



THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

(USPS 808300)

Official Bi-Monthly Journal of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc.

Winner of Reserve Grand Award at ORAPEX '91; Silver at PHILITEX '92

A. P. S. Unit 18

ISSN: 0526-5843

Vol. 55

MARCH/APRIL 1993

No. 2, Whole No. 518

GETTING READY FOR FLOREX 93

As promised, we now have some more details about our annual convention to be held in conjunction with FLOREX 93. It will be held at the combined Orlando Expo Centre/Omni International Hotel, 500 West Livingston Street, Orlando, Florida 32801, on the weekend of Nov. 5-7. The two facilities are physically attached and are approximately 20 minutes from Disney World/Sea World/Universal Studios. This will be an ideal opportunity for you to combine a much needed vacation for the family with your participation in one of your favorite pastimes.

This is an APS Champion of Champions Show, hosting the annual convention of the Florida Federation of Stamp Clubs, the annual convention of the Scandinavian Collectors Clubs, and also the British Caribbean Society as well as our own this year.

Since our participation will be new territory for us, it would be greatly to our advantage to make a strong, varied, and interesting presentation to the largely retired philatelic public of Florida. We could gain many new members through attractive exhibits, an interesting program, and active support. To help encourage participation, the Society will be awarding three prizes for Society exhibitors. A first and second prize will go to the best exhibits by Society members. A special prize (the third one) will go to the best exhibit by a Society member who has never exhibited before. This prize will be a brand new copy of the *SPECIALIZOVANY KATALOG ČESKOSLOVANSKÝCH POŠTOVNÍCH ZNÁMEK*, issued at PRAGA 78. It has a dark green cover. One of its special features is a philatelic dictionary that translates terms from Czech to German, English, French, Spanish, and Russian. This is a book that no

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MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

Here is a list of all benefits to which S.C.P. members in good standing are fully entitled:

1. A sales and exchange circuit is temporarily operated by Ludvik Svoboda. The circuit itself has been fully written up in the Aug/ Sept. 1989 SPECIALIST, page 8. For complete details, contact Ludvik Svoboda, P.O. Box 555, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556.
2. A book sales division is run by Edwin Lehecka. Ads listing philatelic books for sale appear regularly in the SPECIALIST. For further information, contact Ed Lehecka, 217 Hazel Ave., Westfield, NJ 07090.
3. A Society library is housed with Richard Palaschak, librarian. A complete write-up including contents of the library last appeared in the June 1989 SPECIALIST, page 10. For inquiries on borrowing books or making book donations, contact Dick Palaschak, 113 Joyes Lane, Dover, NJ 07801.
4. An expertization committee operates under the direction of Charles Chesloe. Depending on the nature or substance of the item to be expertized, he will direct you to the appropriate source for expertization. Please contact Charles Chesloe, 8300 South Wolf Road, Willow Springs, Ill. 60480.
5. Stamp auctions are currently conducted through Tribuna Stamp Co., in Chicago and ads announcing forthcoming auctions appear regularly in the SPECIALIST. For catalogs and bid forms or for information on submission of philatelic material for future auctions, contact Charles Chesloe, 8300 South Wolf Road, Willow Springs, Ill. 60480.
6. THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST is the official bi-monthly publication of the Society. For inquiries on obtaining back issues, contributing original articles of related significance, translating articles from Czech to English, advertising rates and bound copies, contact Mirko Vondra, editor, 1511 Clearview Ave., Lancaster, PA 17601.

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NO. 2, WHOLE NO. 518

Published bi-monthly - \$18.00 per year

Second Class Postage Paid at Lancaster, PA 17604

PUBLISHED BY: THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

1511 CLEARVIEW AVENUE, LANCASTER, PA 17601-4305

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST, 1511 Clearview Ave., Lancaster, PA 17601

Editorial Staff

Managing Editor: Mirko L. Vondra, 1511 Clearview Ave., Lancaster, PA 17601

Assistant Editor: Gerald van Zanten, P.O. Box 159, Napier, New Zealand

Foreign Depart. Editor: Henry Hahn, 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, VA 22031

Special Projects Editor: Phillips Freer, Apartado Postal 646, Oaxaca, Oax, 68000, Mexico

Advertising Manager: R. T. Cossaboom, Jr., Box 332, Scott AFB, Ill 62225

Elected Officers

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

Vice President: Jaroslav Verner, 8602 Ewing Drive, Bethesda, MD 20817

Secretary: Jane Sterba, 6624 Windsor Ave., Berwyn, IL 60402

Treasurer: Edwin Lehecka, 217 Hazel Ave., Westfield, NJ 07090

Appointed Officers

Circuit Manager: Jack Benchik, P.O. Box 555, Notre Dame, IN 46556

Expertizing Chairman: Charles Chesloe, 8300 South Wolf Rd., Willow Springs, IL 60480

Librarian: Richard Palaschak, 113 Joyes Lane, Dover, NJ 07801-5001

APS Representative: Henry Hahn, 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, VA 22031

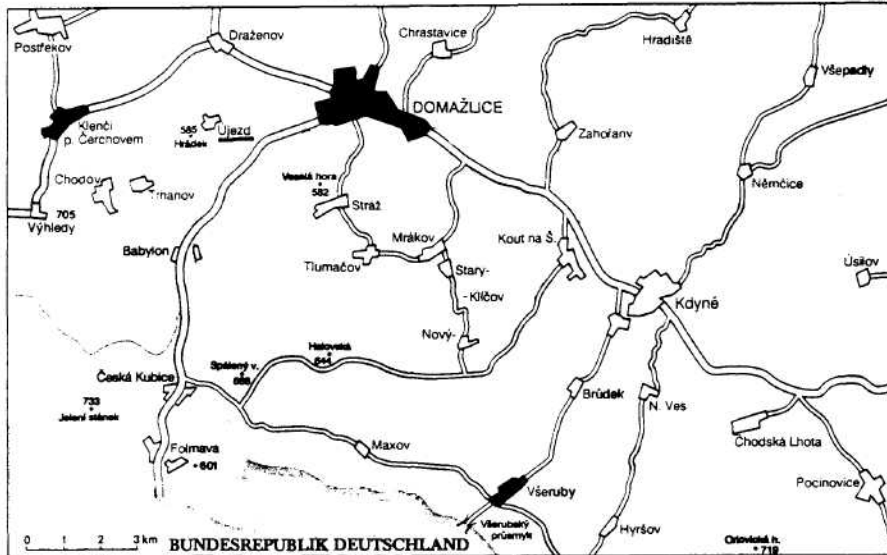
Book Sales Manager: Ed Lehecka, 217 Hazel Ave, Westfield, N.J. 07090

Printed at Ephrata, PA by Shelley Printing, Lee Weit, President (717) 738-1141

All Officers and Board Members Serve the Society voluntarily and non-gratuitously.

DOMAŽLICE, THE CHODS AND KOZINA

By Gerald M. van Zanten



The Šumava is a magic place, home to trolls and pixies as well as those grotesque sprites of wind, water and fire - the "jeziny" - that appear in many Bohemian fairy tales.

The Šumava may be found along the southwest border of Czechoslovakia and Germany. It is part of the Bohemian forest which in turn is part of the Sudeten Mountains. This mountain range is composed of gneiss above which lie strata of granite and mica. Geographically the Bohemian forest begins at the Všeměstský Pass (see map) and ends at Horní Dvořiště. It is also the source of the river Vltava. Once the Bohemian forest was almost impenetrable, except by the trade route passes; however these routes often served an enemy in war. The area is known as Chodsko, a region interesting for its folklore and a region which has played its significant role in the history of Czechoslovakia.

