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A.P.S. Unit 18

S.P.A. Branch 284

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A Philatelic View of Czechoslovakia Boundaries and Their Changes

By Ing. Vladimír Feldmann

(Translated and adapted by L. H. Vydra)

Boundaries Adjoining Poland

Prewar Czechoslovakia had only a part of its northern boundaries adjacent with Poland, that is north of Silesia, Slovakia and Ruthenia and the Ruthenian region only after the annexation of the Western Ukraine to Poland in 1919. There were three regions where this boundary was controversial and disputed. Těšín (Tetschen), Spíš and the Orava regions. Těšín is located in Silesia while the Spíš and Orava regions are located in Slovakia.

Eastern Silesia (Těšinsko) was an ethnically mixed region, with the Czech population living in its western counties, adjacent to the Moravian boundary. Polish groups inhabited the area closer to the Polish Galicia province. The temporary boundary line there was established on November 5, 1919, as the result of an agreement between the National Committee for Silesia representing the Czech's views and the Polish National Council of the Těšín Dukedom (Rada Narodowa Kniestwa Cieszynskiego) which generally followed the local ethnic boundaries and which was unfavorable to Czechoslovakia. It awarded a larger portion of the Těšín region, with its rich mineral resources and considerable industrial potential, to fall into Polish hands and control. This included a section of the important Bohumín-Košice railway line together with the railway center in the town of Bohumín. (Picture No. 11).

Since the Polish authorities did not honor certain articles of the respective Czech-Polish Agreement of November 5, 1918, the Czechoslovak government used the Polish behavior as a pretext for an armed occupation of the whole Těšín region. This armed occupation began about the end of January, 1919. Some very interesting philatelic material exists from this period, namely, the mail of Czech occupational units who entered this region and had their own field post offices. Their mail was delivered free, as long as the letters and packages bore the inscription "Field Post" or "Military Mail," and were cancelled with postmarks of their respective military units. The mail was collected regularly at each military unit and relayed to the central post office in Moravská Ostrava, who in turn added their own postmark and relayed this mail to its point of destination.

After a demarch of Allied powers, both sides signed an armistice agreement and during February, 1919, a new demarcation line in that region was established. The new boundary was more advantageous to Czechoslovakia.

It was further agreed that there would be a plebiscite which would decide the political future of this region. In January, 1920, an allied Plebiscite Commission was established for this purpose and the commission requested that Czechoslovak and Polish postal authorities use an overprint S. O. 1920 on all their stamps and entires used in the plebiscite region. The overprint S. O. is the French name for Eastern Silesia (Silésie Orientale, or its Latin version Silesia Orientalis) as the Těšín or Těšinsko region was called. The rules and regulations applied to the Slovak regions of Spiš and Orava, which also came under the planned plebiscite. The Czechoslovak postal authorities issued overprints on February 13, 1920, but they also allowed the use of the current Czech stamps in the plebiscite region. The Polish postal authorities issued their S. O. overprints later, in April and May of 1920. Some stamp catalogs include these overprints in separate sections following the regular Czech and Polish issues, giving them special catalogue numbers, whereas some catalogues recognize Eastern Silesia as an independent country. Our American Scott catalogue lists both the Czech and Polish S. O. Overprint issues together.

Eventually, the Czech and Polish government agreed not to insist on the plebiscite and declared that they would accept the decision of the Allied Ambassador's Conference about these disputed regions. The July 28, 1920, decision brought Czechoslovakia further favorable rectification of the local boundaries of these regions with Poland. As a result of this decision, the Czech postal authorities extended their jurisdiction over 12 additional Polish post offices. This annexation became effective August 6 and August 10, respectively. On August 10, 1920, the postal validity of the Czech S. O. 1920 overprints ceased, while the Polish overprints were used for one more month, that is until September 10, 1920. The definitive delimitation of the boundaries of this region was effective in 1925 but was accompanied in this region with an internal reorganization of the mail delivery districts by the postal authority.

