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Official Monthly Journal of the



Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc.

(USPS 808300)

Silver Award Interphil '76 - Silver Award Capex '78 - Silver-Bronze Praga '78 - Praga '88

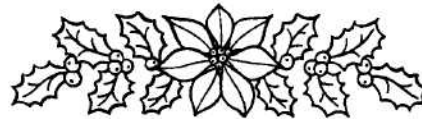
A. P. S. Unit 18

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No. 10, Whole No. 480



NA ZDRAVÍ! - TO YOUR HEALTH!

by Gerald M. Van Zanten

The oldest known records of beer-brewing date from the third millennium B.C. and come from ancient Sumeria, situated near the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates, now part of Iraq, as well as ancient Egypt. In Mesopotamia, among the Sumerians, Babylonians and Assyrians, more than seventy types and varieties of beer were known to exist. Beer was a common drink among the people living there.

Have you ever given thought to the origin of the word "beer"? It is derived from the late Latin "biber", a drink, which in turn comes from the Latin "Bibere" (to drink).

The first mention of beer production in Prague appears in a document dated 1082, which was the year in which beer-brewing in Bohemia began. It was a popular drink among the Czechs. As in Latin, the noun "Pivo" (beer) occurs in all Slavonic languages. As in Latin, the noun "pivo" and the verb "piti" (to drink) are closely related.

The use of hops in beer-brewing appears to have originated among the Slavs, who passed on the use of hops to other European nations. There is, however, another school of thought which believes that French monks perfected the technique of using hops to clarify, preserve and flavor beer. Hops - *humulus lupulus* - contain a better aromatic oil.

Picking hops is shown on a stamp in the series "National Products". The stamp was designed by M. Stretti and engraved by J. Schmidt. A total of 2,160,000 were printed in a dull green color. The date of issue was Sept. 20, 1956 (See Fig. 1. Also Pofis no 904, Scott no. 767).

The earliest mention of hopfields date back to the year 768 A.D. The oldest record of the use of hops in beer production appears in the year 1079 A.D.

In 1961 a set of stamps on agricultural produce was issued showing hops and beer. The design was by C. Bouda and the engraving was done by L. Jirka.



Figure 1



Figure 2

See important announcement on page 14

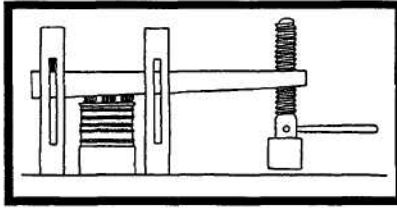


Figure 3

3,755,000 copies were printed of this 60h stamp. (See Fig.2. Also Pofis no. 1201, Scott no. 1066).

For the PRAGA 62 World Exhibition, a 1 kčs stamp was issued showing the town of Plzeň along with a bottle of Pilsner lager and hops. Design was by C. Bouda and engraving by L. Jirka. 3,755,000 copies of this rather beautiful stamp were printed. (see fig. 5. Also Pofis no 1210, Scott no. 1074).

Usually the maltsters and brewers were organized in one guild; the guild's banner often bore a portrait of St. Václav (St. Wenceslaus) as their patron saint. There is a beautiful fresco dating from around 1360 on the staircase leading to the Chapel of the Holy Cross at the great tower of Karlštejn Castle showing St. Wenceslaus pressing grapes with a so-called Greek press. (see fig. 3). A somewhat similar image is shown in Pofis no. 1766 (Scott no. 1626) depicting details of a work by the Master of Litoměřice in 1511 in which St. Wenceslaus is pressing grapes with his feet. This is one of two 3kčs values of the Prague Castle set issued on May 9, 1969. The engraving for this stamp was done by J. Schmidt. Only 456,400



Figure 4

copies were printed. (see fig. 4).

Industrial beer production commenced in the Czech lands around the year 1835 and brewers' guilds were abolished as they did not serve their intended purpose any longer. When the town brewery at Plzeň was founded in 1842, the citizens spoke of building a "monument of honor for posterity", and how right they proved to be! In the kitchens of many homes, the most popular soup was beer soup. It fulfilled the role of our present-day "morning coffee."

