

# THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

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## THE KOŠICE MARATHON

By Eng. Jaroslav Petrášek — Translated by Paul Sturman

In 1924 Paris was host to the sports elite of the entire world. The Eighth Olympics attracted thousands of tourists and sports fans to the city on the Seine. Among them were three functionaries of the Košice sports club interested in athletics, but especially in the marathon. After return to their native country they reasoned: Why could not we try a marathon run, and on August 31, 1924, a 30-kilometer run was staged with nine participants. Halla of the sponsoring club finished first.

The trial was a success, so immediately a date was set for the First Marathon of Košice for October 28, 1924. The date was a state holiday, the anniversary of the founding of the republic, and the first participants were enthusiastically hailed by the thousands lining the route of the marathon. The route led from Košické kúpele to Turňa on the Bodva. At the finish line the army staged a celebration with music and fireworks. In the evening, at the dinner for the participants it was announced that the marathon will be an annual event and hope was expressed that it would attract international participation. Its purpose would always remain to bring about closer relationship between nations in friendship and peace.

The Second Marathon was already an international affair made so by a team from Hungary. The route of the run was also changed. It led from Košické kúpele to Čaña, Haniska and return. The winner was Király of Hungary with his time eight minutes less than the existing Hungarian record. The third year again saw a change. As a novelty the route was to Seňa and return. In the following year the popularity of the run increased considerably, especially after the victory of Argentinian Juan Zabala in 1931, who established a new track record with his fantastic time of 2:33:19 surpassed only in 1950. There were even some protests to the effect that the route was somewhat shorter than officially established, and that the timing was in error. The rumors were quashed by Zabala himself when he a year later ran successfully the same distance at the Los Angeles Olympics.

In 1934 the run was endangered by lack of financial resources, but the marathon was staged as usual with the first appearance of Swedish athletes in the competition. The winner of the Thirteenth Marathon was the Austrian Balaban who a year earlier was unable to participate in the Berlin Olympics because of illness.

The tragic autumn of 1938 caught the sponsors in full preparation for the Fifteenth Marathon. Athletes from 16 countries were registered to participate in the events, and

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I certify that the above statements made by me are correct and complete.  
(signed) **RICHARD M. MAJOR**, Editor

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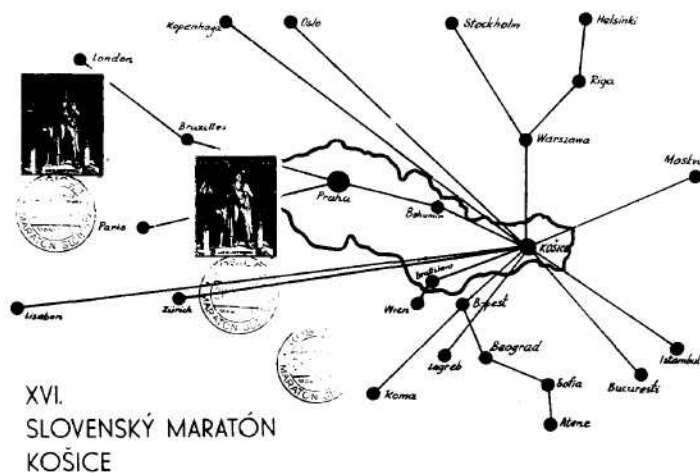
*Changes of address to the editorial office.*

despite the fact that the management announced the cancelation of the run on October 21st, six participants appeared in Košice on October 27th who would not believe that the traditional run was not to be held. On that date the pre-war history of the run ended. From a philatelic viewpoint we record only the special cancelation for the Fourteenth Marathon which was held on October 28, 1937.

During the years of 1939 to 1944 when the city of Košice was occupied by the Hungarians four marathons were held without foreign participation.

After liberation inquiries were being received from abroad whether the traditional Košice Marathon would be revived. A marathon was held without participants from abroad. The first post-war marathon was simply an affair for local athletes. A special cancelation was used by postal authorities for this affair. This cancelation is quite rare on actually used postal matter. A very encouraging note was received from Sweden where at Göteborg, under the patronage of Shoor Johanson on October 28th, 1945, a "Marathon for Czechoslovak Independence" was held, since the Swedes could not participate directly in the Košice run. It was proof of popularity and a sincere expression of friendship among sportsmen.