The name "Chod" is derived from "chodit" (to walk about). "They were walking about guarding the frontier." For their hard and often dangerous services, the Chods enjoyed special privileges and rights. They were free men for life. Apart from their king, they had no overlords. They did no forced labor in the fields or other feudal duties, they had free use of the forests they guarded and could hunt freely in those forests. They preserved their Chod dialect, their customs, their mode of living and their tribal costumes (see fig. 1). They also had



Fig. 1



Fig. 1

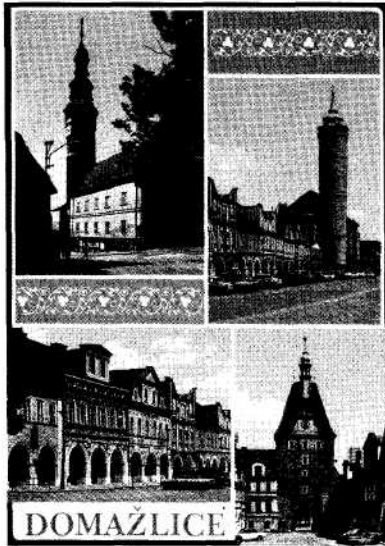


Fig. 2

their own kind of popular rustic band music, consisting of a clarinet, violins and a bagpipe.

It is in this area that the town of Domažlice is located (50 km. southwest of Pilsen, 140 km. from Prague). Domažlice means "Town of the Stay-at-Homes", just as its people, the Chods, means "Those who walk". They had their own Court of Justice in Domažlice Castle. Presiding in this court was the "Mayor of the Chods" appointed by the King. In the Castle they kept their flag, seal and charters granted to them by an array of Kings: John of Luxembourg, Charles IV, Wenceslas IV, George of Peděbrady and others. From the heights that overlook Bavaria and Bohemia, the Chod clansmen guarded Wenceslas' kingdom against their hereditary foes. Their flaming beacons visible, it is said, as far as Pilsen and Karluv Týn where the sceptre and crown of Wenceslas were kept, gave warning of invasions.

The town of Domažlice was founded in 1260. Some of its original fortifications can still be seen, such as the Southern Gate and the Lower East Gate (Dolní Brána). On this Gate, one can read the inscription "Domžlice, stout wall of the Fatherland, what thou hast once been shalt thou be again in the future."



Fig. 3

Being such a historic town as well as the geographic center of the characteristic Chod country, the town is under the National Trust as an Ancient Monument. (see fig. 2).

The town has witnessed many battles over the centuries. In the year 1040, two German Armies attacked Bohemia. One, commanded by none other than the Emperor Heinrich III himself, was notable defeated in a great battle which was fought in the narrow gorges of the



Fig. 4

Šumava. In 1431, an army of Crusaders again attacked Bohemia from the west intending to end the Hussite movement. On August 14, Prokop the Great, successor to Jan Žižka and his troops, also arrived in the area. The rattle of their war wagons (refer to my article on the Hussite movement in January 1987 SPECIALIST, page 1) and the song "Kdož jste Boží Bojovníci" (All ye Warriors of God) which the whole army was intoning, soon drove the attacking enemy away. The Bishop of Würzburg escaped disguised as a common soldier. The victory, albeit a bloodless one for the Bohemians, was the most decisive ever gained (see fig., 3). Prokop and his men pursued the enemy far into the passes of the Bohemian Forest and inflicted immense losses on them.

After the Battle of White Mountain in 1620, the white flag with black border bearing the sign of the snarling dog's head flew for the last time over the heads of the keepers of the Bohemian frontiers. It now flies unfurled on great days at the battlements of Chodský Hrad on the edge of town.

The Hapsburgs were anxious to curb the Chods' power and the whole region was handed over to one of the victorious generals, Wolf Wilhelm Lammingner in 1630. The Chods tried at first by legal means to reaffirm their ancient privileges but when this proved fruitless, they simply refused to acknowledge Wolf Maximilian Lammingner (son of Wilhelm) as their new ruler. With the encouragement of one Jan Sladký (better known as Kozina), they rebelled.

Mikoláš Aleš shows Kozina with his faithful dog and his čakan (walking stick and weapon in one - a sharp point at the lower end and a small hammer and hook at the upper end) in a drawing done in 1899 as part of a series of prints under the title of "Boj Našeho Lidu za Svobodu" (Our People's Battle for Freedom), published in 1952 (see fig. 4).



Fig. 5

Seventy rebels were imprisoned in Novoměstská Radnice (New Town Hall) in Prague. Kozina was singled out to be publicly hanged in Pilsen on November 8, 1695 because he was highly respected and therefore deemed to be dangerous. Fig. 5, also done by Aleš, shows Kozina being taken to the place of execution. His last utterance was: "Lommikar! Lommikar! Within the year we shall stand before the judgment of God! There it will be revealed which of us is"

Within the year, Lamminger was indeed dead. The news of his death spread through Chodsko where people praised God's justice, saying to one another, "The judgment of God The judgment of God!" Before another year was over, Lamminger's widow sold the Chods all her lordship. To this day the Chod people will tell you that Kozina "was put to death unjustly and that he is a Saint." A monument to Kozina is situated at the Castle at Ujezd.

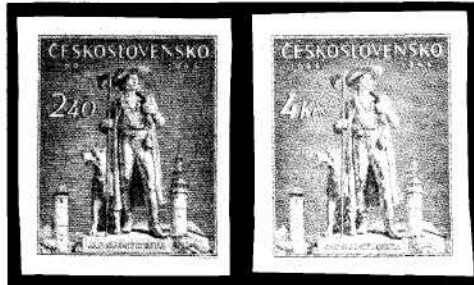


Fig. 6

On November 28, 1945, exactly 250 years after his execution, two stamps of identical design were issued to commemorate the anniversary of his death. The stamps were issued in large quantities - 3.9 million for the 2.40 Kčs. value in carmine and 2.9 million for the blue 4 Kčs value. The design shows Jan Sladký-Kozina and the two towers of Domažlice and, of course, his faithful dog. (see fig. 6) (Scott no. 305 & 306).

Another famous person portrayed twice on Czech stamps and coming from Domažlice is the novelist Božena Němcová (1820-1862), perhaps best known for her novel "Babička" (Granny). It is one of the classics of Bohemian literature. Fig. 7 shows the 1950 stamp issued on June 21, 1950 commemorating 130 years of her birth at Domažlice (Scott no. 416 & 417; Pofis no. 548 & 549). It is interesting to note that she received the first edition of her "Babička" just one day before she died.



Fig. 7

The town of Domažlice became a royal town in the 13th century, developing rapidly because of its strategic location on important trade routes. It is one of the most frequently visited communities in Czechoslovakia. It was almost completely destroyed by a great fire in 1523. Its subsequent rebuilding gave it a Renaissance appearance. Its elongated main square is some 500 meters long along a perfect east-west axis, flanked by uninterrupted arcades under every possible style of gable. Fig. 8 shows both sides of the square as well as one of the towers and the čakan. The other tower is shown on the left as part of the cachet along with the three coats of arms of the town (Scott No. 1283.)

In the first of the National Costumes sets issued on July 25, 1955, a Chod man is shown on the 1.60 Kčs. value with his čakan. (see fig. 10). Only 200,000 of this stamp were printed (Scott no. 709; Pofis no. 842). The stamp exists in two varieties. Type I has no dots in front of the numeral "1" and the ornament in the lower right corner is plain. Type II has two dots in a vertical position to the left of numeral "1" and the ornament in the lower right corner is filled in with a wavy line. (see fig. 9).

Fig. 11 shows a bust of Alois Jirásek as designed by K. Svolinsky and engraved by J. Schmidt.

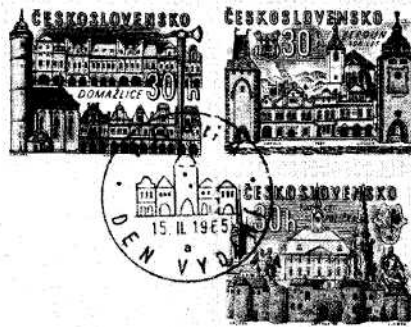


Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

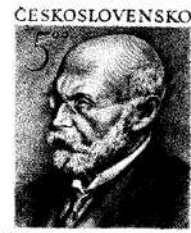


Fig. 11



Fig. 10

It was issued on August 19, 1951 in a quantity of 5 million and commemorated his 100th birthday. It was he who wrote the novel "Pshlavci" (The Dog-Headed) dealing with the story of Jan Sladký-Kozina. (Scott no. 437 & 474; Pofis no. 608 & 609)

Fig. 12 depicts the composer Karel Kovařovic (refer to my article in the Sept/ Oct 1991 SPECIALIST, page 3). It was he who composed the popular opera based on the story of Alois Jirásek's novel. (Scott no. 1097; Pofis no. 1233). For those reasons both the novelist and the composer have a place in the story of the Chods and Jan Sladký-Kozina.