Similar developments, without military occupation, occurred relative to the boundary changes in the Spiš and Orava regions of Slovakia. After a

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temporary delimitation in 1918, the Plebiscite Commission, established in 1920, together with the Allied Ambassador's Conference of July 28, 1920, set up rules and regulations applying to these regions. The S. O. overprints were also used in this area. The Poles gained some small boundary corrections. The definitive delimitations were effected in 1923-24 and were more extensive than in Těšinsko. Three villages, Suchá Hora, Hladovka and Javořina were turned over to Czechoslovakia while Poland received one village, Lipnica.

The infamous Munich Dictat had its impact on these same regions. The Polish government of Colonel Beck presented at that time, to the Czechoslovak government, an ultimatum requested the session of certain parts of Těšinsko, Orava and the Spiš regions to Poland. The Prague government had no other recourse than to accede to Colonel Beck's demands and ceded these regions to the Warsaw regime. (Picture No. 12). The definitive delimitation of these new Czechoslovak-Polish boundaries was agreed upon during November, 1938, and one of the results thereof was that on November 23, 1938, the village of Moravka, together with its post office, was to be under the jurisdiction of Poland. To commemorate the occupation of this part of the Těšinsko region (called in Poland Zaolzie and which is situated beyond the river called Olza) the Polish postal authorities issued a special commemorative stamp, Scott No. 334.



Picture No. 11

Money order from Silesian town of Karwina addressed to Prague and postmarked December 23, 1918, when this town was, as the result of the Czech-Polish agreement of November 5, 1918, under the temporary administration of Polish postal authorities. This is an example of Polish franking which used an Austrian cancellation. After the Czech occupation of this town on January 24, 1919, the cancellation was also used by the Czech postal authorities.

Poland did not enjoy these territorial gains for long. After the defeat, by the Third Reich, these regions were, together with other parts of Western Poland annexed directly into Germany and the remaining parts of Poland (except the Western Ukraine together with the Western White Russia area, which were annexed by the Soviet Union) became the so-called General Government under the Nazi rule. (Picture No. 13).

The Germans, however, returned to the Slovak state all of the Orava and Spiš regions which were ceded to Poland in 1938, as well as all parts of the regions which had been awarded to Czechoslovakia in 1929 by the Allied Ambassador's Conference. In this way the Nazis repaid the Slovak regime for their support of the Nazi invasion of Poland. Officially these regions were incorporated into the Slovak Republic by a special constitutional law No. 325/39 of December 22, 1939.

After the liberation of Czechoslovakia in 1945, the Czechoslovak-Polish boundaries were returned to their 1937 status. The first issues of the Slovak Postal Bulletin (issued by the Slovak Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs) pointed out that all mail destined for the Orava and Spiš regions annexed to Slovakia in 1939 were to be considered, until the definitive delimitation of boundaries, as mail destined to Poland. Some philatelic material should exist from that period, however I have not had the opportunity to examine any of this material.

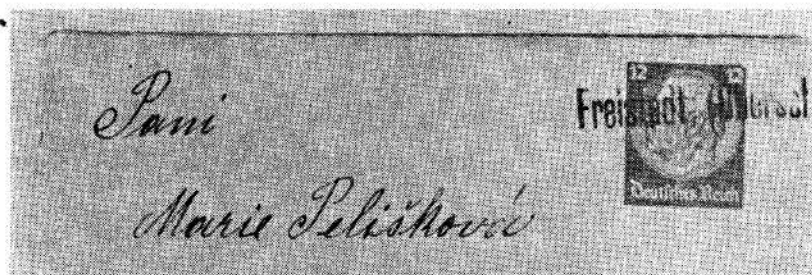


Picture No. 12

Philatelic Souvenir commemorating the Polish occupation of the town of Český Těšín and Orłowa in 1938, after the Munich Agreement. The Polish stamp is cancelled with the Polish postmark Cieszyn 2, on October 2, 1938, and the 1937 black T. G. Masaryk stamp (issued to commemorate his death) is cancelled with the Polish postmark Orłowa, dated October 10, 1938. There are additional overprints with Polish propaganda slogans commemorating the return of this area to Poland.

