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GERMAN OFFICIAL MAIL IN BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, 1939-1945

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Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

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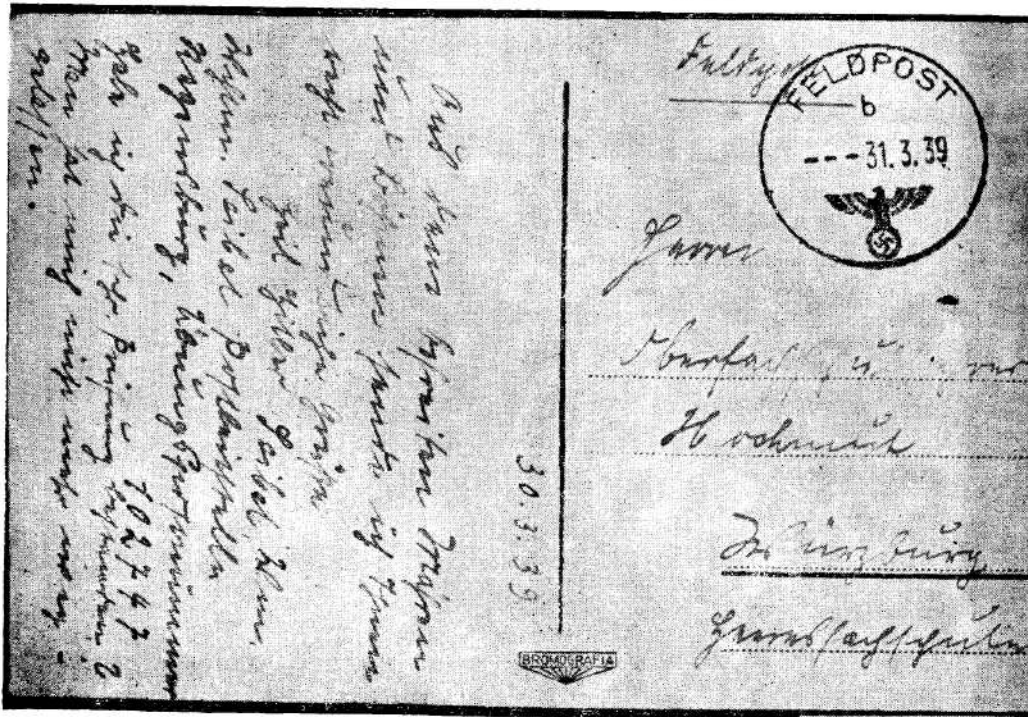


Figure 1. Single-circle postmark with the legend FELDPOST, date, code number and insignia of the German Wehrmacht.

The ill-fated Munich Agreement which, in the fall of 1938, truncated Czechoslovakia, was simply a prelude to the German occupation of that country which was soon to follow.

In the early morning hours of March 15, 1939, the German army marched in and occupied the historic Czech lands, Bohemia and Moravia. The important Moravian industrial and mining region around the town of Ostrava was occupied by the German military during the preceding night.

The military occupation was immediately followed by the declaration of the Protectorate Bohemia-Moravia and a series of appropriate administrative measures. One of them was the establishment of German currency, the Reichsmark, as valid tender in the occupied territory with the fixed exchange rate of 1 Reichsmark to 10 Czech crowns.

The second step was the extension of the validity of the then-current Czechoslovak stamps and postal stationery until Dec. 15, 1939. However, on July 15, 1939, a series of current Czech stamps (from the 5-heller to 10-crown values) was issued with the overprint "Böhmen-Mähren—Cechy-Morava."

The German army and the occupation authorities employed the German military postal system for their mail. This field post service used a single-circle postmark with the legend FELDPPOST, the date, a code number, and the insignia of the German Wehrmacht (Figure 1).

The first-class mail was canceled with postmarks without any number of respective field post offices. However, the registered mail used a postmark with the respective field post office number placed before the date. So far just one cancellation with such a field post number is known—and this number is 531. Postmarks used on non-registered general mail had either three zeros or three dashes before their dates (Figure 2). In Brno (Brünn), the capitol of Moravia, the local German field post used a somewhat different type of cancellation. Its postmark was a double-circle type with the date "bridge" inside and the code identification letter "f" at the bottom.