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See important announcement on page 14

Czechoslovakia has had a long tradition of beer brewing and names such as "Pilsner Urquell", "Smichovský Staropramen" and "Budweiser Budvar" are commonly known throughout its country and the entire world. In the U.S., at least one brand boasts its beer as being brewed the "Bohemian way." "Pilsner Urquell" is the export name for "Plzeňské" as most of us know. Though a brewery school was founded in Prague in 1869, Plzeň is still the brewing capital of the nation. The Plzeň Brewery Co., Ltd. ranks technically among the best equipped breweries in Central Europe. From 1913 on, it brewed "Světovar" (World



Figure 5



Figure 6

Brew) most of which is exported. In 1927, 222,000 barrels of beer were exported from Czechoslovakia, 69 percent of which was Pilsner Urquell. (see fig. 6)

Close on the heels of Pilsner Urquell comes "Staropramen" (Old Source) from Prague suburb of Smichov. The frequently used word "Smichov" has a special meaning to the local citizenry, denoting the kind of beer rather than the district west of the Vltava River. "Velkopovecký Kozel", brewed south of Prague, is another very popular beer at home and abroad. Also on demand is "Budweiser Budvar" from České Budějovice, almost half of which is exported.

In 1835, there were 1,087 breweries in the Czech lands. In 1900, this figure dropped to 649, but greater quantities were brewed. That same year, beer consumption was 306 liters per capita in Prague, 206 liters in Liberec and only 43 liters in Polička, a small farming town.

In 1930, Czechoslovakia brewed over ten percent of all European beer and more than 5 percent of the world's production. That was its top year.

Beer brewing in Slovakia goes back to the thirteenth century, according to historic documents. In 1635, a brewery was established at Ilava, another at Podhorjany in 1728, at Levoča in 1780 and at Bratislava in 1752. Slovakia's brewing expanded at a fast pace after 1945 and, in 1950, output was four times that of what it was in 1925.

The story of Pilsner Urquell is more than that - it is a legend! Beer was brewed at Plzeň from as early as 1295. This was done at the houses of burghers who had beer-brewing rights and set up their tap rooms in their homes.

In 1842 the so-called Town Brewery (later, the Pilsner Urquell Brewery) was placed into operation, thus continuing 550 years of brewing in Plzeň. Production began on Oct. 5, 1942; the first barrels were tapped at the "Golden Eagle", "The White Rose and at the "Hannešes" in Prague.

Beer was delivered by carriers in those days. The carriers sold the beer at their own cost. From this evolved the following traditional legend: In 1845, a carrier named Salzman brought two pails of Pilsner beer to his friend, the tailor Pinkus in Prague, who enjoyed the beer so much that he ordered more and changed his trade. Perhaps you know or heard of the Pinkus Pub in Prague. The carrier Salzman also established one of the most famous beer houses in Plzeň - the Salzman Pub.

Marianské Lázně, Karlový Vary and Teplice all introduced Pilsner beer in 1853, thus acquainting the world with its taste through these health resorts. Thirty-five pub keepers were drawing Pilsner beer in Prague in 1856. In 1859, Pilsner was introduced in Paris. In 1891, an electrical central unit was moved to the brewery direct from the Czech Jubilee Exhibition. In 1892, a new gateway of granite from Štěnovice and of sandstone from Hořčice was built to celebrate fifty years of brewing. On each bottle and accompanying glass may be seen the coat of arms of the city, forming part of the trademark of Pilsner Urquell. (see fig. 7).

The first of the town coat-of-arms sets was issued on Oct. 21, 1968. Plzeň's coat-of-arms appeared as Pofis no. 1716 (Scott no. 1576). It was designed and engraved by J. Herčík and printed in a



Figure 7

See important announcement on page 14

quantity of 5,095,000. (see fig. 8).

Plzeň was founded in 1295. Its first coat-of-arms was granted by John of Luxembourg and consisted of the present escutcheon of pretence bearing the figure of a King at the city gate. The first two quarters were granted by the Pope as a reward for the burghers' resistance to King George of Poběbrad while the camel was captured by the people of Plzeň from the Hussite forces during the Hussite siege of the town. The greyhound is the legendary original badge of Plzeň. (see fig. 9).

Just before the outbreak of World War I, annual production of Pilsner Urquell reached 1,019,645 barrels. After the war, many breweries throughout the world started using concrete barrels. In 1929, Pilsner's administrative board voted to keep its wooden barrels in use. This decision is being enforced to this day.