References

1. "A Rough Guide to Czechoslovakia" by Rob Humphreys
2. "Bohemia: An Historical Sketch" by Count von Lütow
3. "The Road Through Czechoslovakia" by Dorothy Giles
4. "History of the Czechs and Slovaks" by Seton-Watson
5. Various "Czechoslovak Life" magazines.

Editorial Hinges**WHO MAKES OUR PUBLICATION**

It has been two years since your editor listed the authors that have been contributing articles to the SPECIALIST. This list is compiled regularly to show numerical comparisons and give these devoted contributors their due acknowledgment. It is also a means of expressing our Society's thanks and appreciation for these writers' efforts and for their participation in our journal's continuing success.

The present list covers the last two years. You will note that 15 writers contributed articles in 1991; 16 contributed articles in 1992. All of them are members of the S.C.P. except those with an asterisk in front of their names. Articles by the five non-members were reprinted in our publication by their permission. All articles written by our members were original except one. Articles include Columns, but do not include Announcements.

<u>Name</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Totals</u>
S. Asklund	1	1	2
V. Bubák	2	2	4
C. Chesloe	5	6	11
P. Freer	2	6	8
H. Hahn	4	3	7
*G. Hessler	1	1	2
*I. Kuzych	1	0	1
T. Morovics	6	2	8
*B. Mueller	0	1	1
R. Palaschak	1	3	4
V. Palkoska	1	0	1
*W.A. Page	0	1	1
*P. Pitterman	0	1	1
W. Rauch	1	0	1
P. Reiniš	1	0	1
L. Svoboda	0	2	2
J. Verner	0	1	1
M. Vondra	4	4	8
G. van Zanten	5	2	7

ANNOUNCING OUR FIRST WRITING CONTEST

To further expand the base of our authorship, the SPECIALIST has decided to hold a contest limited to our members only. The object is to see who can submit the most interesting, most comprehensive and most nearly accurate article on a subject of Czechoslovak philately. In all fairness, all members whose names appear on the above list as having written three or more publishable articles over the past two years are excluded from competition. The winning article will be printed in one of our forthcoming issues as a lead article and its author will receive a free one-year regular membership in our Society. The runner-up or second-place article will also be published and the author will receive a half-price one-year membership. Both winners will receive award certificates.

To enroll in the contest, all you need to do is drop the editor a postcard giving your full name and member number, listing yourself as an entrant in the contest and submitting either the title or the subject matter of your article.

A judging committee of three will be appointed by our President and will be announced in our next issue.

The rules of the contest are simple:

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

1. The article must be submitted in English, typewritten double spaced on one side of standard 8 1/2 x11 typing paper consisting of not less than 3 full pages and not more than 6 full pages.
2. The article must be accompanied by appropriate illustrations (preferably black-and-white glossy prints) numbering not more than ten (no photocopies, please!).
3. The article must be original, not having been previously published in any book, journal, catalog or newspaper.
4. The article must be submitted to the Editor, Mirko Vondra, 1511 Clearview Ave., Lancaster, PA 17601, not later than Sept. 30 this year.
5. Upon submission to the Editor, all articles will become property of the SPECIALIST and may be edited and printed in our periodical at the Editor's discretion.

All of you, both new members and old, are invited to participate in this new and exciting venture. This may be your opportunity to "break into" the literary world of philatelic publications. But don't wait too long. Seven months between now and the end of September may seem like a long time. But when you start planning your article, compiling your material and organizing it into a winning presentation, you will be surprised how fast the time will pass. So start now and challenge yourselves to produce a winning essay.

FOR POLSKA 93 PARTICIPANTS

While there will be no formal participation by our Society at the F.I.P. sponsored "World Stamp Exhibition - POLSKA 93" taking place in Poznan, Poland, from May 7 to May 16 this year, some of you may nevertheless wish to make the trip to be there. Henry Hahn, who is planning to exhibit and attend, is interested in knowing which of our members are planning to participate.

Here are a few basic facts: The show is being held under the honorary patronage of Lech Walesa, President of the Republic. Within stamp collecting, the exhibition is under the leadership of general commissioner Ludwig Malendowicz. The U.S. commissioners are Seymour Banchik, P.O. Box 8, Rockaway Park, N.Y. 11694 and Dr. James Mazepa, P.O. Box 1217, Oak Park, IL 60304. Mr. Banchik represents the eastern part of the country; Dr. Mazepa, the midwest and west.

The international jury is composed of 41 jurors and 9 apprentices, including our well-known Czechoslovak judge, Ing. Pavel Pitterman, who chaired the National Class of the PRAGA 88 jury and under whom Henry Hahn apprenticed. There were almost 900 applicants for frames of which 425 were accepted. Of those, 50 are reported to be from U.S. exhibitors. Two of those exhibitors are from our own Society: Henry Hahn and Keith Stupell.

Travel arrangements to Poznan via Warsaw on LOT Polish Airlines are being made by Falcan Travel, 9018 N. Milwaukee Ave, Niles, IL 60648. Henry Hahn has let it be known that he plans to travel via Prague on CSA Czechoslovak Airlines and drive to Poznan. Anyone wishing to join him in taking this more interesting route is requested to contact him at 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, VA 22031

FOR SALE
Slovakia Nos. 1 and 2.
See page 16 for details

SOME NEW ERRORS

Two interesting "errors" have recently been published in Linn's Stamp News and both relate to recent issues.

On October 5, 1992, it was pointed out that Scott no. 947 of the seven stamp bird set of 1959 showed a picture of a white-beaked bull finch when in fact the bird has a black beak. (see fig. 1). Your editor does not disagree. Finches in this country do have dark-colored beaks. It just makes me wonder whether that characteristic also applies to finches in Central Europe. In either case, that is hardly an error as we know it.

On October 26, 1992, Linn's mentioned that one of its readers discovered a missing color on the 1k beetle stamp issued on July 15, 1992 as part of the four stamp beetle set. This color was yellow and formed the denomination "1kčs." so that on those stamps where that color was omitted, the denomination is missing. Are we witnesses to the discovery of a new and recent Czech rarity? Or is the Prague Printery resorting to the kind of gimmickry that is the current fad in the printing of U.S. stamps and that abounds in all sorts of errors and varieties to accommodate dealers' and collectors' appetites? The fact of the matter is that our copies of this four-stamp set shows all four denominations to be in black so we are wondering how absence of the yellow color could cause elimination of the numeral "1". Perhaps there is more than one explanation to this mystery? Compare Fig. 2 (abstracted from the Sept/ Oct 1992 SPECIALIST, page 23) with Fig. 3 (abstracted from Linn's Stamp News, Oct. 26, 1992, page 8). Unfortunately both publications do not have access to color.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Continued from page 1

serious collector of Czechoslovakia should be without.

The tentative agenda looks like this: Mounting of exhibits will take place Thursday, Nov. 4. We have been promised the use of up to 50 frames; their cost should be \$7 each. The show opens Friday morning. FLOREX will furnish us a draped Society table on the show floor complete with sign. This will provide a focal point where old and new friends can meet, where we can publicize our Society and its activities, and where covers and philatelic literature can be sold. We will be needing volunteers to man this table beginning Friday morning. That evening there will be a David G. Phillips Postal History Auction. The Society members will probably get together for a private dinner at a recommended local seafood restaurant. Saturday, Nov. 6, will feature the SCP general membership meeting, a lecture and discussion program on topics of interest to all our members, an informal pay-as-you-go SCP social hour, and the FLOREX banquet (cost approximately \$25). The SCP Awards Breakfast will take place Sunday morning, and the rest of the day is devoted to stamp viewing/buying or partaking of the surrounding attractions. The show concludes early that evening.