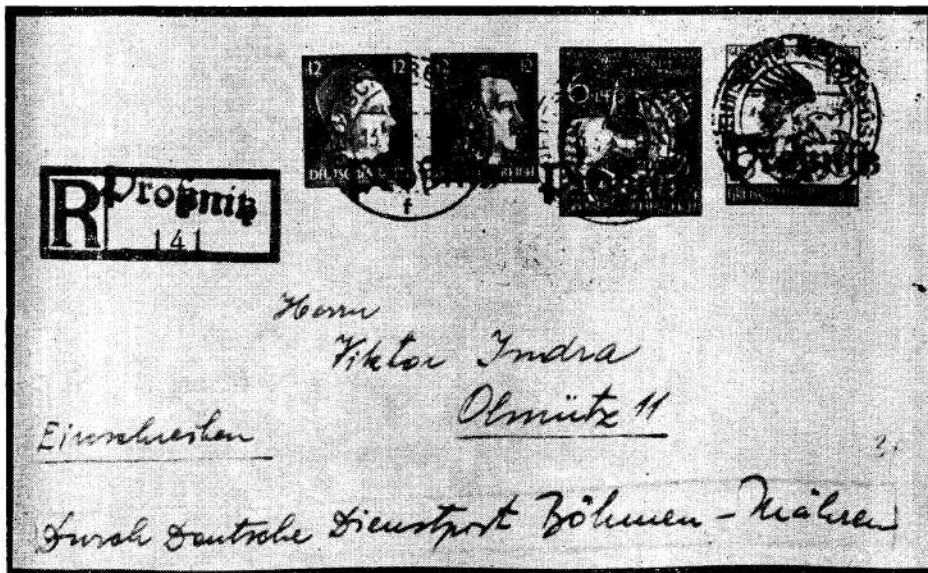


Figure 3. Registered cover showing overprinted single-line hand-tamped cancellation "Prossnitz."

The registered mail stickers were of the two-color type—red bordered on white paper, with the word FELDPOST (Fieldpost) and registration number in black. The number of the respective field post office was then written in either by hand or rubberstamped on the sticker.

The German field post on Czech-Moravian territory was terminated in May 1939, but was reintroduced at the close of 1944 and then operated until the end of World War II in May 1945.

German occupation authorities were well aware the Czech population vigorously opposed the new situation and consequently they found it impossible to entrust their own official military and classified mail to the postal services of the Czech-Moravian Protectorate.

Thus after the termination of the German military field post on Czech-Moravian territory, a special German official mail service (Deutsche Dienstpost Böhmen-Mähren) was established. This new postal service accepted general official mail as well as the registered and special delivery mail and valuables. However, no parcels or money orders were accepted. Its facilities were restricted only to the German civilian and military agencies and departments as well as to their personnel. The use of this special postal system was later extended to the local war essential enterprises which, however, had to obtain a special permit.