Because of widespread air raids and bombings, the brewery sustained extensive damage during World War II, especially in December 1944. Damage was estimated in excess of 300 Million crowns. After the war ended, production gradually resumed. Between 1948 and 1958, Pilsner Urquell was again shipped to all corners of the earth.

During the rebuilding of Plzeň after the war, a medieval malt-house was found. The first written record of this dates from 1492. Grain was malted there until 1867. After that, it was malted exclusively for the Town Brewery. The malt-house was later designated as a Museum of Brewing.

Wine too has a centuries-old tradition in Czechoslovakia. The first vineyards probably were in existence in Southwest Slovakia in the second century, founded by Roman legionaires around Bratislava and Trenčín. By the thirteenth century, wine growing had already spread throughout Southern Slovakia. During the reign of Emperor Charles IV (1346-1378), French grape wines were being imported especially from Burgundy.

The largest wine market in Czechoslovakia is in Valtice in Southern Moravia. A vintner school is located there and its castle is famous for its wine cellars. Altogether there are some 45,000 hectares of vineyards in the country today.

Ludmila wine from Mělník is particularly well known and liked. Its vineyards overlook the confluence of the Elbe and Vltava Rivers. This writer has some very pleasant memories of spending an afternoon there with his wife in the autumn of 1984.

Picking grapes is shown on a 30h stamp in the "National Products" series issued on Sept. 20, 1956. 3,800,000 copies were printed. (see fig. 10. Also Pofis no. 903, Scott no. 766).

A lovely cluster of grapes is shown on a 4 kčs stamp with a view of Bratislava, underscoring the wine industry in its area. It is one of a set of ten issued on Oct. 23, 1961. The 4 kčs stamp was designed by C. Bouda and engraved by J. Svengsbir. Only 200,000 copies were printed. (see fig. 11. Also Pofis no. 1215, Scott no. 1079.)

While savoring of the finer things in life like stamps and alcoholic beverages, one must not overlook Carlsbad Becher Liqueur, popularly known in Czechoslovakia as "Becherovka from Karlovy Vary." This fine liqueur has been made since 1805 by the firm Jan Becher in accordance with a prescription by an English physician named Dr. Froebing. Extracts from over twenty herbs are used in alcohol obtained from potatoes. The extract is allowed to mature for about eight weeks in wooden barrels.

The annual production of this liqueur is about 55,000 barrels, half of which is exported outside the country. When visiting Czechoslovakia, do not overlook a bottle of Becherovka as one of the duty-free gifts that one can bring back to the U.S. This writer did not forget. He brought it back home to New Zealand as a gift to his wife and himself. Allow me to offer you some in this season of Good Cheer !



Figure 8



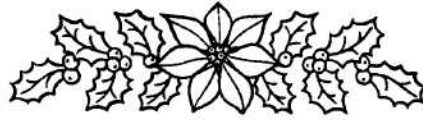
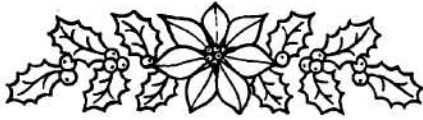
Figure 9



Figure 11



Figure 10



THE BEER BARREL POLKA

Based on an article by Vladimír Jirák

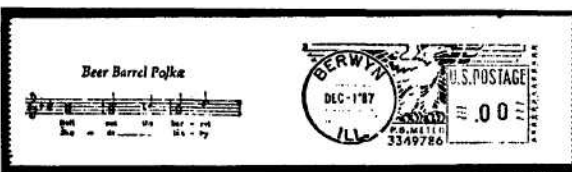
In the town of Zbraslav, a few miles south of Prague, lives an 85-year-old composer, son of a musical director, Josef Vejvoda.

With Imperial Austria bathing in the sunshine of Straussian waltzes, Josef Vejvoda found a career as a musician and director of a band. There were twelve members in that band - all were named Vejvoda. One of them, a young man named Jaromír, played the trumpet, cornet and, on occasion, the violin. As the clouds of war gathered in 1913-1914, he joined an Army band in Brno. After the war, he returned home to direct the band his deceased father had formed and conducted. He took it on a tour of Germany and Austria and for each of the next eleven years, he returned to play at the festive "Volkstimme."