The Sixteenth International Marathon was attended by a large group of athletes from abroad. The winner of the run was Mikko Hietanen of Finland, and the event is well remembered because of a 10-cm snowfall on the track which added a considerable handicap to participants. A year later the honorary president of the committee in charge was Clement Gottwald who later became president of Czechoslovakia.



The Twentieth annual run was made on October 29, 1950 on the eve of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace in Sheffield. On the eve of the Congress an 18-member delegation of athletes led by Shoor Johanson greeted the Congress. He stated that only under peaceful conditions may an event, such as the Košice Marathon, be held and prove the intent of peacefulness among nations. Perhaps this was the reason that the following marathon, and all marathons held afterwards were named "International Marathon for Peace." In the year of Helsinki Olympics Puolakka of Finland became the

victor, bettering his Olympic time by 8 seconds. He was eighth at the Olympics. Practically all post-war years may now be documented philatelically, for at most of the marathons a special cancelation was used, although in some instances the same design was repeated for several years. Despite all this until 1960 postally used entires are quite rare in collections.

The legendary runner, Abebe Bikila of Ethiopia participated in the 31st Marathon, winning over Dr. Kantorek of Czechoslovakia who a year later won over Edelen of the United States. This outstanding American a year later came in first and established a new record for the track by negotiating the distance in 2:15:096.

In 1980, the 50th anniversary of the marathon, postal authorities of Czechoslovakia singly recognized the event by issuing a commemorative 50-haleru stamp designed by I. Rumanský and engraved by J. Mrázek. The issue consisted of 6,235,000 stamps and in addition a FDC was also authorized. For the VIP participants in the festivities a special registration label was designed by the Košice philatelists and the post office. The adhesive label was used on about 200 to 400 covers, and registered entries with this special label would be the pride of any philatelic album.

During the past few years the Košice Marathon for Peace became a demonstration of athletes for peace, and its importance as an athletic and social gathering is constantly on the increase. Participation in the run was extended to unattached athletes and veterans, and nowadays at the starting line over a thousand participants appear.

## LIST OF SPECIAL CANCELATIONS FOR THE KOŠICE MARATHON

Year	Post Office	Name	Cancelation Color	Date of Use
1937	KOŠICE 1	14th Slovak Marathon	blue	Oct. 28
1945	KOŠICE 1	15th Slovak Marathon	black	Oct. 27
1948	KOŠICE	18th International Marathon of Peace	blue	Oct. 28
1949	KOŠICE 1	19th International Marathon of Peace	blue	Oct. 23
1950	KOŠICE 1	20th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 29
1951	KOŠICE 1	21st International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 28
1952	KOŠICE 1	22nd International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 28
	PREŠOV	22nd International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 5
1953	KOŠICE 1	23rd International Marathon of Peace, Czechoslovak competition	black	Oct. 28
1954	KOŠICE 1	24th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 10
1955	KOŠICE 1	25th International Marathon of Peace, for victory of the republic	—	Oct. 16
1956	KOŠICE 1	26th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 7
1957	KOŠICE 1	27th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 13
1958	KOŠICE 1	28th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 12
1960	KOŠICE 1	30th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 9
1961	KOŠICE 1	31st International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 8
1962	KOŠICE 1	32nd International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 7
1963	KOŠICE 1	33rd International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 13
1964	KOŠICE 1	34th International Marathon of Peace	black	Aug. 8
1965	KOŠICE 1	35th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 3
1966	KOŠICE 1	36th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 2
1967	KOŠICE 1	37th International Marathon of Peace	black	Sept. 30 to Oct. 23



1969	KOŠICE 1	39th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 5
1971	KOŠICE 1	41st International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 3
1972	KOŠICE 1	42nd International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 8
1973	KOŠICE 1	43rd International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 5
1974	KOŠICE 1	44th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 5,6
1975	KOŠICE 1	45th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 4,5
1976	KOŠICE 1	46th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 1-3
1977	KOŠICE 1	47th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 1,2
1978	KOŠICE 1	48th International Marathon of Peace	black	Sep. 30 to Oct. 1
1979	KOŠICE 1	49th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 6,7
1980	KOŠICE 1	50th Anniversary of International Marathon of Peace (only on FDC)	black	Jan. 29
1980	KOŠICE 1	50th International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 4,5
1981	KOŠICE 1	51st International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 4
1982	KOŠICE 1	52nd International Marathon of Peace	black	Oct. 2,3