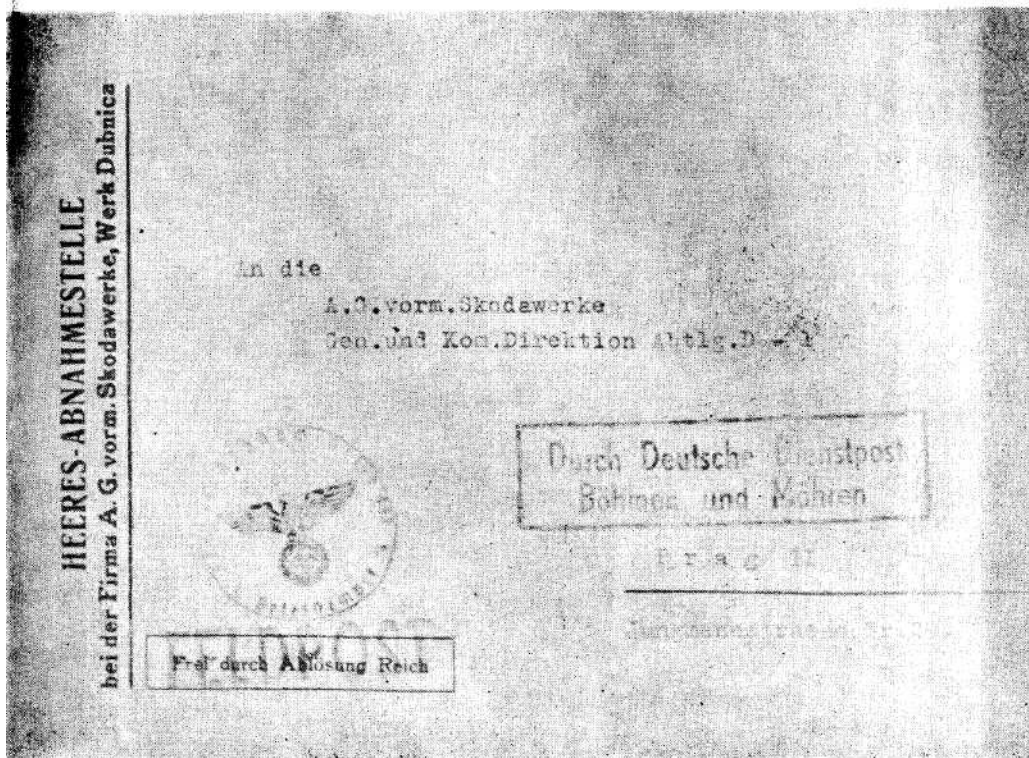


Figure 4. Cover showing the rectangular handstamped legend "Deutsche Dienstpost Böhmen-Mähren." Posted at Dubnica, this cover was carried by special courier to Moravian town of Uherske Hhadiste where the German Official Mail Post Office provided necessary additional servicing.



Fig. 2

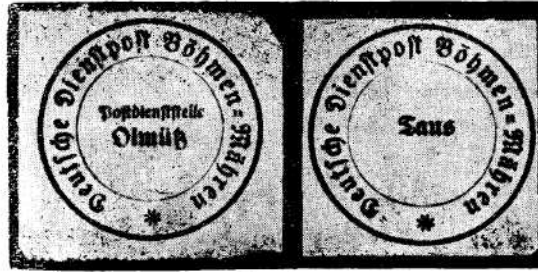


Fig. 5

This German official mail service was further restricted to receive and transfer official correspondence only. Its local offices did not deliver this mail. The respective official addressees had to claim it themselves at the destination. In case of the private mail serviced through this system, if it was addressed to individual private addresses, it was then relayed either via the local protectorate post office for delivery, or the local post office of the German official mail system notified the addressee—through the Protectorate mail service—to claim it personally.

These post offices of the German official mail service were established in all of the larger and important cities and towns in Bohemia and Moravia. The Protectorate capital, Prague, had three such offices: Prag 1 (located in the Czernin Palace), Prag 2 (located in the Bredovska Street), and Prag PLST (Postleitstelle), which served as the sorting and routing center.

The last office of the German official mail was in the Moravian town of Prostejov, using a double-circle postmark with an inside "bridge" for the date and with the legend "DEUTSCHE REICHSPOST" and code letter "f" and which was overprinted with a single-line handstamped cancellation "Prossnitz" (Figure 3).

The list of German official mail post offices from 1939 also included the town of Trentschin, although this town was located in Slovakia, which seceded from Czechoslovakia to form a separate state in March 1939. It is not known if this particular post office ever used its own postmark. Likewise, nothing is known about its type of cancellation. Through this German official mail post office a considerable amount of mail of the Skoda Armament Works branch in the Slovak town of Dubnica. Vahom was also routed. Later, in 1940, its mail was taken from Dubnica by Special German "couriers" to the Moravian town of Uherske Hradiste and delivered by them to the local German official mail post office for further servicing (Figure 4).

The German official mail was cancelled with double-circle metal postmarks with a date bridge in the center and the legend "DEUTSCHE DIENSTPOST BOHMEN-MAHREN" at the bottom and the name of the respective town on top. In addition, these postmarks also had different identification code letters. There was also in use in Prag a smaller single-circle postmark without date. This mail did not use any commemorative or postmark slogans.

Except for the town of Prostejov there were no provisional cancellations, and the Prostejov postmark was used for only about three weeks since the local German official mail post office was closed in April 1945.

The German official and military mail in the Protectorate was not franked. The private mail and the mail of private enterprises using this special postal system were supposed to be franked with German stamps. However, even if the sender used the Protectorate stamps, his mail was forwarded and not stopped or returned.