In 1927, Jaromír Vejvoda wrote a polka. It had no title and no lyrics. But it was well-liked and other bands borrowed the music and played it. Seven years later, he was invited to bring his composition to the Jan Hoffmann musical publishing house in Prague and expand the score to include wind instruments. While there, he struck up an acquaintance with Václav Zeman, a librettist. Zeman added lyrics to his polka and called it "Skoda Lásky" (The Penalties of Love). Known as "Mordánská", it became so popular, it was played and sung in both England and America. In the Scandinavian countries, it was sung under a different title. In Germany, Austria, Holland and Switzerland it was called "Rosamunde."

In 1939, Vejvoda made what was to be the one big mistake of his life. He sold the copyrights to his "Penalties of Love" Polka to the publishers, Shapiro and Bernstein, in New York for 180 crowns. The polka was given new lyrics and its name was changed to "Beer Barrel Polka." The rest is familiar history.

In 1972, Vejvoda directed his band for the last time. He was then 70 years old, had composed more than sixty songs, many of which had a certain charm and popularity, but none of which attained the notoriety comparable to his Beer Barrel Polka.



Last year, on the occasion of Vejvoda's 85th birthday, Society

member Joseph Janečka designed and made plates for a special cancellation which was authorized for postal use by the Berwyn, Ill. Post Office for two days, Dec. 11 and 12. Illustrated here are examples of these cancellations.

As we celebrate the holiday season, let us tap a barrel of beer and sing the verses of the Beer Barrel Polka in honor of its aging author. Sitting in his home in Zbraslav, Vejvoda may not be a man of wealth and means, but he shares the feeling of satisfaction in knowing that he brought joy to the hearts of millions of people throughout the world, both young and old, and that his polka has and will endure the test of time.

See important announcement on page 14

NEW POSTAL STATIONARY

Czechoslovakia issued this year a new postal stationary item honoring the 30th anniversary of the publication "Otázky Míru a Socialismu" (Questions of Peace and Socialism). The date of issue was September 1, 1988.

The imprinted stamp shows a globe which is in the logo of the publication. Design of stamp and envelope is by Josef Hamza. The engraver is Václav Fajt. The item was printed at the "Tiskárna Spojů" (Print Shop of the Ministry of Communications) from engraved steel plates, as reported to us by Dr. Vratislav Palkoska.



THE ROLL OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS

Elections to the Roll in 1988

At the meeting of the international Board of Election held in London on 3 March 1988, two Philatelists were invited to sign the Roll at Congress in Liverpool on Sunday, 25 September 1988.

Gerald J. Elliott, FRPSL (New Zealand) has distinguished himself to a very high degree in each of the criteria considered by the Board of Election, his achievements applying to both New Zealand and international philately.

His three-volume definitive work *New Zealand Postal Routes and Rates pre 1874* was published in 1986 and has won 3 International Gold Medals. His NZ Full-Face Queen 1855-1874 issues won a Gold with special prize at London 1980, and his NZ Postal History won 3 Large Golds at Delgica 82, Philakorea 84 (plus the FIP medal for research) and Stockholmia 86, before Championship Class entries at Capex 87 and Hafnia 87.

Paul H. Jensen, FRPSL (Norway) has contributed outstandingly to the Federation of Norwegian Philatelic Societies, as Vice-President for 4 years and President for the past 7 years. He has been President of the Postal History Society of Norway (he was a co-founder) for the past 8 years, and President of the FIP Postal History Commission since 1986.

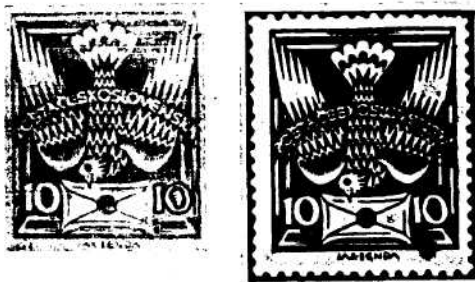
His collection of Czechoslovakian Postal History 1499/1850 earned Gold Medals at Brasiliana 83 and Philakorea 84, and he has formed notable collections of Saudi Arabia, Cook Islands and Norwegian postal stationery. In co-authorship with T. Soot-Ryen, he wrote the *Norway Postal Catalogue* and with O.H. Johannessen the *Catalogue of Norway Thematic Postmarks*. Last but not least, he is our valued Special Representative in Norway.