We have a point of contact in Orlando that can provide us additional details on the attractions, staying at other hotels, etc. For now, please funnel your inquiries through our President, Lou Svoboda. Our next issue will include a Prospectus.

A COMMENTARY ON HENRY HAHN'S "RATE AND RELATED MARKINGS"

(see Czechoslovak Specialist, Nov/ Dec 92, pp. 3 to 12)

By Paul Jensen

(Henry Hahn's "Rate and Related Markings on Austrian Pre-War Stamp Mail" has received an interesting response from Paul Jensen. The author of the article is pleased to communicate Mr. Jensen's comments received in a private letter (but with his permission) since these comments clarify and shed additional light on this interesting subject. Paul Jensen is the undisputed dean of postal historians and has devoted at least 20 years of study to this area. He is also chairman of the FIP Postal History Commission, and a highly regarded FIP judge. The author was fortunate to

have served his FIP Postal History judging apprenticeship under his tutelage.)

Was für Ordnung bei den Briefposten, den 1sten Jänner 1789 anzufangen habe.

Čaký rád při poštěch s ohledu psaní počnau od 1ho ledna 1789. roku držán býti má.

Dem allerhöchsten Befehle zufolge, welcher durch ein Hofdecret vom 1 Sten d. M. hieher bekannt gemacht wurde, soll in Ansehung der Briefposten, vom 1sten Jänner 1789 angefangen, folgende Ordnung befehen:

Podle nejvyššího poručení dne 1. 1. běžících měsíce dworním listem sem oznámeno má při poštěch s ohledu psaní počnau od 1ho ledna 1789 následující řád držán býti.

1) Die Tage für Briefe, die an einen Ort der zusammenhängenden k. k. deutschen, und hiesigen Erbstaaten gehen, oder daher kommen, ist bei der Aufgabe, und Abgabe überhaupt auf 4 Kreuzer von einem einfachen Briefe, folglich für einen ganz frankirten Brief auf 8 Kreuzer festgesetzt, ohne Unterschied, ob ein Brief bei einer gemeinen Station aufgegeben wird, oder an ein Oberpostamt den Lauf nimmt.

1) Tagy za psaní, které do nějakého místa při sobě ležících cís. kral. dědičných zemí jde, aneb tam odraď přichází, řeš při gebo na poštu položenj a dodání wesměs na 4 kregcarý, následowně od celistwě frankowaneho psaní na 8 kr. vsazena, bez rozdílu, zdaliž se psaní při obecním stanowisťeti na poštu klade, aneb na wčinnj postownj wěad swúg bčh beče.

Fig. 1

SPLIT POSTAGE RATE:

"The split postage rate has always puzzled me. I did, however, many years ago get a plausible explanation. In the Imperial and in the early Paar periods private letters should be prepaid, but it was common to give a "tip" to the letter carrier or the Postmaster when the letter was delivered. This was apparently made "legal" in the 1660's and from then onwards to 1810 (or 1817) the postage always seems to be split with the sender paying half and the addressee half. I do believe that fully prepaid letters could be sent but I have not seen any. Letters to foreign destinations had to be prepaid. This practice was actually followed even into the 1970's for letters "on official business", which were sent unpaid, but the addressee had to pay normal

postage due (no penalty) and this was usually claimed by postage due stamp. This was still going

ERRATA

We erroneously reported in our last issue on page 2 that Frank Julsen was one of five Board members whose term had expired and who is eligible for renomination. Actually Frank Julsen resigned from the Board in 1990 and was replaced by Tom Cossaboom whose term is now expiring and who is eligible for renomination.

on in Austria, Czechoslovakia and - I believe - Hungary till around 25 years ago!

POSTAL REFORM OF 1.1. 1789: In your article I feel that you do not pay sufficient attention to the 1.1. 1789 Postal Reform, which in actual fact introduced a uniform postal rate for the Habsburg Crown Lands more than 50 years before Great Britain's famous postal reform.

A Decree, dated at Prague on 27th of December, 1788, announced that a unitary letter rate, irrespective of distance, will be introduced for the Habsburg German, Bohemian and Hungarian lands ("Erbstaaten) from 1.1. 1789. Basic rate is 8 kreuzer per 1/2 loth; half of which is to be paid by the sender and half by the recipient. Official mail shall show the seal of office in red on the front. Registry fee is fixed at 6 kreuzer, to be paid by the sender. (see fig. 1 for bi-lingual abstract of decree).

The three different distance postage rates were eliminated, and there was just a uniform rate to pay for inland letters. I have seen no totally unpaid letters (except for service letters) nor any fully prepaid letters (except for letters to foreign destinations which should be fully paid to the border) from the period up to 1810.

Another spin-off effect was that for inland letters the necessity of indicating the place of dispatch on the cover was eliminated. In spite of the regulations to the contrary, you will notice that the use of postal handstamps fade out after 1790 and that nearly all are found on letters to foreign destinations only.

In actual fact the use of postmarks was not made necessary till the new postal reform of 1st of June 1817 when the 7 Rayon system made it mandatory to stamp the place of mailing on the letter. Many pre-1790 postmarks were then re-introduced - the postmasters may have kept them for a rainy day.

ADDITIONS TO DESCRIPTION OF COVER SHOWN IN FIG. 10: the postmark "L.A." refers to the French-Austrian postal convention of 1818. The red "7" handstamp on the front indicates the French credit to the transit carriers with 7 decimes. The "8" indicates the postage from the border (in this case Hunjinge) to Gebweiler (Gubvilliers), making a total of 15 decimes to pay. The FRANCO and GRENZE (probably applied at Troppau) indicates that the inland postage (14 kreuzer) has been paid to the Austrian border. It is believed that the "L.A." handstamp was applied in Austria before the closed mail to France was packed, but that is still under dispute. I do not think it was applied by Thurn & Taxis. The French entry mark indicates a closed mail from Austria in transit.

References:

I recommend Dr. Rudiger Wurth's "Osterreichisches Jahrbuch 1979" for more exact information on the point of these postage rates.

Letters to the Editor

ABOUT SCOUT COVERS

Dear Sir:

In the January/ February 1993 SPECIALIST on page 13, there appears in Charley's Chapter the commentary, "Scout Covers in an Auction" by the Society's Expertizing Chairman, Charles Chesloe. I also saw the two Czech Scout Post covers when they appeared in the auction catalog for H.R. Harmer's sale in London on July 21, 1992, and I also observed that both covers have forged handstamps of the Czech Scout Post, as suggested by Charley. With respect to the "Gilbert" expert marks on these covers, I would like to suggest a second possibility as an alternative explanation to Charley's, specifically that the "Gilbert" marks are not only genuine, but that they were actually applied by the expert, Dr. Rudolf Gilbert, himself. Since the marks appear adjacent to the genuine Scout stamps, they attest only to the stamps, not to the handstamps or to the covers taken as a whole, i.e. as entires. Such attestations would be indicated by the appearance of another impression of

his mark on the face (front) of each cover in the lower right corner; additionally, the covers would have been issued with non-photo certificates signed by Dr. Gilbert. The absence of these additional impressions of his mark on these two covers suggests that either Dr. Gilbert declined to expertize the forged handstamps or that he was only asked to review the stamps, and not the handstamps and the covers as entires, as well.

To those collectors not familiar with the European conventions for positioning of expert marks, the appearance of Dr. Gilbert's marks adjacent to genuine stamps can give the mistaken impression that he intended to vouchsafe for the handstamps and the overall covers, as well, which is definitely not the case. I have seen genuine impressions of Dr. Gilbert's expert mark with consistent ink color on Czech Scout Post entires of all four categories of Ing. Pavel Pitterman's classification scheme (see the January/ February 1992 SPECIALIST, pp 4-11), which leads me to believe that these were all original impressions of his mark made by him, not modern-day impressions from the original device.