## BOARD MEMBERS ELECTED

Although a disappointingly small number of the members of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately took the time to cast a ballot, the votes for Board members for two years beginning January 1, 1984, have been tabulated, and the following were declared to be elected:

- 26 Wolfgang Fritzsche of Canandaiga, NY
- 468 Joseph Janecka of Riverside, IL
- 1111 Richard Major of Arlington, VA
- 1140 Edward Sabol of Woodbury, NJ
- 975 Henry J. Samek of Paterson, NJ

These five new Board members will replace outgoing Board Henry Hahn, Edwin Lehecka, Dominick Riccio, Ludvik Svoboda, and Mirko Vondra, with the note that under the provisions of our by-laws, Col. Svoboda will continue in office as Treasurer until June 30, 1984.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT'S STOCK BOOK

By Henry Hahn

Year end '83 brings my second consecutive term as our Society's President to a close. In accordance with our bylaws I may not again succeed myself or serve as a member of our Board for at least a two-year period. I consider this bylaw provision an extremely good one — for we must never let our Society become dependent for leadership on any one individual. To remain vital, our Society must seek the leadership of a succession of new individuals willing to accept the responsibility and do what's required.

Fortunately, our Society has many able candidates on the new Board which will take office on January 1st. This Board includes Jerry Verner-Vice President, Ed Lisy-Secretary, Charlie Chesloe, Paul Struman, and Fred Hefer, all of whom will serve the second two-year period of their four year terms; as well as Wolfgang Fritzsche, Dick Major, Joe Janeka, Ed Sabol, and Henry Samek who have recently been elected. Early next year Jerry Verner, as Vice President, will call a meeting of the Board to elect new officers from among its members and the new President will then appoint additional activity leaders including SPECIALIST Editor, Expertizing Chairman, Librarian, and others. I'd like to urge those willing to participate in the running of our Society in *any* form to contact one of the Board members. We are in need of philatelic writers, translators, convention and show organizers, and membership boosters to name a few.

In leaving office I'm glad to report that our Society now has the highest number of paid-up members in its history. Its activities, i.e. publications, circuit, library, expertizing service, are in fine shape, and its financial position is sound. For most of this I thank my Board and appointed (volunteered) officers. Foremost is Dick Major who in spite of extensive travel and illness in his family has so ably edited the SPECIALIST, Lou Svoboda whose ability and devotion to our financial stability has been terrific, and to Ed Lisy, our diligent Secretary, who leaves no member's letter unanswered. Special thanks to Wolfgang Fritzsche, who has efficiently managed our circuits from time immemorial and will hopefully continue to do so. Special thanks are also due to our Expertizing Chairman, Ed Lehecka; Librarian, Jay Carrigand; and SPECIALIST Translator, Paul Struman, all of whom have sacrificed hours away from their stamps to provide our members with their valuable services.

I have enjoyed working with every single member of the Board and can only wish my successor the same degree of cooperation and support I have received.

The time has come to wish you all the happiest of holidays and a super new year. May you remain healthy, become a bit more prosperous, and enjoy your stamps and covers.