To both the new signatories, we extend our sincere congratulations.

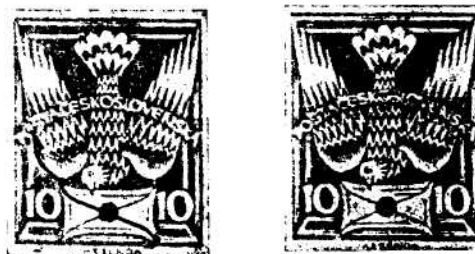
THE DOVE *Eleventh Installment*

(This is a continuation of a Allegory Chapter of Monografie II
as translated by Vladimír Králíček).

(Page 235)



Obr. 380. VI/2 R



Obr. 381. VII/7 R

Obr. 382. VII/1 RA



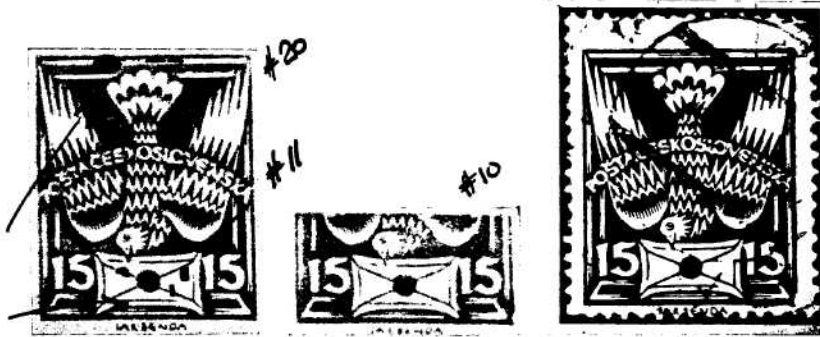
Obr. 383. VII/1 RB

Obr. 384. VII/1 RC

(Page 236)

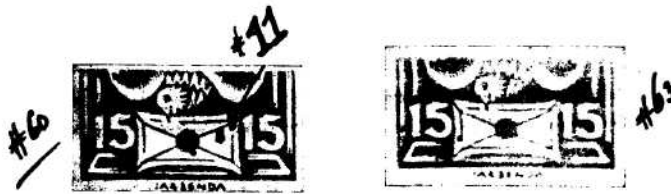
Position Marks	Description	Position of Stamp	Plate
	Printing of Plate Faults		
I/1	Broken colored line above tail	20	2
VI/1	Arching notch in right lower corner of stamp	10	2
VII/1	Colored dot in lower part of envelope	60	1,2
VII/2	Colored dot in left part of envelope	63	1

See important announcement on page 14



Obr. 385. I/1

Obr. 386. VI/1



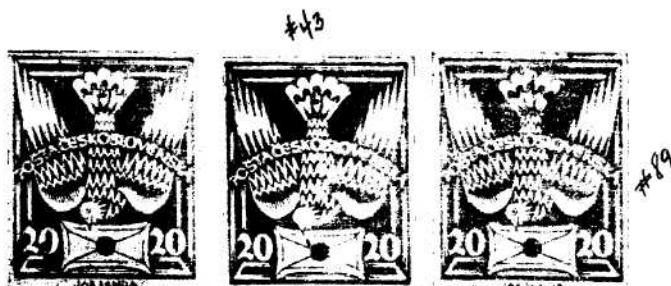
Obr. 387. VII/1

Obr. 388. VII/2

Position Marks	Description	Position of Stamp
Printing Plate Faults		
III/1a	Colored oval spot in dove's tail	43
III/1b	Colored oval spot in dove's tail & oblique line in front of beak	43
III/2	Colored feather in dove's tail joined with border	89
VII/1	Colored spot in lower part of envelope & two thin oblique lines across white horizontal design in upper left corner; this fault was removed on a number of plates (retouch VII/1 RA - RG).	33
VII/2a	Colored line in dove's beak & white spots in lower part of left wing.	51
VII/2b	As in fault VII/a, but with addition of white spot in left wing under the letter "S" in "POSTA".	51
VII/2c	As in fault VII/2a, but with addition of white notch in lower margin of stamp	51
VII/2d	As in fault VII/2a, but the colored line next to dove's beak is missing; possibility of a retoucher's intervention cannot be excluded.	51
VII/3	Tinted lines extend from seal to envelope's right corners	46
VII/4a	Large colored spot to left of envelope seal & stronger colored line from seal to left upper corner of envelope.	4