I invite other Society members who have information/views on Dr. Gilbert's expert mark to share them in future issues of the SPECIALIST.

Yours Truly,
- Frederick P. Lawrence

For the Beginner

BACK - OF - THE - BOOK

"Back-of-the-Book" refers to stamps which have been issued for a special purpose, other than for regular postage, or they may carry an added value in addition to regular postage charges. In the case of Scott's Catalog, they appear after the listing of the regular postal issues and commemoratives. Hence they are referred to as "Back-of-the-Book." Other catalogs may list these special purpose stamps along with regular postal issues chronologically according to the date when they were issued. This is based on publishers' choice.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Czechoslovakia back-of-the-book material is composed of semi-postal stamps, special delivery stamps, personal delivery stamps, postage due stamps, official stamps and newspaper stamps.

The semi-postal stamps, Scott Nos. B1-B123, composed of Austrian and Hungarian stamps which were overprinted, have been mentioned previously. The remainder of the semi-postals were issued for various commemorative or charitable purposes. Among them are two Hradčany stamps and one of the first Masaryk stamps, surcharged in red for the benefit of the Red Cross. These are Scott Nos. B130-B132.

Special Delivery Stamps

Special Delivery stamps were issued in 1919-1920 in three values,

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2h, 5h and 10h, and are Scott Nos. E1-E3. They were printed on yellowish paper. (see fig. 1) In 1921 there was apparently another printing on white paper, Scott Nos. E1a-E3a, but there is some question as to whether they were actually issued.

The special delivery stamps were issued to speed up delivery of printed matter such as circulars and newspapers. In the printing of the 2h and 5h stamps, two plates were used; Plate one with three printings and Plate two with two printings. There was probably only one printing of the 10h value.

Postage Due Stamps

Although postage due stamps are no longer used in Czechoslovakia, the stamps that were issued and in use from 1918 until sometime in the early 1980s constitute a fascinating branch of philately. The first postage dues, Scott Nos. J1-J14, were specially printed for postage due purposes and inscribed DOPLATIT. From 1922 through 1926 Hradčany postal issues were overprinted DOPLATIT and a surcharge imprinted for use as postage dues. These stamps are Scott Nos. J15-J31 and J42-J43. (see fig. 2) Also in 1926 the Agriculture and Science stamps were overprinted DOPLATIT with a surcharged value, and are Scott Nos. J44-J49. (see fig. 3) Scott Nos. J50-J56 are "Chainbreaker" stamps overprinted and surcharged as postage dues. There is a most interesting story in connection with these last overprints. By mistake, a sheet of the 50h "Chainbreaker" stamp was overprinted "50/50" as a postage due. There are no known mint copies of this error but there are probably 20 to 30 used copies in the possession of collectors. Obviously, this stamp is quite valuable.

The rest of the postage due stamps, Scott Nos. J58-J106, were specially printed for postage due purposes. (see fig 4a & 4b)

Ordinarily, if there was insufficient postage on a cover, the postage due would be twice the value of the regular postage stamp that was on the cover. There are several interesting markings found on covers on which there was insufficient postage when mailed. A large "T" may be stamped on the cover or the "T", which stands for Taxe (French Text), may be made with a colored Pencil, or there may be a large "D" which stands for DOPLATIT (Czech Text).

When the use of postage due stamps was discontinued, the remaining postage dues were used as regular postage for both domestic and foreign mail. Nowadays if a piece of mail bears insufficient postage, the recipient receives a postcard indicating the amount of additional postage due.

Official stamps

In 1945 the first group of official stamps were issued and are listed as Scott No. O1-O7. They picture the Czech Coat of Arms and are perf 10 1/2x10. In 1947 the design of these stamps was redrawn and given perf 14. The 1947 stamps are Scott Nos. O8-O15. (see fig. 5)

Newspaper stamps

The first newspaper stamps, Scott Nos. P1-P10 and P14-P16, were designed by Alphonse Mucha and the central figure in the design is a bird with spread wings and is known as the "Sokol



Fig. 3



Fig. 4a



Fig. 4b



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

Bird" or "Sokol in Flight." The stamps are in various colors and are imperf although P1-P8 have been privately perforated.

This issue offers many possibilities for the specialist. The stamps were printed by Topography, many different plates were used and there are innumerable retouches to be found by close examination. For example, the position of each stamp on the plate can be determined by examining each separate letter of Mucha's name at the bottom of the stamps.

At this point the beginner may well wonder, "What is Sokol"? Sokol is the Czech Gymnastic, Nationalistic and Pan-Slavic organization which was first formed in Prague in 1862. The first Sokol unit in the U.S. was formed in St. Louis, Mo. in 1865. So what does this have to do with Czech phi-

lately other than the Sokol bird on these newspaper stamps? A specialized topical or thematic collection and/or exhibit can be made of the stamps, covers, etc., relating to the Sokol movement.

In 1925-26 the Sokol Bird 2h and 6h stamps were overprinted "*5*." (see fig. 6) In 1926 the 5h and 10h special delivery stamps were overprinted NOVINY and an additional surcharge of 5h on the 2h stamp to serve as newspaper stamps. These three stamps are Scott Nos. P11-P13. (see fig. 7) In 1934 the Sokol Bird 10h, 20h and 30h stamps were overprinted "O.T." for use by commercial firms. (see fig. 8).

In 1937 additional newspaper stamps were issued. They are rather plain looking stamps bearing the figure of a carrier pigeon and are listed as Scott Nos. P17-P25. (see fig. 9)

In 1945 additional newspaper stamps were issued in the same format as the Carrier Pigeon stamps except the central figure on the stamps is a newspaper delivery boy. They are Scott Nos. P27-P36. (see fig. 10)

- Phillips Freer

New Issues

THE LAST STAMP

The Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issued its last stamp under the caption of the Czechoslovak Federated Republic on December 18, 1992. Ironically it commemorates the day of the Czechoslovak Postage Stamp.



Fig. 1

Issued in a denomination of 2 Kčs, it shows a portrait of one of the country's foremost creators of stamps - the graphic artist and engraver, Jindra Schmidt (1897-1984), a drawing of a round cancel "18-12-92 PRAHA" with his signature in its center and the text "Den Československé Poštovní Znamky" (Day of the Czechoslovak Postage Stamp) on the right and his name and dates living on the left. (see fig. 1).

The stamp was designed and engraved by academic painter and graphic artist, Bedřich Housa. Printed at the Post Printery in Prague by rotary recess print in brown-red color combined with

four-colored recess print in ochre, brown, blue and gold, it has a picture size of 49x19 mm. and was printed in sheets of 50.

Accompanying the stamp is a First Day Cover with a commemorative cancellation. The FDC was printed by flat-plate recess in violet color. The picture on the cover shows an engraver's impression of Schmidt's woodcut - an unissued design of a stamp of 1918 with a skyline view of the Prague Castle and the value "10" in the ornamental frame with symbols of the Czech Lion, the Moravian and Silesian Eagle and the Slovak doublecross with three hills in the background.

The stamp is valid for domestic and foreign use from date of issue until withdrawn from circulation.

CZECH REPUBLIC NO. 1

The Ministry of Economy of the Czech Republic has issued its first commemorative stamp on January 20, 1993. It is a 3 kčs. stamp showing the small Czech State Seal with red coat-of-arms and a silver double-tailed rampant lion with a gold crown. Surrounding it in horseshoe fashion are traditional linden leaves in tricolor and inscribed at the top with the motto: "Pravda Vítězí" (Truth Prevails).

Designed and engraved by graphic artist and engraver Josef Herčík, the dimensions of the design are 33 x 33mm. The stamp was printed in the Post Printery in Prague by rotary recess print in black combined with four-colored recess print in silver, gold, red and blue in sheets of 35 stamps. (see fig. 1).

Accompanying it is a First Day Cover with a commemorative cancellation. This FDC was printed by flat-plate recess in grey color and shows a picture of the large Czech State Seal with a four-quarter coat-of-arms. The Czech lion appears in the first and fourth quarter, the Moravian eagle in the second quarter and the Silesian eagle in the third quarter.