The registered mail stickers used on this mail in the first months of occupation were of the same type used by the German postal system. The letter R and border on stickers were in red on white paper and the name of the locality and registration number imprinted in black. During the second half of 1939, these stickers were modified with an additional legend "DEUTSCHE DIENSTPOST" or "DEUTSCHES DIENSTPOSTAMT", followed with the name of the locality (Figure 5). Still later, a new type of registered mail stickers added to the above also a routing code number "11b."

The German official mail in the Protectorate used its own letter sheets. It also serviced all mail of the German army. Naturally, army units were not allowed to indicate their location on mail, using only the numbers of their field post offices. New type of cancellations were established for this military mail. These were of the double-circle type with the legend "DEUTSCHE REICHSPPOST", date bridge in the center, and a code letter at the bottom. Registered military mail stickers were similar but used only a code letter instead of the name of locality. There probably existed postmarks with all code letters from A to Z.

So far, not all cancellations with all code letters have been discovered.

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A single-circle dateless postmark of German military mail in Prag was found with an error "DFTSCHE" instead of "DEUTSCHE" in its legend and was used until 1943 when this error was corrected.

The list of all post offices of German official mail that used the cancellation "DEUTSCHE DIENSTPOST" (Figure 6) and also the list of post offices which used the cancellation "DEUTSCHE REICHSPPOST" with identification code letters (Figure 7) is herein placed on the philatelic record, along with the list of all the known localities in the Protectorate where these cancellations were used.

List of Post Offices For The German Official Mail in Bohemia and Moravia

Number	Town	Identification Letter in Postmarks
1	Beraun	a, b
2	Brünn	a, b, c, s
3	Budweis	a, b, c
4	Deutschbrod	a, b, c
5	Iglau	a, b, c
6	Klattau	a, b
7	Königgratz	a, b
8	Kolin	a, b
9	Mährisch Ostrau	a, b
10	Mährisch Weisskirchen	a, b
11	Melnik	a, b
12	Milowitz	a, b
13	Olmütz	a, b, c, s
14	Pardubitz	a, b, c
15	Pilsen	a, b, c, s
16	Prag P.L.St. (Postleitstelle)	a, b, c, d, e, f, p
17	Prag (Single circle postmark)	b
18	Prag 1	a, b, c
19	Prag 2	a, b, c
20	Prerau	a, b, c
21	Tabor	a, b
22	Theresienstadt	a, b
23	Ungarisch Hradisch	a, b
24	Wischau	a, b
25	Zlin	a, b

Note: An example of these cancellations appears in Figure 6. Postmark identification letters include all so far known.

(to be continued)

List of German Cancellations "Deutsche Reichspost" 1940-1945 in Bohemia-Moravia

a	—1940 Prag 1
b	-----
c	—1940 Prag P.L.S.T.; 1945 Neustadt a. d. Mettau
d	—1944 Slawitschin; 1945 Prerau
e	—1940 Tabor
f	—1940 Theresienstadt; 1945 Prossnitz
g	—1940, 1945 Ung. Hradisch
h	—1940 Wischau
ch	-----
i	-----
j	-----
k	—1940 Iglau
l	—1940 Kolin
m	—1940 Königgratz
n	—1940 M. Ostrau
o	—1940 M.Weisskirchen; 1942 Krem-sier
p	—1940 Melnik; 1945 Prag 2; 1945 M. Weisskirchen
q	—1940 Olmütz; 1944 Prossnitz
r	—1940 Pardubitz
s	—1940 Pilsen; 1941 Prag
t	—1940 Deutsch Brod
u	—1940 Budweis
v	—1940 Brünn; 1945 Trebitsch
w	—1940 Beraun
x	—1940, 1943 Prag; 1945 Starckenbach
z	-----
a	—Machine single circle postmark cancellation DFTSCHE REICHSPPOST PRAG (error in first word) until 1943, then corrected to DEUTSCHE REICHSPPOST PRAG and used until 1945.

