postillion Riders  
5 x 1k  
5 x 60h

Booklet 2: 5 x 2k New Prague  
5 x 1k  
5 x 60h

Booklet 3: 5 x 3k Kremnice Mint  
5 x 40h  
5 x 60h

Booklet 4: 5 x 20h Bridges set  
5 x 40h  
5 x 1k  
5 x 2k

Booklet 5: 5 x 20h Kremnice Mint  
5 x 40h "  
5 x 20h Bridges  
5 x 40h "

Booklet 6: 5 x 20h Windows set  
5 x 30h  
5 x 40h  
5 x 60h

Booklet 7: 10 x 30h President  
10 x 60h Husak

Total: 4 Booklets x 18k  
1 Booklet x 9k  
1 Booklet x 7.50k  
1 Booklet x 6k

#### QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

In "CZECHOUT 4/78" Mr Henry Sewell asked a question re the Newspaper Stamps cancelled WIEN (Vienna). Alan Knight reports his Czech correspondent Ladislav suggests that the Newspapers were probably sent off (e.g. from Prague) to Vienna in Austria without the Czech clerk cancelling the stamps and his colleague in Austria simply cancelled them before handing the Newspapers over to the addressee. Whether this is the truth or not is a matter for conjecture but the explanation is certainly a logical one.

The Newspaper stamps referred to were the 1920 Czechoslovak 5 heller Green.

THE TOWN HALL CLOCK by Yvonne King FRPSL

2. 79

The attractive stamps and miniature sheet depicting the Prague Town Hall Clock issued for PRAGA 78 has prompted me to research the history of the clock. Apart from the recent issue there were two stamps issued in 1928 and 1929, the 5 kcs values of the 10th Anniversary of the Independence and Buildings series, show the Old Town Hall and the Clock in the tower can be distinguished.



The clock was completed and put into service in 1490. It was built by Master Hanus, an astronomer who tried to convince others that the earth was round, it revolved round the sun and the moon revolved it. As a hobby he constructed the clock to illustrate to the people of Prague the new astronomical phenomena. Hanus was born at Hradec Kralova and was a Professor of Mathematics at the Charles University.

The Lord Mayor of Prague gave Master Hanus permission to build this Orloj (Czech for tower clock and pronounced 'Orloy'. The ancient French word

for Tower clock is Horologe.)

Within a few months of completion, news of the 'orloj' had spread to all corners of Europe. Hanus refused countless commissions to reproduce or design clocks in other countries. Even today the orloj is a showpiece in Prague and crowds gather together when the hour is about to strike.

The clock is composed of two parts, an upper figure dial and a lower lunar dial. On the figure dial are shown the movements of the earth, moon and sun. In the centre of the earth, the poles, parallels of latitude and meridians are marked thereon. The remaining part of the construction represents the heavenly sphere divided by three gilded circles, the Equator and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Above this lies a circle marked with signs of the zodiac, and moving around it is the sun and moon. A large rotating circle marks off the hours.

The lower portion of the orloj is the lunar dial, which is actually a calendar. It is a circular disc rotating once a year. A fixed pointer at the bottom marks the date. A copy of the original disc ornamented with allegorical paintings representing the twelve months and the old arms of the Town of Prague, which was in use up to 1648 is now preserved in the Municipal Museum. In its place is a careful copy painted by Professor Liska after an original by the famous Bohemian artist Josef Manes. In the fourth and outside row of the dial are inscribed the ancient Czechoslovak Ciciojanus of twenty four verses, two for each month.

At each side of the two dials are Gothic columns with wooden figures of an Angel, a Dandy, a Miser, a Turk and a Skeleton, which move during the striking of the hours. In the movements, the Skeleton, representing Death turns up the hour glass, nods its jaws, and nods to his neighbour the Turk who shakes his head refusing to go with Death. The statuette of the Miser moves its head and sword in its hand, and the Dandy beside him rolls his

head and looks into a mirror. The lower statuette of the Angel has a sword in her left hand and a sceptre in the right, together with a shield and the town emblems.

Above the two dials is a small chamber with two windows which open at the striking of each hour to show a procession of Christ and the Twelve Apostles. Placed in the apex of the structure is a cock which flaps its wings and crows after the striking of each hour when the sound of the large bell in the tower has subsided. The orloj is ornately trimmed with leaves, animals and garlands.