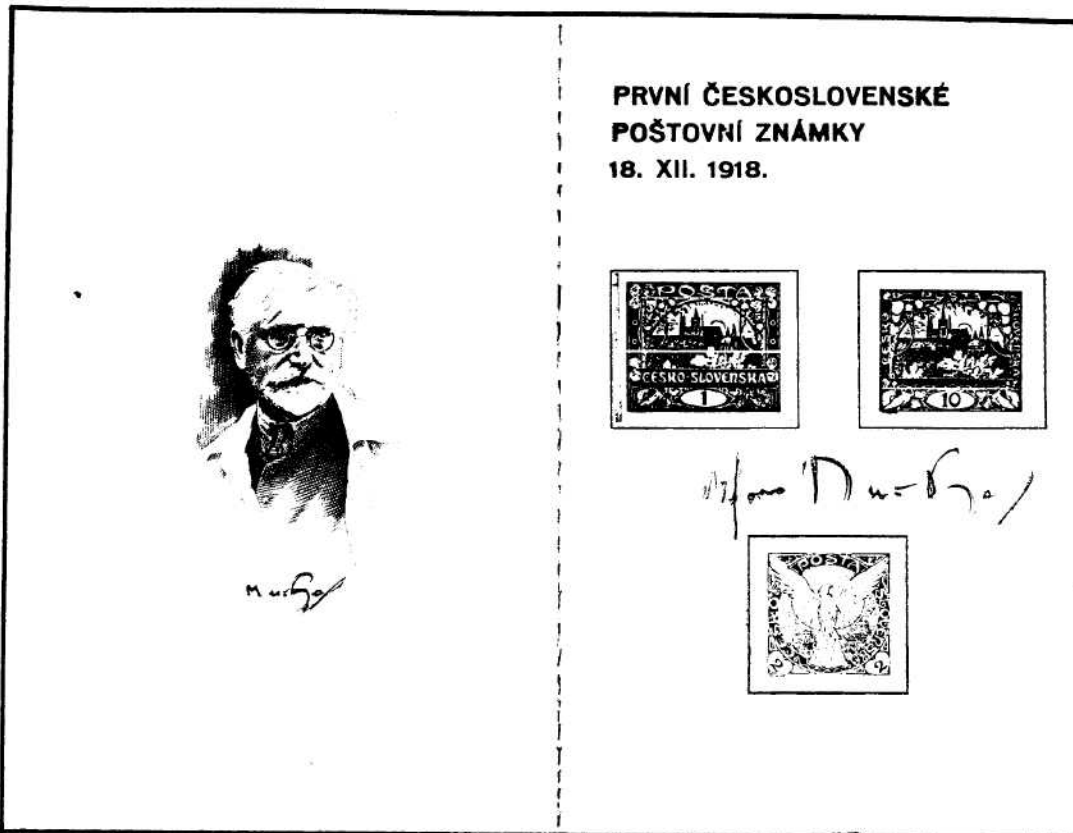
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## *Altons Mucha*

By Edward J. Sabol

The next four pages, (centerfold) contain a continuation of the above titled work, which is being published serially. Publication began in the November issue.

*Alfons Mucha* (continued)  
By Edward J. Sabol



Original autograph of Alfons Mucha upon a "favor-sheet" dated 18 December 1918 with an etching of the artist and three examples of stamp designs.

Sometimes, it appears to be that Mucha used only his eye as a ruler or a "french curve." Perhaps you will agree with me as you study the broken lines, lines starting light becoming heavier, parallel lines running into each other and ink-blobs here and there. Nevertheless, the end result is captivating and mind-boggling that so much was drawn into such a small area!

Mucha is one of extremely few noted artists in the world possessing the honor of singing to the world the aspirations, the history and future of their native land with "pen-ink and brush." He was an expert historian and was keenly aware of the thousand-year history of his homeland.

Casual . . . glances at Mucha's stamp designs show what appear to be a large complex of buildings and towers and framed by various and intricate ornamental artwork seemingly placed there to "fill up the spaces" . . . NOT SO!!!! The buildings and towers comprise the "Hradcany Castle," seat of the once powerful Bohemian Kings of the Middle Ages. The ornaments have a distinct meaning to the artist and his countrymen. Let us now listen to an interview given by Alfons Mucha to the illustrious continental historian, Jaroslav Orlicky, just a few months after the stamps were first printed and issued.



## Alfons Mucha ( continued )

Alfons Mucha:

"Why I decided . . . upon Hradcany Castle as the symbol for our first postal issue?

Well, every nation has a palladium of its own embodying the past and future history. Ever since my boyhood . . . I felt and saw in the architectural lines of the St. Vitus Cathedral, built close to the castle, a powerful interpretation of our national symbol. I could therefore not choose any other subject for my design than the Hradcany Castle and the surrounding architecture of the Middle Ages."