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Gross Petersdorf	Vražné	Gyerk	Hrkovce
Gross Peterswald	Petřvald na Mor.	Gyetva	Detva
Gross Pohlom	Velká Polom	Gýmeš	Dýmeš
Gross Priesen	Velké Březno	Gyügy	Dudince
Gross Raaden	Radim		
Gross Raigern	Rajhrad	Haan	Hán
Gross Rauschenbach	Velká Revúca	Habakladrau	Habrové Kladruby
Gross Ritte	Velká Řetová	Habendorf Starý	Starý Habendorf
Gross Seelowitz	Židlochovice	Habicht	Jestřabí
Gross Schlagendorf	Velký Slavkov	Habstein	Jestřebí
Gross Schönau	Velký Šenov	Habur	Haburie
Gross Schur	Velké Šurovce	Habura	Haburie
Gross Schützen	Velké Leváry	Hafnerluder	Lubnice
Gross Siehdichfür	Velké Hledschá	Haid	Bor u Tachova
Gross Steffelsdorf	Rimavská Sobota	Haida	Bor u Čes. Lípy
Gross Stiebnitz	Velké Zdobnice	Haidl am Ahornberge	Zhůří
Gross Stohl	Velká Štola	Haindorf	Hejnice
Gross Tajax	Dyjákovice	Hainspach	Haňspach
Gross Teinitz	Velký Týnec	Hajasd	Volosjanka
Gross Tschernitz	Velká Černoc	Hayda	Bor u Čes. Lípy
Gross Tschochau	Řehlovice	Háje Staré	Dolný Ohaj
Gross Ullersdorf Bad	Velký Losín	Háje, Sytová-	Sytová-Háje
	lázně	Hajnáška	Hajnáčka
Gross Urhau	Ořechov, okr. Brno	Halasmezö	Rybárpole
Grosswalten	Valtinov	Halbstadt	Meziměstí
Gross Waltersdorf	Velká Střelná	Hals	Halže
Grosswasser	Hrubá Voda	Hammern-	Hamry-Hojsova
Gross Wisternitz	Velká Bystřice,	Eisenstrass	Stráž
	okr. Olomouc	Hamre Košické	Košické Hamre
Gross Zdikau	Zdíkov	Hámre Rybnické	Rybnické Hámre
Gross Zitin	Velký Citýň	Hamry České	České Hamry
Grottau	Hrádek nad Nisou	Hámry Dolné	Dolné Hámry
Grudek	Hrádek, Slezsko	Hámry Horné	Horné Hámry
Grulich	Králíky	Hamry Chřiřtofovy	Chřiřtofovy
Grumberg	Krumperky		Hamry
Grumberg-Mohrau	Krumperky-	Hamry Nové	Nové Hamry
	Modava	Hamry Staré	Staré Hamry
Grün	Zelená Lhota	Hamry Velké	Velké Hamry
Grünau Velký	Velký Grunov	Hanichen Dolní	Dolní Hanichen
Grün b. Marienbad	Grün u Mar.	Hanns Dorf	Hanušovice
	Lázně	Hanusfalva	Hanušovice, župa spišská
Grund-Georgenthal	Grun-Jiřetín	Hanušovce	Hanušovce nad
Grunt Dolní	Dolní Grunt	Šarišské	Topl.
Grunt Horní	Horní Grunt u	Haricsa	Hardište
	Varnsdorfu	Harkács	Hrkáč
Grünwald a. d. Neisse	Grünwald nad	Harmatos	Rosina
	Nisou	Háromrevucza	Revúca
Grusbach	Hruvany, okr. Znojmo	Háromudvár	Turo Tridvory
Grusbach-Schönau	Hrušovany-Šanov	Harrachsdorf	Harachov
Gruszów	Hrušov	Hartmanitz	Hartmanice