The stamp is valid for domestic as well as foreign usage from date of issue until officially withdrawn.

The Schedule for 1993 by the Ministry in the Czech Republic has been sent to us and we are publishing it herewith. However, this is a tentative schedule and is subject to change. A final approved schedule will be released at a later date.



Fig. 1

1993 Schedule - Czech Republic

Date of Issue	Occasion	Number of Stamps	Face Value	Size
Jan. 20	Emblem of the New State	1	3 kčs.	33x33
Feb. 25	World Championship Figure Skating-Prague	1	2 Kčs.	23x30
	World Championship in Rowing-Račice	1	3 Kčs.	23x30
	World Jr. Championship Weight-lifting	1	6 kčs.	23x30
March 11	Environmental Protection	3	5-7-9 kčs.	23x30
March 11	St. John Nepomul (600 years)	1	8 kčs.	23x40
April 14	Anniversaries - A. Sedláček	1	2 kčs.	19x23
	Anniversaries - E. Čech	1	3 kčs.	19x23
April 14	1000 years of Břevnov Monastery	1	4 kčs.	40x23
May 5	Europe - CEPT Miniature sheets of 4	1	14 kčs.	40x23
June 22	Cyril & Method & Slav language	1	8 kčs.	40x23
Sept. 2	The Church of Prague-Vinohrady	1	5 kčs.	40x26
	Brno Motif	1	8 kčs.	26x40
Nov. 8	Art on Postage Stamps	3	9-11-13 kčs.	40x50
Dec. 12	Christmas	1	2 kčs.	19x23
Dec. 18	Day of the Czech Stamp	1	3 kčs.	49x19

USAGE AND VALIDITY

Between January 1 and January 19, only stamps of the former Czechoslovakia were valid in what is now the Czech Republic. From January 20 on, stamps of the former Czechoslovakia as well as stamps of the new Czech Republic are valid for use. As for the new Slovakia, stamps of the former Czechoslovakia as well as stamps of the new Slovakia are valid from January 1. However stamps of the new Czech Republic are not valid in present-day Slovakia and Slovakia stamps are not valid in the presentday Czech Republic. It is a fact that some mail from the Czech Republic is being franked with a combination of Czechoslovakia and Czech Republic stamps while some mail from Slovakia is being franked with a combination of Czechoslovakia and Slovakia stamps. This should account for some interesting philatelic covers.

THE NEW SLOVAKIA NOS. 1 & 2

After an absence of nearly 48 years, Slovakia stamps have re-entered postal service and the philatelic market. Slovakia's first stamp bears a redrawn Slovak shield displaying the Slovak double cross over the symbolic mountain trio of Matra, Tatra, and Fatra. The double cross is in light gray, with red background, while the mountain trio is in dark green. The denomination is "3" and is the first in a set of two identical stamps, the second having a denomination of "8". Presumably it is in Czech or former Czechoslovak Crowns (Kč or Kčs), since Slovak independence does not as yet extend to a separate currency. However, in the future, Slovakia will have its own currency, most probably the Slovak Crown. There appears to be a message in the absence of a denomination on the stamp or possibly the decision regarding a separate currency was not as yet made at the time the stamp was designed. The domestic first class letter rate in Slovakia was established at 3 kčs (or 3 kc?) while overseas air mail postage is 9 kčs. The stamp was produced in Prague and based on rumors heard in Prague in the middle of November 1992, the stamp had already been printed and

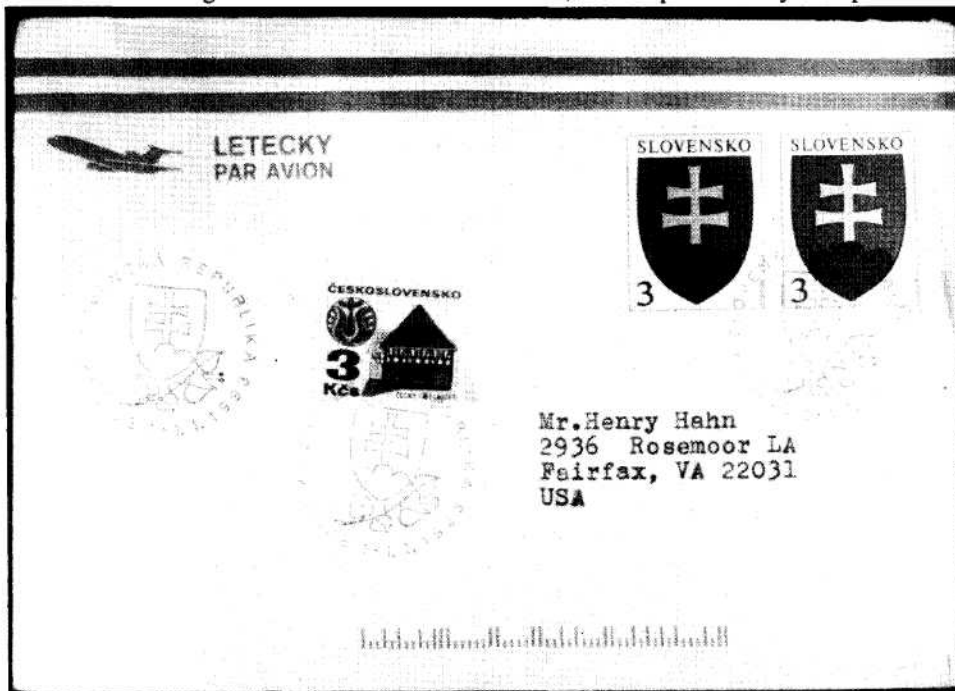


Fig. 1

was ready for issuance in Slovakia on its first day of independence, January 1, 1993.

And so it came to pass. The cover shown in fig. 2 was posted in Košice, Slovakia on the stamps first day of issue. A 3 kčs Czechoslovak stamp provides the "mixed franking" showing that Czechoslovak stamps remain valid in the new Slovak Republic. The commemorative cancel used in Košice 1 honors the Slovak Republic's first day and depicts the Slovak Seal together with linden leaves, traditionally used on stamps and even watermarks of Czechoslovakia. The letter took 12 days to reach Fairfax, Virginia.

While similar versions of the Slovak emblem appeared as part of Czechoslovakia's large seal on numerous Czechoslovak stamps, the lone appearance of the seal is reminiscent of the Nazi-created Slovak puppet state's two issues of October 6, 1944, Scott 108 and 109 and the semi-postals B25 and B26.

Because we anticipate that many of our members may want this Slovakia first set in their collections, we have obtained a limited quantity through a Czech source. They are now on sale for one dollar (\$1.00) per mint set. Those wishing to purchase one or several sets may do so by sending a check for the appropriate amount together with a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mirko Vondra, 1511 Clearview Ave, Lancaster, PA 17601.

It is possible this set may soon be reissued because it only contains the numerical value but does not show the currency symbol that applies ("K", "kc", "Kčs" or whatever). If that happens, its eventual market value may well justify your present investment.

THE STATE OF THE SOCIETY

Our Society's treasurer, Ed Leckecka, has submitted the following financial statement on behalf of the S.C.P. for the calendar year ending December 31, 1992:

INCOME	TOTAL
Member Dues	\$4871.00
Net Book Sales	589.10
Advertising	119.00
Interest	180.78
Other	207.50
Donations	362.00
Total Income	\$6329.38
EXPENSES	
Specialist Printing	\$4716.33
Specialist Postage	608.83
Membership Expense	428.17
Officers Expense	60.30
Convention Expense	33.40
Miscellaneous	59.90
Total Expenses	\$5906.93
NET GAIN/ LOSS	\$422.45

BOUND SPECIALISTS READY FOR SALE AND DISTRIBUTION

Your editor has just completed the binding of the 1991-92 SPECIALISTS. This bi-annual binding has become a ritual in our Society because of the constant demand for back volumes of our 53-year-old publication. It is a service we provide free to our patron members. In addition, we continue to bind more and more volumes as we are able to acquire back issues from former or retiring members and these are made available to all members and even non-members at a reasonable price.