(Pointing to one of several sketches and designs on a table in front of the two men, Mucha continued. . .)

"Do you see the small leaves in the upper corners? These are Slovak symbols. We Czechs, Moravians, Silesians, and Slovaks have survived centuries of oppression. The small budding leaves are the expression of our ever-blooming and awakening national life. The large central leaf is symbolic of Bohemia being leaned upon by smaller leaves, representing the four other sectors of our country. The two small roosters in the lower corners pronounce the coming of a new day — the hope for a glorious future. The small hearts grouped around the oval express our love for peace among ourselves and other nations. St. Vitus Cathedral is shown in memory of St. Vitus, Bishop of the Slav tribes who lived on the banks of the Labe River centuries ago."

The "nut-shell" interview above helps me understand the artist and his work. We hope that it carries the same message to you and that you will enjoy even more your *Mucha Postcards* and art.

Alfons Marie Mucha (1860–1939) is without any doubt THE Czechoslovakian artist best known and accepted within his country and throughout the world. In one way, Mucha parallels our national hero, Abraham Lincoln, in that both were born very poor and each achieved great prominence in spite of their humble beginnings.

I often wonder what Mr. Mucha would say if he were alive and saw the prices his artwork, including postcards, menus, trade cards, etc., are fetching . . .? If I may conjecture . . . I think he would smile a bit and shake his head in disbelief. It is my feeling that, essentially, Mr. Mucha pursued his vocation earnestly and well for the simple reason that he loved and knew what he was doing and what he was all about! What do you think? Please let us know!

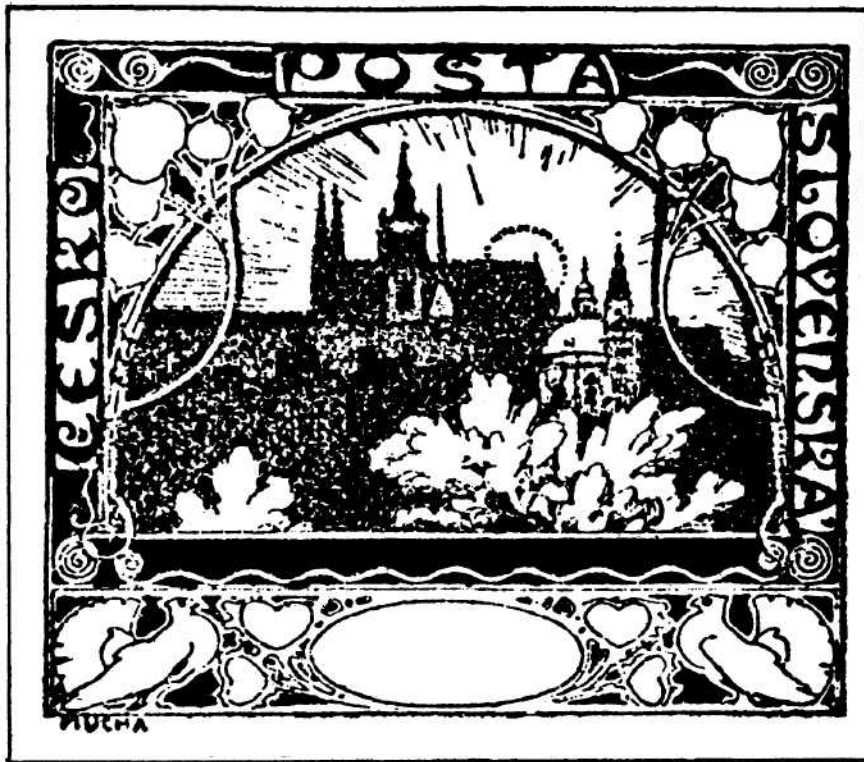
At age nineteen, Alfons Mucha became fascinated with the Vienna Theatre. The stage and its various manifestations away from reality inspired him, personally and artistically. His fervor for the theatre continued and solidified when Mucha, now aged thirty-five met the incomparable and vivacious actress, Sarah Bernhardt. Mucha designed a poster for Sarah advertising a theatre appearance. The poster was very productive and pleased the actress now "in her fifties." It resulted in a six year contractual agreement between artist and actress. In this era there were no "Sensational" magazines dedicated to gossip concerning the successful. However, unfortunately, word spread from one gossip to another that a "semi-savage" genius whom the actress had met recently was kept hidden by Sarah in her subterranean halls of her fairy-like palace. There of course were more nonsensical fables.