THE CZECH ISSUES PLANNED FOR 1968

The Czech stamp bi-weekly *Filatelie* published in its December issue the tentative list of Czech new stamp issues for 1968. In the article by Mr. R. Fischer, the chief of the stamp production section of the Central communication bureau, described in general terms the new series planned for this year. He pointed out that this is the year of two important events in the history of the Czech nation to be celebrated, namely, the 50th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Independence and also the 50th anniversary of the first Czechoslovak stamp. Already in January, two new issues came out. The first one was a 30 haléřů stamp by the wellknown artist K. Svolinský. The purpose of this stamp, according to Mr. R. Fischer "is to remind the coming 50th anniversary of the Czech Independence to the peoples of other countries." Then, also in January, a 4 stamp series was issued in connection with the Winter Olympics in Grenoble. During February two series followed: one commemorates the 20th anniversary of the Communist putsch (it is called rather euphemistically "The victorious February issue") and the other is a group of stamps (3) propagating the coming PRAGA 68 stamp exhibition. In March, 7 different stamps will be issued, each commemorating some event of domestic or international history. There will be a stamp commemorating establishment of the Slovak town of Liptovský Mikuláš. Also a stamp for the 150th anniversary of the Czech national museum; a stamp for commemorating the centennial of a cornerstone laying of the famous Czech national theater in Prague; another stamp for the 20th anniversary of the World Health Organization; a stamp for the 25th anniversary of the battle at Sokolovo in World War II during which the Czechoslovak brigade participated along with the Red Army on the Eastern front. There will be a stamp for the International Year of Human Rights, and a stamp commemorating 150th anniversary of Karl Marx's birth. Also during March there will be a series of stamps in connection with the coming summer Olympic Games at Mexico City. In April two more stamps will be issued, one commemorating the 15th anniversary of Czech television and another for the 45th anniversary of Czech radio. The May schedule of new issues will be heavy again. There will be the usual annual issue of two stamps and a sheetlet devoted to the Prague Royal Castle, followed by a special series commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic and finally, the first PART of the Praga 68 Exhibition series. The second part of this particular issue—incidentally the work of the leading Czech engraver Mr. Švengsbier—will be out in June to coincide with the opening of the Praga 68 stamp exhibition. Two more events—the one of the East Germany anniversary and the World Slavic Congress in Prague—will also be honored with special stamps.

In July, another special stamp will be issued for the FIP Day at the Praga 68 Exhibition, and some more anniversary issues—140th anniversary of the horse drawn train service between Budějovice and the Austrian town the Linz and 100th anniversary of the regular train service between České Budějovic-Plzeň. In August a series of stamps will be issued in connection with the XIIIth International Congress of Geologists to be held in Prague. In September the 30th anniversary of the ill-fated Munich Pact which dismembered the prewar Czechoslovakia will be commemorated with a series of stamps with reproductions of children from the Terezin Nazi concentration camp. Then another newcomer among the Czech stamps (you guessed it probably) a series of stamps with the heraldic emblems of some Czech towns and also a stamp series with themes from Czech fairy tales. For October, another series of "art" stamps is planned. In November there will be some more stamps with animals from another Czech State Park, and finally, in

December, another year of stamp explosion will be closed with the annual (third year in a row) issue with works of famous Czechoslovak painters; a stamp commemorating the 25th anniversary of Czech-Soviet alliance, and the annual stamp—this time its 50th anniversary—for the Day of Czechoslovak stamp. Again the 1963 crop of new Czechoslovak issues will be well over 60 stamps. According to Mr. Fischer, the nominal value of all special stamps issued for the PRAGA 68 International Stamp Exhibition will be approximately 35 Kčs. That of course will be over and above the total of other commemorative and special issues included in this plan.

(lhv)

RESOLUTION

**Adopted by Association for the Issuance of a United States
Commemorative Postage Stamp Honoring the 50th Anniversary of the
Proclamation of Czechoslovakian Independence**

WHEREAS, the month of October, 1968, will mark the 50th Anniversary of the Declaration of Czechoslovak Independence, and

WHEREAS, such Declaration was made possible through the co-operation of President Woodrow Wilson and the United States of America and it would therefore be most fitting and proper that this 50th Anniversary be commemorated by the United States Government issuing a special series of postage stamps memorializing such event; and

WHEREAS, it is appropriate that we recognize the friendship that the United States Government showed toward Czechoslovak Independence and we stress the fact that as early as September 3, 1918, the United States Government declared its sympathy with the Czech and Slovak independence movement; and

WHEREAS, the Constitution adopted by the new Republic of Czechoslovakia was modeled on the Constitution of the United States of America and placed Czechoslovakia on a level with the most progressive democracies of the western world; and

WHEREAS, the ideals and purposes for which our American service men fought in World War I were identical with those of the Czechoslovaks in their resistance to political oppression and in striving for democracy and promoting the best interests of mankind; and

WHEREAS, close ideological relationship in statesmanship and philosophy of government existed between President Woodrow Wilson and Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk and these were manifested in the Democratic administrations of President Woodrow Wilson in the United States of America and of President Thomas G. Masaryk in Czechoslovakia.