After the end of the war there were discussions held by both countries about additional boundary corrections, not only regarding the old disputed boundaries in the Těšinsko area but also about the new Czech-Polish boundaries, especially regarding the possible annexation of Kladen (Kladsko) together with the Polish Žitava regions as well. These questions remained unresolved during the 1947 negotiations of a new Czechoslovak-Polish treaty. According to the supplementary protocol of this treaty, these questions were to be resolved within the following two years on the basis of mutual agreement. Eventually, the old boundaries of 1937 prevailed, except for some small corrections which were included in the definitive delimitation treaty of June 13, 1958 and which were effective on February 14, 1959.

(To be continued)



Picture No. 13

A letter from the Silesian town of Fryštát mailed in October, 1939, to the Czech town of Jindřichův Hradec. At that time this town was in Upper Silesia and occupied by Germany, after the defeat of Poland. The stamp is cancelled with an undated provisional German postmark, Friedstadt (Oberschlesien).

OUR SALES DEPARTMENT

At times we are requested and endeavor to sell items which are too large or too heavy to be included in our regular sales circuits, such as sheets of stamps or philatelic literature.

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Tucked toward the back of last month's issue of the SPECIALIST is a call for nominations for Directors of the SOCIETY. I hope many of you will respond to this call, and thereby insure a dynamic, representative and well run organization. Each member may place up to TWO names in nomination, and it takes TWO members' signatures to nominate. See our Bylaws (SPECIALIST, March 1973, p. 40) or contact me if you have any questions. Please be sure our Secretary, Ed Lisy or I receive your nominations by April 30th. (Our addresses appear above and on the back of the first page of this issue.)

I'd like to thank those of you who have responded to my comments appearing in this column in January and February. The largest number of responses pertained to the INTERPOSTAL '77 story which was written before the "show" opened. As implied in the column, the so-called "show" was, in the words of some who attended, an outright RIPOFF. Attendees effectively paid \$3 per day (or \$5 for 3 days) to visit dealer booths—i.e. a bourse. In contrast, NAPEX '77, the major Washington, D. C. show (May 6-8) which is endorsed and supported by major societies, will this year charge no admission to the public! The show will comprise 350 frames (about 3 times the number at INTERPOSTAL) and 29 bourse tables. As in the past, the show will undoubtedly be a source of pride to Washington area collectors, educate and expose our hobby to thousands who might not be able to afford the admission and, incidentally, still come out financially ahead. What's the secret Sorry—can't give it away but I'll give you some clues: they are WHO runs the show and WHERE.

TREASURER'S FINANCIAL REPORT TO THE SOCIETY FOR CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELY, INC. for the Calendar Year, Ending 31 December 1976

INCOME		
Income from dues, book sales, Interphil covers and other Interphil activities, and misc.		\$5,399.50
EXPENSES		
Specialist, printing and mailing	1,365.65	
Postage and mailing	63.80	
Interphil expenses	799.20	
Refunds	15.00	
Book purchases	54.00	
SPA Membership	7.00	
Radio advertising	28.00	
		2,332.65
Net income for the period 1 Jan. 1976 to 31 Dec. 1976		\$3,066.85
Statement of Assets, Dec. 31, 1976		
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1975	701.92	
Net income, 1976	3,066.85	
Total assets		3,768.77
Bank Deposits		
National Bank of North America (checking)	105.67	
First National Bank of New Jersey (checking)	167.35	
First National Bank of New Jersey (savings)	3,488.25	
First Nat. Bank of N. J. (for collection)	7.50	
Total bank deposits		\$3,768.77

Henry Samek, Jr., Treasurer
Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc.