Incidentally, a 53-year Index of articles contained in all our SPECIALISTS is in the process of being compiled. It will be printed and released some time next year.

As for the SPECIALISTS themselves, free copies of the 1991-92 bound volume are currently being distributed to our patron members through the mail. Regarding all other bound volumes, the following list of what is now in stock is for the benefit of those members who seek to complete their collections or those who recognize the value of our publications and want to start accumulating while back issues are still available. In either case, here is what we have on hand. Please send in your order to our book sales manager, Ed Lehecka, 217 Hazel Ave., Westfield, N.J. 07090, along with your check for the proper amount. Orders will be filled on a first-come-first-served basis. All prices include mailing costs.

<u>Year of Volume</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Year of Volume</u>	<u>Price</u>
1968-69	\$18.00	1981-82	\$16.00
1972-73	18.00	1982-84	17.00
1974-75	18.00	1983-84	16.00
1876-77	18.00	1985-86	16.00
1976	16.00	1987-88	16.00
1978-79	18.00	1989-90	16.00
1980-81	16.00	1991-92	17.00

IMPORTANT !!!

Whether you are a new member or not, be sure to exercise your right and duty to vote in our bi-annual election. See page 23 for full details.

SCHEDULE OF POSTAL RATES

In response to numerous requests over the past year, we are pleased to list a Schedule of the postal rates that were in effect during any period of time starting with the First Republic in October 1918 and ending with the breakup of Czechoslovakia on January 1, 1993.

This Schedule is in four parts:

Part I - Domestic postal rates effective from Oct. 19, 1992 to Dec. 31, 1992.

Part II - International postal rates effective from Oct. 19, 1992 to Dec. 31, 1992.

Part III - Domestic postal rates form Oct. 28, 1918 to Oct. 18, 1992.

Part IV - International postal rates effective from Oct. 28, 1918 to Oct. 18, 1992.

Those seeking more details on these rates than what we have published are referred to the SPECIALIZED HANDBOOK (Specializovaná Příručka), pages 530 through 539. This exhaustive Handbook is in the Czech language and can be obtained for a reasonable price from our book sales manager, Ed Lehecka, 217 Hazel Ave, Westfield, N.J. 07090. The Editor acknowledges and appreciates the assistance of Ing. František Hutýra and Henry Hahn in the compilation and translation of this Schedule.

DOMESTIC POSTAL RATES EFFECTIVE OCT. 19, 1992

Type of mailing	Rate in Kčs.						
	20 Gr.	50 Gr.	500 Gr.	1 Kg.	5 Kg.	10 Kg.	15 Kg.
Postcard	2 Kčs						
Letter	3 Kčs.	5 Kčs.	7 Kčs.	9 Kčs.			
Money Letter *)	16 Kčs	18 Kčs.	20 Kčs.	22 Kčs.			
Packages*)					12 Kčs.	16 Kčs.	20 Kčs.
Packages with given value of over 2000 Kčs.*)					24 Kčs.	28 Kčs.	32 Kčs.
Mailings of the blind	up to 7 Kg. free of charge						
*) Basic Fee without surcharge for given value							

For special handling of mail, the following fees are added

Registry.....	5 Kčs.
Special Delivery - only to established (listed) locations	8 Kčs.
Return receipt	5 Kčs.
Personal Delivery (to the addressees own hands.....	3 Kčs.
Express packages.....	10 Kčs.
Fragile packages	5 Kčs.
Non-storable packages.....	10 Kčs.
Sealing of packages	3 Kčs.
COD: uniform charges of 3 Kčs. plus fate for type of postal payment form	
Given value: for each 1000 Kčs., or part thereof.....	2 Kčs.

Rates of Postal Money Orders

Type of payment	100 Kčs.	500 Kčs.	1000 Kčs.	2000 Kčs.	50,000 Kčs.	for each additional
*A	4 Kčs.		8 Kčs.		12 Kčs.	50,000 Kčs. or
*B	5 Kčs.		12 Kčs.		15 Kčs.	part thereof 5 Kčs.
*C	6 Kčs.	9 Kčs.	12 Kčs.	15 Kčs.		1,000 Kčs. or
*D		29 Kčs.		35 Kčs.		part thereof 6 Kčs.
Check	Uniform rate of 6. - Kčs. for mailed check					

*Type A - Paid in cash, portion charged against account.

*Type B - Paid by debiting from invoice, portion paid by postoffice in cash.

*Type C - Paid in and paid out in cash.

*Type D - Telegraphic transfer.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL RATES EFFECTIVE OCT. 19, 1992

Letters			
Maximum weight in grams	Airmail Europe	Other Countries	Airmail
10			9 Kčs.
20	8 Kčs.	8 Kčs.	11 Kčs.
30			19 Kčs.
40			21 Kčs.
50	14 Kčs.	14 Kčs.	22 Kčs.
75			40 Kčs.
100	26 Kčs.	26 Kčs.	45 Kčs.
150			85 Kčs.
200			95 Kčs.
250	60 Kčs.	60 Kčs.	100 Kčs.
300			160 Kčs.
350			170 Kčs.
400			180 Kčs.
450			190 Kčs.
500	110 Kčs.	110 Kčs.	200 Kčs.
750	170 Kčs.	170 Kčs.	300 Kčs.
1000	220 Kčs.	220 Kčs.	390 Kčs.
1250			650 Kčs.
1500			690 Kčs.
1750			740 Kčs.
2000	430 Kčs.	430 Kčs.	780 Kčs.
Postcards	5 Kčs.	5 Kčs.	6 Kčs.

Printed Matter			
Maximum weight in grams	Surface Mail	Airmail Europe	Others Airmail
20	6 Kčs.	7 Kčs.	9 Kčs.
50	10 Kčs.	11 Kčs.	19 Kčs.
100	18 Kčs.	19 Kčs.	40 Kčs.
250	40 Kčs.	45 Kčs.	85 Kčs.
500	70 Kčs.	75 Kčs.	160 Kčs.
750	110 Kčs.	120 Kčs.	240 Kčs.
1000	140 Kčs.	150 Kčs.	320 Kčs.
1500	210 Kčs.	220 Kčs.	480 Kčs.
2000	270 Kčs.	290 Kčs.	630 Kčs.
2500	340 Kčs.	360 Kčs.	790 Kčs.
3000	410 Kčs.	430 Kčs.	950 Kčs.
3500	480 Kčs.	500 Kčs.	1110 Kčs.
4000	540 Kčs.	570 Kčs.	1260 Kčs.
4500	610 Kčs.	640 Kčs.	1420 Kčs.
5000	670 Kčs.	710 Kčs.	1570 Kčs.

Packages (To some countries only up to 1 kg. or 500 grams - see tariff rates)

Maximum weight in grams	Surface Mail	Airmail Europe	Others Airmail
100	26 kčs.	27 kčs.	45 kčs.
250	45 kčs.	50 kčs.	90 kčs.
500	80 kčs.	85 kčs.	170 kčs.
750	120 kčs.	130 kčs.	250 kčs.
1000	150 kčs.	160 kčs.	330 kčs.
1500	220 kčs.	230 kčs.	490 kčs.
2000	280 kčs.	290 kčs.	640 kčs.

Special handling of mailings add the following rates:

REGISTERED	20 kčs.
SPECIAL DELIVERY	10 kčs.
RETURN RECEIPT	10 kčs.
PERSONAL DELIVERY (TO ADDRESSEE'S OWN HANDS).....	3 kčs.

Postal money orders only to some countries:

Basic rate.....	75 kčs.
+ for each 2000 kčs. or part thereof	6 kčs.

Exchange of postal reply coupons

For international postal reply coupon presented for exchange, the post office will issue stamps in the amount of

Sale of international reply coupons.....40 kčs.

Packages and mailings "EMS" - see postal rate book

(Hand written) packages to 1 kg. =	89 kčs.
to 3 kg. +	266 kčs.