The orloj has four mechanical chambers, one for each season, months, days and hours. In each chamber there is an intricate system of iron wheels, gears, weights and chains.

The first official mention of the orloj is found in the writings of Jan Taborsky in 1570, 80 years after the clock was installed. Taborsky's records, in latin, are now preserved in the Prague Museum.

A very interesting history of the clock is recorded. Shortly after its completion in 1490, the King of Bohemia and the Mayor together with the Town Council feared that Master Hanus may some day change his mind and build another orloj elsewhere. A few years later Hanus was overpowered very mysteriously by three cloaked and masked strangers who blinded him with red hot fire tongs. The people of Prague were outraged over this crime and demanded that the strangers be found and apprehended. A search was made but they were not found. A few years later, Hanus became a broken and forgotten man. He could still hear the remark made by one of the three strangers before he fainted on the night he lost his sight. "You will never make another clock again." The Town Council ignored him but he was visited almost daily by Jacob, his favourite and faithful pupil. One day Hanus and Jacob went to the orloj and on the pretext of repairing something, they were admitted to one of the clock's four chambers. At noon, when the usual crowd had assembled before the orloj Hanus smashed several vital parts of the mechanism immediately after the 11th stroke. The crowd stood in amazement awaiting the sound of the 12th hour, which never came - in fact the clock remained silent for two generations. Hanus was led to his attic room where he died a few weeks later.

Jan Taborsky repaired the orloj in 1570. He added twelve more marks to the hour face, indicating half hours.

A war in Europe in the 18th Century brought a shortage of scrap iron. The citizens of Prague were about to dismantle the orloj for the cause but instead yielded to the pleas of Professor Strnad, another astronomer. About 1802 a clockmaker named Landsburger repaired the clock. Landsburger attempted to add national and religious holidays to the lower dial, but his system proved to be erratic and was removed. Another clockmaker named Holub repaired the orloj again in 1865 and it has been running ever since, apart for a short period when it was damaged through enemy action.

After Czechoslovakia became a 'Protectorate' of Nazi Germany in 1939, it was decided to build a bomb proof shelter for the orloj. The clock operated safely behind this protection all through World War 2. Then on 2 May, 1945 the fleeing Nazis set fire to the Town Hall, almost destroying the orloj completely. The restoration was completed in September 1948. The expense was equally divided between the City and public subscription.

Several of the mechanical works were replaced by electric motors. The mechanical cock was replaced with an electronic one. The old bellows which produced the crow of the cock was destroyed. In its place there is a series of radio like vacuum tubes and a loudspeaker which produces the sounds.

Through the ages several legends have been handed down in connection with the clock. One is the story and game played by Czech children called - "Caught by the Skeleton." This is supposedly based on a sparrow flying near the clock during the striking of an hour, which was caught and imprisoned in the closing mouth of the wooden skeleton. The bird was held there for one full hour. At the striking of the next hour the skeleton opened his mouth and the bird flew swiftly away.

Having read about the 'Orloj' I was most anxious to see it in operation. Alas all my efforts failed and I had to leave Prague without fulfilling this ambition.

**Reference:**

Town Hall Clock by George A. Blizil - The Czechoslovak Specialist 1949.

SUPPLEMENT to the POFIS CATALOGUE compiled by Alan J Knight

Members attention is specially drawn to the fact that the following issues have been renumbered. All issues mentioned were during the THIRD QUARTER of 1978 and prices are shown in Czechoslovak Crowns:-

	<u>FACE.</u>	<u>MINT.</u>	<u>USED.</u>
<u>Titian</u>			
2332 Apollo's Companion	10.00		
2333 King Midas	10.00		
A 2332-3 Miniature Sheet	20.00	45.00	45.00
A 2332-3a M/s with 'FIP'	20.00	100.00	100.00
<u>Brno Trade Fair</u>			
2334	.30	.30	.10
<u>25 Years of PNS (Postal Newspaper Service)</u>			
2335	.30	.30	.10
<u>Press, Radio &amp; Television Day</u>			
2336	.30	.30	.10
<u>25 Years of Czechoslovak TV</u>			
2337	.30	.30	.10
<u>Stamps issued during the LAST QUARTER of 1978</u>			
<u>Horse Racing</u>			
2338	.10	.10	.10
2339	.20	.20	.10
2340	.30	.30	.10
2341	.40	.40	.20
2342	1.60	1.60	.80
2343	4.40	13.50	4.40
<u>60th Anniversary of Czechoslovakia's Independence</u>			
2344	.60	.60	.30
<u>Art on Stamps (30th Anniversary of the Slovak National Gallery)</u>			
2345	2.40	5.40	5.40
2346	3.00	6.70	6.70
2347	3.60	8.10	8.10
<u>Ceramics from Slovakia</u>			
2348	.20	.20	.10
2349	.30	.30	.10
2350	.40	.40	.20
2351	1.00	1.00	.50
2352	1.60	6.00	1.60
<u>Postage Stamp Day</u>			
2353	1.00	1.00	.50