We attempt in this article to "show and tell" essentially "words and pictures" of Mucha which are not found, to our knowledge, elsewhere. There exist some rather fine books concerning Mucha, his postcards, his posters, his drawings, etc. We will list these under Bibliography at the end of the article in the event you wish to either purchase the books or borrow the books from your local library for your further amazement and edification concerning Alfons Mucha.

Aside from the usual Art Nouveau Postcards of Mucha, we have set forth in this article three postcards which, to our knowledge have never been pictured or reproduced before. We refer to Figures Numbers 13, 14, and 15. Unfortunately, the



*Alfons Mucha* ( continued )



The above is a greatly enlarged photograph of fine resolution depicting Mucha's design for Czechoslovakia's very first postage stamp we now know as "Scott # One." This "cut," as well as others to follow in this series, are magnified for possible utilitarian reasons. To the members from "Days of 'Yore" unto the new members who specialize in the virtually vastness of varieties, the reproductions will serve as invaluable aids. You may reproduce the photos full size, half-size (or less) to point out upon the photos, the variety annotated upon your album page. Colored gummed arrows about one inch in length are available from your philatelic supplier, your S.P.A., and other organizations. With a little effort and some creative thinking, you will be able to assemble a collection of printing varieties of the "First Issues" and, if properly pursued, you just may have a prize-winning exhibit on your hands which we hope you will share with the other members by exhibiting your efforts. "To share knowledge is such a vastly rewarding human adventure." Try it; you will never regret it. . . . Many fine books on "Hradcany" varieties are available to assist you in your effort.

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three cards are in beautiful color. I will attempt to describe each of the cards as I relate to them (my opinion).

Postcard Item #13 shows a Mucha painting of a soldier mortally wounded with imminent death in his eyes. Soldier obviously participated in a military confrontation and . . . he lost. . . . His trusty sword bloodied halfway up lies in the snow. Blood stains appear in the snow. The wounded warrior's helmet is shown in lower left hand corner probably to add "perspective" to the painting. Upper right hand quadrant of the postcard shows a ghostly distant battle in rage. Please note his signature within the bottom portion of the postcard.

*Alfons Mucha* ( continued )



Scott catalogue type 2 by Mucha

Postcard Item #14 shows a Mucha painting honoring the age-old "Sokol" in Czechoslovakia. The Sokol national organization which dates back to before the turn of the century extols the virtues of exercise, calisthenics and gymnastics. Each year the nation features a Sokol with thousands of athletic devotees, both men and women, of course. With Mucha's enchantment with the feminine form, how could that not be included in this postcard? It shows an allegorical female form, doubtlessly the "lady of liberation." A young man, bare chested, is shown exercising. Another young man is shown with a decorative flag. In some of the exercise programs, the field is filled with thousands of participants, each with a flag, and they present a routine of unison flag-waving second to none.

Postcard Item #15 shows a signed Mucha painting with a white-robed male, apparently the soul of Slavic culture and history instructing and passing on to a young maiden the traditional knowledge which passed from parents to children for over one thousand years. The youthful girl's head is bent over since no doubt even in that period of time it was not a simple matter to convince a daughter (or son) concerning the "carrying of the torch" of Slavic history and culture into the future.

Is it not amazing that Mucha's style consisted of a precisely measured mixture of continental refinement, a mysterious almost audible stillness and an ingenious sense of draftsmanship or layout?

In his Paris studio, Alfons Mucha gleefully received and entertained the famous people of his time. His studio, exemplifying his great success, was ultra luxurious . . . large potted palms were everywhere (he loved flowers and plants) . . . expensive oriental fabrics . . . stylish and unusual hand-crafted furniture . . . and flowers, freshly cut, all over . . . a fad, of sorts, came into existence . . . how could one be invited to visit the luxury of Mucha's Paris studio?