NOW THEREFORE, be it recognized that the ancient struggle of Czech and Slovak peoples against tyranny culminated in the Declaration of their Independence in 1918 and bore similar relations with the resistance which the American colonists waged for their freedom almost three centuries before; and be it further

RECOGNIZED, that the Czechoslovak people, even as a subject nation, had demonstrated their capacity for a high degree of culture, the facets of which have affected the civilized world and the United States of America particularly; so be it therefore

RESOLVED, that this Association hereby spreads these historical facts on record and respectfully requests and urges the United States Government to recognize the 50th Anniversary of the Declaration of Czechoslovak Independence.

dence by issuing a special series of postage stamps commemorating such event and that such series of postage stamps be issued on such date in the month of October, 1968, and at such city and with such ceremonies as shall be determined by the Postmaster General of the United States to be appropriate and this Association pledges its full and active cooperation in connection therewith.

UNANIMOUSLY Adopted by the Association at Berwyn, Illinois this 3rd day of October, A.D., 1967.

Joseph J. Janecka, Jr., National President

Attest: Josephine Drnec, Secretary

Good Citizens:

Write to your SENATORS and CONGRESSMAN or both—copy of the following letter, better yet—compose your own. But do it right now because time is short and we need all the help we can, so that the "CZECHOSLOVAK" postage will be issued in 1968:

Honorable -----

United States Senator, Washington, D. C. 20510

United States Congressman, Washington, D. C. 20515

Please communicate with Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien and let him know that your constituents and you are vitally interested in the issuance in 1968 of a United States Commemorative Postage Stamp honoring the 50th Anniversary of the proclamation of Czechoslovak Independence, which happened on soil of U. S. A. patterned after the American Constitution in October, 1918.

Thank you very much,

Name----- Address-----

NOTE:

I want to thank you, all of you Good People, Joseph J. Janecka, Jr.

National President for issuance of the 50th Anniversary Postage Stamp
7306 Ogden Ave., Riverside, Ill. 60546, Phone 213-447-0459

POSTAL STATIONERY COLUMN

During the end of 1967 2 more pieces of postal stationery were issued:
Postal card, 30 h stamp, Novotny, brown, sales price 35 h, now 4 address lines

Okres: now in front of bottom line, legend at left bottom in 2½ lines.

Envelope, issued Dec. 10, 60 h stamp brown, large pictures of Praha. Size:
164x95 mm. In lower left: celostatni výstava Československa známka:
1967

In 1968 we can expect several stamped cards and envelopes for the Praga exhibition: a set of 16 pictorial cards, 1 air letter sheet, 1 envelope at 60 h.

GOING TO PRAGA 1968?

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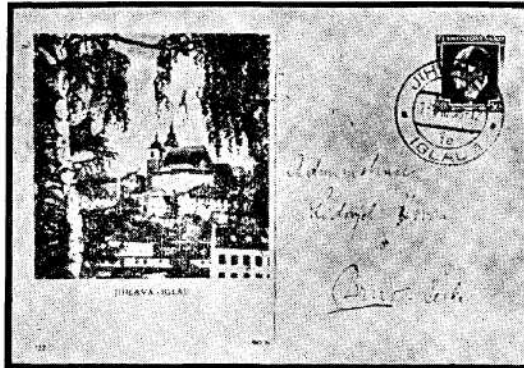
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Padělky original book — Dictionaries, Czech and Slovak, Books

THE MYSTERY OF ONE RARE CZECH POSTCARD

By Prof. Jar Papoušek

(Cut and article courtesy of Filatelie)