A celebrated Czech painter and illustrator, was born at Mirotice, near Pisek on 18 November 1852 and died in Prague on 10 July 1913.

He studied at the Prague Academy of Arts under Professor M. Trenkwald and J. Sweerts between 1869 and 1876.

Three years later he was to share First Prize with a fellow Czech Painter Zenisek, in a competition for the decor in the National Theatre in Prague.

Ales is considered one of the best of 19th Century Czech painters. In 1876 he was married to Marina (nee Kail) and for her, he painted the triptych "Poetry, Painting, Music" now held in a private collection.

At the beginning of his career, Mikolas Ales specialised in monumental cycles, such as "Senses" (1876); "Native Country" (1877-1881) and similar oil paintings, mostly with themes from Slav History. However, he met with some criticism in these early years and it was only much later that he received the acclaim of the art critics of the time.

In later years, Mikolas Ales concentrated on various types of illustrations of fairy tales, stories, folk-songs, proverbs and various books - e.g.: F.L. Celakovsky (SG: 720 - 721; POFIS: 677 - 678) and Alois Jirasek (SG: 652-655; POFIS: 608-611) Illustrations of his paintings "Fables and Fates" and "The Region of Tabor" are shown on other Czechoslovak stamps - SG: 653-654; POFIS: 609-610.

Several of Mikolas Ales' monumental pictures are now hung in the National Gallery in Prague - such as his - "Meeting of George of Podebrady with Matthias Corvin" and "Hussite Camp" - (Hussites were the followers of Jan Hus (see SG: 710 - 712; POFIS: 667 - 669.)



2. 79

CONTEMPORARY SPOTLIGHT No. 3 by Alan J. Knight.HORSE RACING:

Approximately 65 miles to the east of Prague lies the busy town of PARDUBICE which, apart from its historical significance, is also the annual venue for thousands of horse-racing enthusiasts from all parts of Czechoslovakia - and many from abroad. For it is here that the Czechs organize one of the toughest and most gruelling of all Continental race - meetings - The Great Pardubice Steeplechase. Similar to our own Grand National Course, the Pardubice course is fraught with many dangers for both horse and rider and obstacles like the infamous Thurn Taxis Ditch call for tremendous concentration and courage of both the riders and horses alike.

The terrain is heavy and includes partly-ploughed land which has seen many a gallant animal come to grief over the past 104 years. The first race took place on 5 November 1874 and it is said that on the occasion of the Centenary Event in 1974, Czech philatelists had already discussed the possibility of a special stamp to mark this great item in the Czechoslovak Racing Calendar. However, it was not until 1978 that this became a reality with the special six stamps issue of 6 October to mark this great event, and horse-racing generally.

TECHNICALITIES:

Date of Issue: 6 October 1978 Designer: Radovan Kolar  
 Printers: T.U.S. (Tiskarna spoju in Prague.)  
 Process: Rotary recess/3 colour photogravure  
 Format: Horizontal sheets of 50 stamps. Size: 40 x 23 mm  
 Engravers: B.Housa (10 & 40h); M.Ondracek (20 & 30h); J.Schmidt (1.60 kcs);  
 and J.Mracek (4.40 kcs).

DESCRIPTIONS AND QUANTITIES ISSUED:

10h .. .. .	Two horses falling .. .. .	10 millions.
20h .. .. .	Trotting .. .. .	10 millions.
30h .. .. .	Three horses vying for the lead .. .. .	10 millions.
40h .. .. .	Winning by a "short-head" .. .. .	8 millions
1.60Kcs .. .	Jumping a hurdle .. .. .	6 millions
4.40Kcs .. .	In the Winners' Enclosure .. .. .	500,000 only.