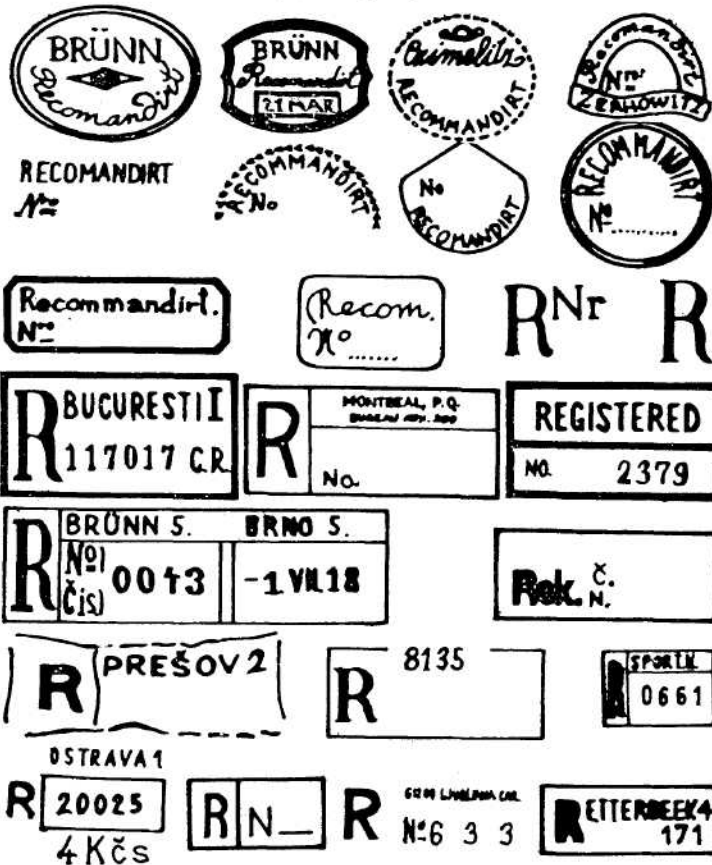
To be continued

# NON-ADHESIVE "R" MARKINGS

By Jaroslav Kyzlink — Translated by Henry Hahn, SCP

Although today we mostly encounter "R" labels, this has not always been the case. Registry of mail is first mentioned in the postal regulations of Leopold I dated April 16, 1695. Until the end of the 18th century, however, designation of registered mail was carried out by hand. Simple line markings of various types appear sporadically at the beginning of the 19th century, and they came into general use in 1839. At first there were no regulations regarding where on the letter the markings were to be placed. After the introduction of adhesive postage stamps the registry marking was only rarely applied over the stamps. In 1879 the members of the Universal Postal Union agreed that registry markings were to be applied to the face of the letter, in proximity to the regular local postmarks, but not over the stamps.

The earliest registry markings which bore the name of the postal locality were generally dateless, such as those of Brno in 1836 (1). An exception to this practice occurred in Brno also, where in 1838 there appeared a registry marking incorporating a date bridge (2). Otherwise the date (3) or registry number (4) were entered into the



marking or next to it by hand. Such markings are quite scarce and valuable. Later line markings bore the abbreviation "No." or "Nro." as illustrated by the marking from Strakonice (5). Still later markings in other shapes made their appearance, for example in Svitavy (6), Příbrer (7) and Přeštice (8). Framed markings are generally oblong, either with a full legend as in Budweis (9) or abbreviated "Recom" as in Vysoké Mýto (10). Markings of another type bear merely the distinct letter "R" with the abbreviation "Nr." (11) or merely the letter "R" alone (12). At first the markings were in black, red, blue or green, but after 1872 they were mostly in black. Although registry labels were introduced in 1889, the usage of stamped markings did not come to an end.

In other countries stamped registry markings remained in use through the first half of the present century. This is true in Yugoslavia and Romania (13). Such markings are still in use right up to the present in the USSR, Romania, Italy, and in some countries of South America among others. In Canada these markings appear in black and red as well as blue (14). The registry numbers are entered by hand. In the USA the registry numbers are usually entered mechanically (15). Even a brief description of the stamped registry markings of the USSR would require several pages. In Czechoslovakia there is an unusual registry marking in Brno which serves the dual purpose of registry and date marking (16). Another unusual marking was used in Karlsbad during the Zionist Congress in 1923 (17). Still another type was used provisionally during a shortage of adhesive labels in Presov (18).