Sometime in May 1938, the Czechoslovak postal authorities issued a special series of 80 postcards with pictures of various Czechoslovak localities. This was to be the beginning of a much larger issue of special postal entires which however was not completed. The day of issue of these picture postcards is unknown, because the respective issue of the official postal bulletin at that time did not make any announcement about it. As I found out, however, the earliest date of actual postal use of these postcards was June 15, 1938. These postcards were printed in green color on yellow paper by a recess gravure process. Each postcard had a special control number, with postcards with pictures from Bohemia numbered up to 200. The control numbers from 201 to 300 were reserved for postcards with pictures from Moravia and Silesia, postcards No. 316, 328, 329, 367 and 376 respectively, have scenic views from Slovakia. In addition, 32 postcards are bi-lingual (Czech/German) and one of them, No. 222, has a view of the largest West Moravian town of Jihlava (Iglau). Another interesting aspect of this isue is that each respective postcards were sold only in the town which picture they had on their face. So postcards with view of Prague were sold only at local Prague post offices, etc. So was then the case of the Jihlava picture postcard. However the majority of Czech collectors who specialize in entires don't have this particular postcard in their collections. Why? This is a real mystery for which so far there is no factual answer. Perhaps the printing plate of this postcard was damaged beyond repair during the actual printing which resulted in only very limited number of this particular postcard to be printed. Perhaps the majority of printed cards was somehow destroyed. No one really knows. In any case, if we estimate the total number of some 5000 copies of each of these postcards, the total number of Jihlava postcards in the hand of collectors is only about 10 unused and some 20 postally cancelled. Thus the Jihlava picture postcard could be included among the rarest of all Czechoslovak entires, like for example, the black overprint ČSR 101 on the Austrian 10 heller postcard with Austrian Imperial crown. However last two catalogs of Czechoslovak postal entires published in 1947 and 1949 respectively don't differentiate in their price evaluation between the Jihlava postcard and other postcards of this series.

(by lhv)

EDITORIAL

Quote from the May 1958 issue of the Specialist (editor—our predecessor). "Up to the present writing we failed to receive a report from the New York Group. We heard from our distinguished visitor, Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch that the meeting of March 21st could not be held because of inclement weather. We were told that an executive meeting was held in a restaurant at which the business of the day was discussed and that the annual exhibition of the group was postponed to October in honor of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Our New York Group came through handsomely not only in the handbook effort but also in Compex. They have printed "participation awards," a large reproduction of Hradčany stamp in a light color as a background and the award legend over that. They deserve the thanks of the entire membership."

Does not this sound fantastic in the light of recent events?

In the January 1964 Specialist when request went out to the Council to vote on Frank J. Kovarik's Honorary Membership we added the following to the announcement, quote "Editor's Note: We are indeed pleased to bring this resolution to the attention of the Council as well as that of our membership. We earnestly request the prompt approval of the Council members by sending cards to us so stating." (Strangely enough this took place at the same time when unknown to us our predecessor was helping along in the process of endangering the welfare of the society by independent action of the group there because of which the council had to revoke the branch designation from that group.)

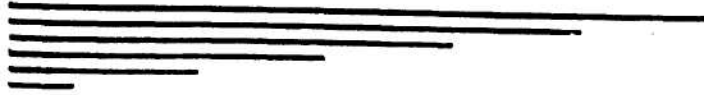
As in Alice in Wonderland, everything looks topsy-turvy for some people. Much water has flowed since then down the Vltava in the last ten years and all the angels have turned into devils . . .

Member Janecka has asked us to publish the resolution passed by the group working toward a U. S. commemorative for the 50th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic. We are also publishing a form which all of you may use, or something similar to it, to contact your representative regarding efforts on behalf of the issuance of this commemorative. At this late date we are seriously concerned about the matter as there seems to have been some unknown hindrance in operation toward thwarting this appropriate endeavor.

We are continuously publishing information on events pertaining to the forthcoming international show at Praha and we were asked to exhibit our Specialist in a letter from the Committee there. In this issue the proposed stamps for 1968 are enumerated.

Quite recently we were asked by a collector in Israel whether Pofis 1189-1193 depicting puppets, are reproductions of actual puppets of puppeteer Jiri Trnka or just designs by the stamp artist. Of course, Pofis describes them quite well but that collector has no Pofis and gave me only Scott numbers. In addition he wanted to know whether Pofis 1331 is a reproduction of the products of a maker of toys. This collector is a university professor and is mainly interested in contemporary art.

We are glad to report that dues are coming in and especially that so many of our members have raised their dues voluntarily. The crux of the matter is, however, that one day soon the dues will have to be raised because it seems utterly unrealistic today to have low dues for a printed monthly publication of the type you all are getting. The last financial report, even for 1966, clearly indicated that the dues themselves hardly paid for the printing alone!!!



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