Position Marks	Description	Position of Stamp
VII/4b	As in fault VII/4a, but the spot is smaller.	4
VII/4c	As in fault VII/4a, but in place of spot are a number of smaller spots.	4
VII/4d	As in fault VII/4c, but with addition of broken line from seal to left bottom corner of envelope.	4
VII/5a	Vertical colored line in envelope left of dove's beak	3
VII/5b	As in fault VII/5a, but with addition of strengthened line left of envelope seal & with colored spots between them.	3
VII/5c	As in fault VII/5b, but spots are smaller.	3
VII/6	Colored lines extend from dove's head across envelope seal down to stamp's left margin.	32
VII/7	Short oblique colored line above envelope's seal	48
VII/8	White spot after " O " in left value numeral " 20 ".	83

Note: A search for the origin and involvement of the printing plate fault VII/4 - 4 stamp and VII/5 - 3 stamp is not over. Nor can it be discounted that repairs or retouches were done in the same phase of plate production.



Obr. 389. III/1a

Obr. 390. III/1b

Obr. 391. III/2



Obr. 392. VII/1

See important announcement on page 14



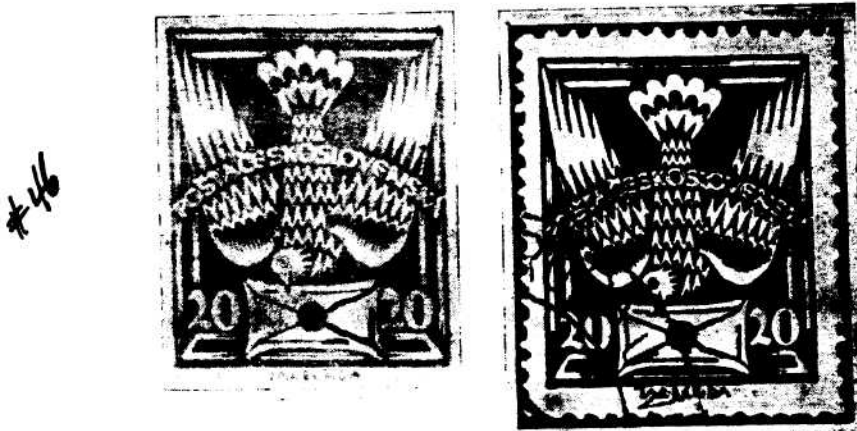
Obr. 393. VII/2a



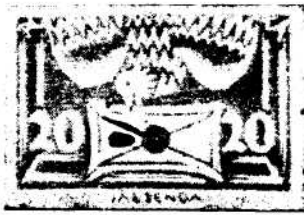
Obr. 394. VII/2b

Obr. 395. VII/2c

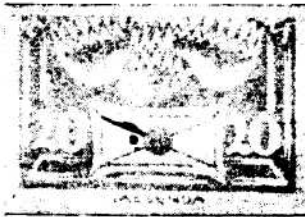
Obr. 396. VII/2d



Obr. 397. VII/3



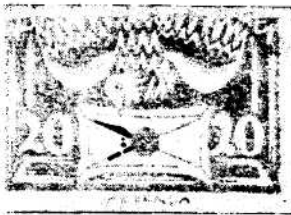
Obr. 398. VII/4a



Obr. 399. VII/4b



Obr. 400. VII/4c



Obr. 401. VII/4d



Obr. 402. VII/5a



Obr. 403. VII/5b



Obr. 404. VII/5c



Obr. 405. VII/6



Obr. 406. VII/7



Obr. 407. VII/8

See important announcement on page 14

AN UNKNOWN TRIAL PRINT OF NEWSPAPER STAMPS

By Tomáš Moravics

Translated by Mirko L. Vondra



Trial prints of proposed designs always offer some enrichment to a specialized collection. Even though the majority of Czechoslovak stamps printed by typography is on the increase, the story is somewhat different in the case of newspaper stamps from the year 1937. Monografie IV, page 234, has this to say: "In the Postal museum are deposited only two unique essays, printed by lithography in two sizes: 36 X 36 mm. and in the size of the stamp. There are three differing designs - A, B and C in red, blue and green, all adhering to special carton paper.