Of additional interest are "R"-markings applied as a part of postage meter markings. Such a marking used in Paris was unusual in that the space apparently intended for an entry of some sort has not been used (19). The rest of the meter marking, which measures 75 x 30 mm, gives all additional information such as amount of postage, post office of origin, and user data.

Collectors of Czechoslovakian postage meter markings know that "R"-markings such as those described above were tested in several post offices in the fifties and again in 1979. Postage meter markings containing registry markings are also in use in Italy (20), and are sometimes used with a meter postage value of "0" just to obtain the "R"-marking imprint.

A machine marking to show receipt of registered mail must also be included in this discussion (21), as must other new items serving registry purposes. At ten international post offices in Moscow we find pre-printed address imprints containing room for the entry of the registry number (22). In Yugoslavia there exists an adhesive label with an imprint of a sequentially printed "R" number (23). Another interesting item used in Belgium is an envelope imprinted with the "R"-marking sequentially numbered in red (24).

Choosing a winner in the contest between adhesive "R" labels and non-adhesive "R" markings is premature. Besides, collectors of postal history material are just as happy to see the contest go on.

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### SPECIALIST Advertising Rates

Please send your ads to the Editorial Office (see masthead)

Amount of Space	Consecutive in —			
	One Issue	Three Issues	Five Issues	Ten Issues
Full page .....	\$ 35.00	\$ 99.75	\$157.50	\$297.50
Half page .....	25.00	71.25	112.50	212.50
Quarter page .....	15.00	42.75	67.50	127.50
Eighth page .....	10.00	28.50	45.00	85.00

## IT'S DUES TIME AGAIN

With the New Year in the offing, it is once again time to pay our dues to the Society. As you know, almost all of the dues payment goes to pay for *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, the Society publication, and we have managed to keep our expenses quite well in line for 1983, so there will be no need to raise dues for 1984. Dues therefore remain at \$15.00 for Regular Membership, \$25.00 for Patron Membership (which includes a bound volume of the SPECIALIST every two years) and \$3.00 for Junior Membership (under 18 years of age). Members outside the USA are required to add \$4.00 for surface postage or \$8.00 for airmail postage for the SPECIALIST.

Please make your check payable to the SOCIETY FOR CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELY and send it directly to our Treasurer:

Col. Ludvik Z. Svoboda  
1476 S. Wheeling Circle  
Aurora, CO 80012

As you well know, there is no paid help in our Society, and each letter required to remind a delinquent member takes precious time from your volunteer staff. Please send off your dues now and know that your SPECIALIST will continue to come throughout 1984.

## BALPEX SOUVENIRS

The printed program for BALPEX '83 was a forty-page, 9-by-12-inch booklet. In addition to a full listing of all of the exhibitors and the dealers of the bourse it contains a fine article by Henry Hahn and Jerry Verner on the Philatelic Elements of the Transition Period of Czechoslovakia, as well as articles on the 1900 Turul Issue of Hungary by Otto Schaffing and the "Hagerstown Bank Find" by Homer Kendall. The Society has obtained a quantity of these programs for those who could not attend BALPEX. They may be ordered for \$1.50 postpaid from Richard Major, P.O. Box 4074, Arlington, VA 22204.



A three-color souvenir cover was also prepared for BALPEX. It commemorates the Second Joint Meeting of the Austrian, Czechoslovakian, and Hungarian Societies, and has the Danube River as its theme. These covers are also available from Richard Major at a price of \$1.50 for one, or all three days for \$4.00. Please send a stamped addressed number 10 envelope with your order.

## FOR SALE THROUGH THE SPECIALIST

The following books are offered for sale through the SPECIALIST. Please send your remittance payable to the CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST to Richard Major, P.O. Box 4074, Arlington, VA 22204. Add 90¢ postage for the first book and 50¢ for each additional book. If you desire insurance (only in the USA) please add 50¢ up to \$15, 85¢ up to \$50.

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