The Issues, Surcharges, Cancellations and Vignettes of the Sudetenland (1880-1970)

By Roger Richet, SCP — Translated by Anne Vondra

Note: The original French edition of the book contains some 300 illustrations which greatly enhance the enjoyment and understanding of this unillustrated, serialized translation. Serious students of this topic are urged to purchase the original, paper bound French edition from the SOCIETY. Please see advertisement appearing frequently in the SPECIALIST.

(Continued)

(Picture)

These seals were printed in black on rose-colored paper in the perforated issue, and in black on yellow for the imperfs.

Another seal appeared previous to this, bearing directly on the Sudetenland and revealing a state of mind perhaps more serious than that in the ones pictured above, as far as the peace of Europe is concerned. This was the seal issued by the Eastern German Committee (Komitee Deutscher Osten) with headquarters in Berlin. It appeared near the end of the year 1962, some two months after the first issue of the "Europa" stamp, which no doubt inspired it.

(Picture)

This committee, which leaned to the far Right with the pro-Nazi groups, had set for itself the goal of reclaiming old territories which had once belonged to Germany or had been annexed to it and then lost again in 1945: Eastern Prussia, Silesia, Pomerania, Danzig, etc . . and the Sudeten territories.

This committee specialized in propaganda aimed at Eastern Europe by means of radio broadcasts and leaflets dropped from balloons on the border which had become known as the "iron curtain."

The seal they issued was gummed, perforated 10%, and a horizontal rectangle in shape like most commemorative stamps, 44mm x 24½mm. It was printed in black on yellow-green paper with its texts standing out against a white background (text plus value 10). The name of the committee was superimposed in red.

On three corners of the seal there are tightly-clasped hands, symbolizing the fraternity which should unite all the peoples of German blood.

This same committee issued another seal toward the end of 1964. It was square 40 x 40mm., perforations 10½, and pictured a daisy with some of its petals pulled off to represent lands to be reclaimed.

(Picture)

A 10 in olive-yellow and a 40 in lilac-rose of this seal exist, with a map of Germany in the center on a white background with text superimposed in black.

Two other very characteristic pro-Sudeten seals from this period are worth mentioning:

1. The seal of the Congress of Nuremberg held in 1955 for the "Sudeten German Day."

This seal, with line perforations, was 18 x 27mm. and printed in black and red.

(Pictures)

2. Seal of the meeting held at Hanover from June 9 to 11, 1961, for the independence of Silesia.

This seal was 30mm x 21mm, printed in three [sic] colors: blue, ultramarine, yellow and black.

There were also special cancellations to commemorate the Sudeten German Day:

—At Munich, from June 5 to 7, 1954

—At Nuremberg, from May 28 to 30, 1955

(Pictures)

—At Vienna, March 17, 1959.

CHAPTER VIII**Sudeten Towns and Philately**

In 1938 there were 3,405 different political entities in the Sudetenland: cities, towns, villages, districts. Of course, not all of these locations had post offices nor did they all have the same importance in philately. But a great number of places with post offices have some philatelic interest because almost all of them issued stamps, postmarks or special cancellations to show how happy they were at rejoining Greater Germany. By doing this, Germans from the Sudetenland could give vent to the rancor which had been smoldering within ever since the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, which had consigned them to the care of the Czech community.

In this chapter is a list of the Sudeten towns connected with philately, with the Czech translation of the German name.

But first there are some linguistic points to be made concerning the names of the Sudeten towns:

1) Some towns have the same name in Czech as they have in German (Ponikla, etc.)

2) For some, the consonants are almost the same in both Czech and German (Bilin, Bilina; Dauba, Duba, etc.)

3) Others have totally different names in Czech and in German. (Brux, Most; Eger, Cheb; Gabersdorf, Libec; Grulich, Kraliky, etc.)

4) Some Czech towns had German names given to them in 1938 when these same towns already had a German name from the time of the Austro-Hungarian empire. The occupation forces seem to have been ignorant of this detail.