Of current interest is an unknown trial print on a single sheet 100 X 140 mm. which contains four different varieties of newspaper stamps 30 X 30.5 mm. and one with a figurative theme 30 X 35mm. The trial print is



lithographed on an incomplete roll in red color on smooth thin yellowish paper. From this run, the individual designs can be compared with trial prints illustrated in Monografie IV, page 235. These are the submitted designs:

1. 30h with hollow numerals. Monografie illustrates a similar design but with a thicker outline on the numerals and the dots on the bird showing through them.
2. 30h with solid numerals. The design is comparable to that of the 5h stamp illustrated on page 235 of Monografie.
3. 3h with a small numeral centered on the body of the dove instead of on its lower wing. This has heretofore not been known.
4. 5h with a large solid numeral. Later the same design was printed on sheets of what became the definitive newspaper stamp.

Equally interesting is a design for the 25h newspaper stamp depicting a group of three people - Mother, daughter and son with flag in hand - looking intently skyward. With a bit of imagination, we can surmise that it has some connection to the flying dove. Without doubt, the author of this design seems to make his identity conclusive.

This indisputably unique trial print should serve to broaden our knowledge of the background of the newspaper stamps of 1937. There remains one unanswered question: For what purpose was the 25h stamp proposed, considering it was never approved? Perhaps in the not-too-distant future some documentation will be found to explain this puzzle.



VARIETIES IN 1 kčs POSTAL STATIONARY

We have recently received word from Dr. Vratislav Palkoska together with illustrated specimens showing varieties of the 1 kčs Husák envelopes.

The envelopes were first issues on Feb. 15, 1987. The stamp is imprinted by offset. The stamped envelope sells for 1 kčs or, with stationary included, for 1.20 kčs. The envelope has address lines and an indexing mark (┘) and was produced by the Zápodočeské Tiskárny (West Bohemian Printing Works) in Pilsen. (Fig. 1)

In April 1988, there appeared a variety of this item produced by the same printing plant in Pilsen but differing from the former in that the indexing mark is heavier. (Fig. 2) Other differences may be noted as well.

We are most grateful to Dr. Palkoska for bringing this variety to our attention.

Henry Hahn



Figure 1

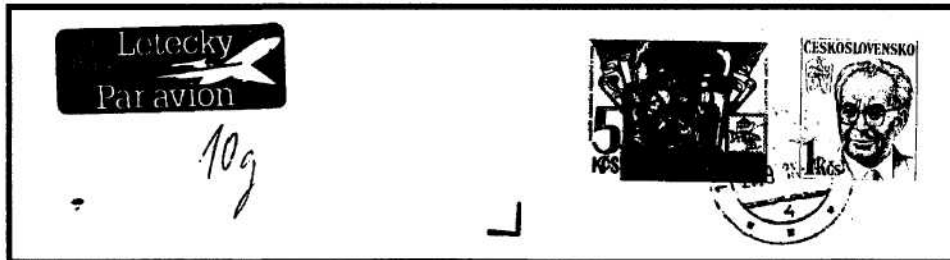


Figure 2

Member of the Month

MEET THOMAS AUSTIN

Many of the Society's members have had colorful careers. One of them is Thomas Austin.

Born in Tenerife in 1909, Tom received his education in England. In 1928, he took a job in Jamaica, moved to Costa Rica in 1930 and, except for 4 1/2 years in the R.A.F. during World War II and ending as flight lieutenant in Intelligence, he has lived there ever since, growing the coffee that many of us drink. He married in 1936. As a result of that marriage, he has living today three married children, nine grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

In 1959, he joined the International Association of Lions Clubs and in 1968 was elected District Governor for Panama and Costa Rica.