Issued by SPT (State Post and Telegraphy) Prague s.p. (national enterprise) division of the Czech post in October 1992

AIRSERVIS, limited, center for polygraphy, Prague 3

DOMESTIC POSTAL RATES PRIOR TO OCT. 19, 1992

Time Periods	Letters				Postal Cards	Registered Mail	Express Mail	Printed Matter	
	Local Del.		Other Del.					Up to 50 gr.	Each Addl. 50 gr.
	Up to 20gr.	Ea. Addl. 20gr.	Up to 20gr.	Ea. Addl. 20gr.					
1. From Oct. 28, 1918 to May 14, 1919	20h	5h	20h	5h	10h	25h	30h	3h	3h
2. From May 15, 1919 to Mar. 14, 1920	25h	5h	25h	5h	15h	50h	60h	5h	5h
3. From Mar. 15, 1920 to July 21, 1930	30h	5h	30h	5h	20h	50h	60h	5h	5h
4. From Aug. 1, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1921	60h	20h	60h	20h	40h	1.25kčs	1k	10h	10h
5. From Jan. 1, 1922 to Feb. 28, 1937	60h	30h	1k	30h	50h	2k	1k	20h	20h
6. From Mar. 1, 1937 to Mar. 15, 1939	60h	1.10kčs 2kčs 2.50kčs 3kčs	1k	1.60kčs 2.50kčs 3kčs 4Kčs	50h	2k	2k	20h 30h	50h 80h 1.50kčs 2kčs
7. Bohemia-Moravia after its liberation on July 31, 1945	80h	1.60kčs 2kčs 3kčs	1.20kčs	2.40kčs 4kčs 6kčs	60h local rate only	3kčs	4kčs 8kčs	30h 40h	80h 1.50kčs 3kčs
8. Slovakia after its liberation on July 31, 1945			2kčs	4.50kčs 6kčs 7.50kčs	1.50kčs	3kčs	2.50kčs	50h	1.50kčs 2kčs 2.50kčs
9. Slovakia from Aug. 1, 1945 to Nov. 30, 1945			1.50kčs	3kčs 4kčs 5kčs	1k	2.50kčs	2k	50h	1k 1.50kčs 2kčs
10. Unified rates of ČSSR from Dec. 12, 1945 to Dec. 31, 1947	1.60kčs	3.20kčs 6kčs 9kčs	2.40kčs	5kčs 8kčs 12kčs	1.20kčs	5kčs	8kčs	60h	1.20kčs 2.40kčs 4kčs
11. From Jan 1, 1948 to May 31, 1953	2kčs	4kčs 6kčs 9kčs	3kčs	6kčs 9kčs 12kčs	1.50kčs	5kčs	8kčs	80h	1.50kčs 2.50kčs 4kčs
12. From Jun.1, 1953 to Jun. 18, 1953	<i>(The values listed on line 11 above are in "Old Crowns" and should be multiplied by 10 to give correct values for this line)</i>								
13. From Jun.19, 1953 to July 22, 1979	40h 60h	80h 1.20kčs 1.80kčs	60h	1.20kčs 1.80kčs 2.40kčs	30h	1kčs	1.60kčs	20h	See line 12
14. From July 23, 1979 to Oct. 18, 1992	1k	1.60kčs 2kčs	1k	1.60kčs 3kčs	50h	3kčs	3kčs	40h	See line 12

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL RATES PRIOR TO OCT. 19, 1992

Time Periods	Letters		Postal Cards	Registered Mail	Express Mail
	Up to 20 gr.	Each Addl. 20 gr.			
1. From Oct. 28, 1918 to May 14, 1919	25h	25h	10h	25h	
2. From May 15, 1919 to July 31, 1920	50h	30h	20h	50h	
3. From Aug. 1, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1921	1.25kčs	75h	50h	1.25kčs	1kčs
4. From Jan. 1, 1922 to Feb. 28, 1937	2.50kčs 2kčs	1.25kčs	1.50kčs 1.20kčs	2.50kčs	5kčs
5. From Mar. 1, 1937 to Mar. 15, 1939	2.50kčs 2kčs	1.50kčs 1.20kčs	1.50kčs 1.20kčs	2.50kčs 2kčs	5kčs
6. Bohemia-Moravia after liberation on Nov. 30, 1945	2.50kčs	1.50kčs	1.50kčs	3kčs 3.50kčs	5kčs
7. Slovakia after liberation on Nov. 30, 1945	2.50kčs	1.50kčs	1.50kčs	3.50kčs	
8. Unified rates of ČSSR from Dec. 1, 1945 to Dec. 31, 1947	4kčs	2.40kčs	2.40kčs	8kčs	8kčs
9. From Jan. 1, 1948 to May 31, 1953	5kčs	3kčs	3kčs	8kčs	8kčs
10. From June 1, 1953 to June 18, 1953	<i>(The above rates are equivalent to a multiple of 50 times the "Old Crowns" if paid in "New Crowns")</i>				
11. From June 19, 1953 to Mar. 31, 1959	60h 75h	35h 45h	35h 45h	1.20kčs	1.40kčs
12. From Apr. 1, 1959 to Dec. 31, 1970	75h 1k	45h 60h	45h 60h	1k	1.40kčs
13. From Jan. 1, 1971 to July 22, 1979	60h 3.60kčs	2.20kčs	30h 2k	5.40kčs	7.20kčs
14. From July 23, 1979 to June 30, 1983	1k 3.60kčs	Progression by contents	50h 2k	5.40kčs	7.20kčs
15. From July 1, 1983 to Oct. 18, 1992.	1k 4kčs	Progression by contents	50h 3kčs	9kčs	9kčs

ELECTIONS TO THE BOARD

The following Society members have been nominated to serve for a term of six years on the S.C.P. Board of Directors:

- 1. Vladimír Bubák, no. 1364, a Czech-born resident of Canada, an avid Airmail collector and prolific writer, is seeking reelection to the Board.
- 2. Dr. Charles Bush, no. 1620, is a relatively young professional, an enthusiastic collector, a newcomer to the Society and to Czechoslovak philately. Watch for him to move ahead!
- 3. Charles (Chuck) Collins, no. 1018, has been fully written up as "Member-of-the-Month" on page 21 of our Jan/Feb 1991 issue.
- 4. R. C. (Tom) Cossaboom, no. 936, has been fully written up as "Member-of-the-Month" on page 11 of our Feb.. 1989 issue.
- 5. Henry Hahn. No. 777, former President and editor, now an accredited judge, our current APS representative, prolific writer, collector and exhibitor, is currently seeking reelection.
- 6. Alan Hoover, no. 1543, is a relatively young newcomer to our Society, an expert in computers and electrical engineering with a keen interest in Slovakia and overprints of Austro-Hungarian stamps
- 7. Ludvik Z. Svoboda, no. 1203, currently President and former treasurer, the Society's fence-mender and trouble shooter, now seeking reelection.
- 8. Mirko L Vondra, no 573, currently managing editor and former President, correspondent extraordinaire, is now seeking reelection.

Voting for membership on the Board is one of the privileges all Society members have, Without the votes to elect the Board, there would be no Board. Without a Board, the Society could not function. So please exercise your voting privilege. If you are a newcomer to the Society and do not know some or all of the candidates, do not hesitate to call or write to one of the other board members who is not presently a candidate who will be happy to answer your questions on those who are running.

Below is the Voting Ballot you are requested to fill in and mail to our Secretary. Since there are five seats to be filled, you should vote for any five of the candidates listed above. The revised Bylaws require all votes to be cast no later than May 30. So be sure to vote and make certain your Ballot is not postmarked later than May 30, 1993.

VOTING BALLOT	
I vote for the following five candidates to serve on the Board of Directors of the S.C.P. starting later this year:	
1. _____	3. _____
2. _____	4. _____
5. _____	
Signed _____	Member Number _____
	Date _____
Mail to:	
Mrs. Jane Sterba, Secretary 6624 Windsor Avenue Berwyn, Il. 60402	

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