5) Many German words ending in g become k in Czech (Stranberg, Stramberk; Sternberg, Sternberk; Sunburg, Sumburk; Sumpberg, Sumberk, etc.)

6) The German ending -au changes to -ov in Czech (Schlucknau, Sluknov; Teplitz-Schönau, Teplice-Sanov; Tratenau, Trutnov; Tachau, Tachov; etc.)

7) The consonants in the German ending -itz become -ice in Czech: (Witkowitz, Vitkovice; Türmitz, Trmice; Schimitz, Simice; Strakonitz, Strakonice; Strelitz, Strelice; etc.)

8) The German W becomes V in Czech: (Wendrin, Vendryně; Wallern, Volary; Wiklitz, Vyklice; Witkowitz, Vitkovice; Wodnan, Vodnany; etc.)

9) Sometimes the German and Czech words have the same meaning if translated literally, as Petersburg (Petrowice), in Northwestern Bohemia which means in both languages, "the district of Peter."

10) As a final point, certain Czech towns located in the Sudetenland, as elsewhere in Czechoslovakia, have changed their names since 1945. Others which were on the 1918 list of post offices have gone out of existence.

List of Sudeten towns in German and in Czech:

(B=Bohemia; M=Moravia; S=Silesia)

Cancellations of Finance Offices in the First Years of the Czechoslovak Republic (1918-1920)

We have pointed out that the characteristic octagonal cachets of the Austrian bank post offices (see p. 13) were in general use in the predominately German Sudeten territories; they were, in fact, used all over the old Empire, with the exception of Hungary.

After the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in November, 1918, these cachets had to be used for several more months in the Sudetenland, now Czech territory, until regular postal cancellations of the Czechoslovak Republic became available, since the CSR had never had any such postmarks.

These bank cancellations were used until 1920, after which they disappeared completely.

(Pictures)

The last stamps on which these bank cachets can be found are those of the 1st anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic, issued on October 28, 1919 (second stamp pictured above). There were three different types of these octagonal cachets, all of which were 31 mm. wide.

First type: The cachet is made up of five horizontal lines above the name of the town and the date, separated from each other by a hyphen, and followed underneath by 5 more horizontal lines, making a total of 17 lines.

Good examples of this type are Zauchtel (Suchdol na Morava) and Marschendorf (Marsov): see second stamp in picture above. The cachet is 24 mm. from top to bottom.

Second type: This one is made up of 3 lines above the date, the name of the town, and the service number, each separated by a hyphen, followed below by three more horizontal lines, marking a total of 17.

Good examples of this type are Böhmisches Leipa (Ceské Lipy), Schlackenworth (Ostrov u Karlovy-Varu) and of Weipert (Vejprty): see 1st stamp in picture above. This cachet is 24 mm from top to bottom.

Third type: This is composed of 5 lines above the name of the town and the date separated by a line, with three more lines below, the whole totalling 15 lines.

This type was used at Dauba (Dubá u Ceské Lipy), Marienbad (Mariánské Lázně), Tyssa (Tisa) and Wekesdorf (Teplíce nad Metujp). The cachet measured 21 mm. from top to bottom.

II

Territorial Boundaries of Areas Seized from Czechoslovakia in October 1938.

In chapter 1 (pages 6 and 7) we indicated the extent of the territory occupied by the Germans in 1938 (with a map to show the area).

We think it might be useful to describe the exact limits of the territories incorporated into the Reich in October, 1938, and of the rest of Czechoslovakia which, on March 15, 1939, was turned into the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. One by one, the various sections of Czechoslovakia seized by Germany will be delineated: Southern Moravia, South-west Bohemia, North-west Bohemia, Northern Bohemia and Silesia (the Northeastern section of Czechoslovakia):

Southern Moravia (from Slovakia to the borders of Southern Bohemia): the new frontier of the Reich passed just north of the following Czech towns annexed by Germany: Postorna, Lednice, Rakvice, Zajeci, Hustopece, Pouzdrany, Vlasatice, Pahorelice, Medlov, Pravice, Dolni Kounice, Mor, Krumlov, Vermsllice, Hosteradice, Mikulovice, Oibramhostel, Sumvald, Stitari, Bitov, Police (south of Jemnice), Lipolec.