Tom started collecting stamps in 1916 and in 1934 decided to specialize in Czechoslovakia. After getting considerable help from the late John Velek and the late Otakar Kutvirt, including much coaxing, he joined the Society in 1967. As a prolific exhibitor, Tom is too modest to disclose what prizes and awards he won where and when. Today his stamp collecting is confined to Czechoslovakia and his specialty is the Hradčany issue. However, he also boasts a fine collection of Spain and the U.S.

The Society salutes Thomas Austin not only as a long-standing member, but also as one who is about to have the distinction of celebrating his ninetieth birthday.

THE CHANGING OF THE DUES

Would it surprise you if this article were to announce that membership dues for 1989 are being increased?

On November 12, the Board of Directors convened at the home of Mirko Vondra in Lancaster, Pa. and met the dues problem head-on. How much has the cost of food and clothing gone up since 1982? How high have housing costs gone up since then? And what about mailing costs? 1982 was the year we last increased our membership dues. When the cost of publication and mailing of seven years ago was compared with today's costs, it became apparent to everyone that the present structure could not be maintained any longer.

As our Board opened the dues discussion, various alternatives were considered. These were found insufficient to sustain the Society. However, by combining some of these alternatives with a palatable dues increase while giving all members a chance to help the Society in various ways, the Board came up with the following program:

1. Dues for regular members are increased from \$15.00 to \$18.00 annually starting Jan. 1989.
2. Dues for patron members are increased from \$25 to \$30 annually starting Jan. 1989.
3. Youth membership will be continued at the current rate of \$3 to encourage philately among young Czech collectors.
4. Members living outside the United States will pay a \$5 surcharge for surface mail and a \$10 surcharge for air mail delivery of the Specialist.

In addition to these dues changes, the Board has voted to supplement them with the following:

1. Membership Drive. Each regular paid-up member in good standing who sends in to our treasurer the applications of two non-members signed by the applicants and counter signed by the member together with their checks for the full amount of one year's dues will receive a FREE bound copy of all issues of the Specialist for our anniversary year - 1989. If the submitting member is a patron member, he or she will be given a choice of any previous year's bound copy that the society has in stock and can furnish. Or he may send in his unbound copies of any two previous successive years to be bound FREE. (This offer does not apply to current Board members)
2. Late Dues. Any member who fails to pay next year's dues before the end of February will be automatically dropped from the membership roster. If he then wishes to renew his membership, he may reapply by payment of a \$3 reinstatement fee.
3. Contributions. Each member - whether regular, patron or youth, - has an option to make a voluntary donation to the Society which can be included with his or her dues check. Not only will such donations be greatly appreciated, but they are also tax-deductible because they help a Society which has a federal non-profit status.

Depending on whether you are a paid-up member or a prospective member, please fill in the form that applies to you on page 15, cut it out and send it with your check to the treasurer, Ludvik Svoboda, 4766 South Helena Way, Aurora, Colorado in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

RENEWAL OF MEMBERSHIP

To: Society for Czechoslovak Philately Dated _____

Treasurer: Ludvik Svoboda, 4766 South Helena Way, Aurora, CO 80015

As member no. _____, I enclose my dues for 1989 consisting of:

- _____ \$18.00 as regular member
- _____ \$30.00 as patron member
- _____ \$3.00 as youth member*

(Foreign members add \$5.00 for surface mail delivery or \$10.00 for air mail delivery.)

(Print name) _____
 (Full address) _____

* Youth members give date of birth _____

In addition, I enclose a voluntary donation of \$_____ which is tax-deductible.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To: Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc. Date: _____

Treasurer: Ludvik Svoboda, 4766 South Helena Way, Aurora, CO 80015

I hereby apply for membership in the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc. and agree to abide by the By-Laws of the Society. I enclose my dues for 1989 consisting of:

- _____ \$18.00 for annual dues which includes 1 year's subscription to *The Czechoslovak Specialist*
- _____ \$30.00 for annual dues and Patron Membership which entitles the member to a bound volume of *The Czechoslovak Specialist*.
- _____ \$3.00 for Youth Membership — limited to persons under 18 years of age. *

(Foreign members add \$5.00 for surface or \$10.00 for airmail postage.)

(Please print or type)

Name: _____ Age (if under 18) _____

Street: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Collecting Interests: _____

Membership in other societies: _____

Recommended by _____ No. _____

Applicant's Signature: _____

*Applicants for Youth membership give date of birth: _____

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

(USPS 808300)

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