South-west Bohemia: (from Moravia to just south of Domazlice): the new frontier of the Reich passed just north of the following Czech towns annexed by Germany: Kunzak, Jindr.-Hradec, Chlum, Rapsac, N. Hradi, Sobenov, Kaplice, Ceske-Krumlov, Schvalsiny, Kis, Chroboly, Prachatice, Vimperk, Zdikov, Stachy, Reigstejn, Hartmanice, Pétrovice, Zejbis, Desenice, Nyrsko, Vesereby, Folmata.

North-west Bohemia: (from Domazlice to north of Terezin): the frontier of the Reich passed just south of the following Czech towns annexed by the Nazis: Haselbach, Klence, Postrokov, Blizejov, Horsovsky-Tyn, Ves, Strankov, Dnesise, Dubrany, Line, Nyrary, Plesnice, Mesto-Jouskov, Vserby, Unesof, Cibana, Nectiny, Rabstejn, Zihite.

Northern Bohemia: (from Litoméřice to the borders of Silesia): the line marking the territory annexed by the Reich passed just to the south of the following towns: Hostka, Stéti, Libechov, Kruh, Jablonec, Seské-Dub, Hodkovic, Jablone nad Nizou, Sumburk, Rokytnice, Polikla, Horni-Branna, Cista, Borovnice, Dvur-Kralove, Teplice, Broumov, Velki-Ves, Otovice, Martinkovice, Vysokov, Sedlonov, Destné, Velki-Uhronov, Javornice, Kysperk, Parnik, Trébovice, Litrbachy, Borova, Mor.-Radimel, Jedlova, Nemesky-Bela.

Silesia: The occupation demarkation line of territory annexed by the Reich passed just to the south of the following towns: Brezova, Borsov, Mor.-Trebava, Mohelnice, Mladec, Unicov (north of Ujezd), Sterberk, Jivova, Hlnbocky, Poststate, Belotin, N. Jicin, Hodslavice Ribor, Sednice, Studenka, Jistebnik, Vitkovice, Koblov, Richvald Tosanovice, Mosty, Cierne, Skabité.

As we pointed out on page 157 (chapter VIII), the area annexed by Germany included 3,405 communities: cities, villages, hamlets or districts, containing a fairly large population, difficult to number precisely but certainly in the vicinity of four million.

Many Czech citizens refused to be swallowed up by Germany and left all their possessions to flee the German army and to seek refuge in the Czech areas. Their sense of relief was short-lived, however, since Hitler managed to take over the rest of Czechoslovakia, turning it into the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia.

The Czechs from the Sudetenland had to wait seven long years until the day of Liberation, May 8, 1945, to be able to return from their exile.

THE END



(Advertisement)



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14.	—, same, brown red, VF -----	8.00
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31.	—, same, 10/24, B60, M 94, F, cat. \$75 -----	34.00
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Dr. Ladislav V. Fischmeister, M.D.

Member of APS, Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft
Tschechoslowakei und Oberschlesien.

Editor's Gazette

By Jane Sterba, 6624 Windsor Ave., Berwyn, Ill. 60402

COMPEX-77:

The officers and members of The Chicagoland Czechoslovak Philatelic Society have extended a cordial invitation to all members of our SCP to participate in Compex-77. The dates of this outstanding midwest philatelic event are May 27, 28 and 30, at the Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. This 80 frame Czechoslovak exhibit is under the chairmanship of SCP member, Melvin F. Klozar, 913 Spring Road, Elmhurst, Illinois 62106. Please send your requests for the minimum and maximum number of frames required for your collection to Mr. Klozar. The size of each frame is 24x36 inches. Nine (9) standard 8½x11 inch album pages can be accommodated in each frame. Mr. Klozar will endeavor to meet all your requests, depending upon the number of applicants. Fee—\$2.00 per frame. We would enjoy having you join in competition with the members of our club; or if in the area, do come along and see the exhibition. Mark these dates on your calendar now.

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY REPORT:

On Sunday afternoon, January 9, 1977, at the Praha Restaurant in New York City, a semi-annual, combined meeting of the New York and New Jersey Branches of our Society was held.

Welcoming remarks and greetings, to all present, were delivered by our Society President, Henry Hahn, who especially came up to New York City, from Fairfax, Va., to meet with his fellow collectors.

A colored slide program presentation was given by Dominick Ricco, of New York City, on his Specialized Collection of the Carpatho-Ukraine, as well as a special colored sound film, courtesy of the Czechoslovak Embassy, Washington, D. C., on "Stamp Designing in Czechoslovakia, a Miniature Art."

An enjoyable and memorable afternoon was spent by members of these two branches of our Society. For future meetings please contact Dominick Riccio at 212-724-4611 or Mirko Vondra at 201-232-3924.

Our sincere "thanks" to these two gentlemen for arranging an interesting, informative and congenial philatelic meeting. Dominick is a recent newcomer to our group, while Mirko Vondra is a longtime member and Past President of our Society, as well as a present member of our Board of Directors. Their combined co-operation is advancing Czechoslovak philately as well as our Society's activities.

BALPEX-77:

September 3, 4 and 5, 1977, are the dates of our annual meeting and convention of our Society for Czechoslovak Philately, at the Hunt Valley Inn, Baltimore, Md. Plans are being formulated by Dick Major, chairman for our Society's participation in this national show.

Here is a tentative resume of the week-end activities. On Saturday afternoon, September 3rd, our SCP will hold its annual meeting followed by a Society Seminar, after which our SCP Dinner will be held. Judges appointed for Balpex-77 are: George Blizil, representing the SCP, Sidney Schneider, William H. Meisel, Alex Rendon and Edward Goldsmith. The committee organizing Balpex-77 have announced that 40 dealers have contracted for bourse tables as well as the postal service of the United States, Canadian governments, and the United Nations. A special edition of Linn's will also pay tribute to Balpex-77. Our Society has been allotted 100 frames. Each frame will accommodate 16 standard, 8½x11 inch album pages. Prospectus for this outstanding show will appear in our May Czechoslovak Specialist. Begin

arranging your collections for this exhibition, together with making plans to attend this show. The Society officers and board members are looking forward to seeing many of you in attendance, if at all possible. This is a time to greet old, philatelic friends as well as a time to become acquainted with new members of our Society.

A DUES REMINDER!

Henry Samek has reported that remittance of annual dues has been very slowly. Regular and Associate membership is \$7.50—Patron membership \$15 and Junior membership \$3.00. Please make your remittance payable to Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc. Mail to Henry Samek, Jr., Treasurer, 138 Burlington Ave., Paterson, NJ 07502.

I fell asleep the other night, And while I had my snooze,
I dreamt each member stepped right up And promptly paid his dues.
When I found t'was but a dream, I nearly had a fit,
So it's up to you to make it true, Suggestion—PLEASE REMIT!
—J. S.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1161 B. T. Penzer, 18 Ashville Ave., W. Mids, Birmingham, B346LN, Engl'd
1162 Michael Senterfit, 540 University, Boulder, Colo. 80302
1163 Kelly J. Krizan, 106 Tremont St., Apt. 301, Brighton, Mass. 02135
1164 Milton Fiala, 7281 E. Quill Drive, Downey, Calif. 90242

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- 1091 David P. Ellis, 302 Rock City St., Little Valleu, NY 14755

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