

CZECHOUT

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Editorial

It was with sadness that we learned of the serious illness suffered by our Hon. Life-President Kay F. Goodman, FRPS,L. Recent reports from her devoted husband/nurse/Chief Devotee, Ted, are that Kay is slowly recovering and taking carefully planned day trips out of her home. Through the medium of this journal, we send Kay our sincere love and wishes for complete recovery and trust that we shall see her back amongst us all at our meetings soon. The Ed. has just spoken to Ted over the telephone and this was part of the conversation: "Oh, Kay is very much better than when you last spoke to me - well, I think she must be - she's even done a little cooking and is presently sitting up with her stamps!" That is the Kay we know and love. GET WELL SOON!

Commencing with this edition, CZECHOUT is to be produced at REGULAR Quarterly intervals in the future in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER and DECEMBER and will be identifiable by the relevant season preceding the year on its title -pages. The usual Whole No., Volume and Issue numbers will continue to be used. This will bring us in line with most modern periodic philatelic journals. It will also assist overseas members to more accurately assess delivery dates because, in the past, publication has been linked with dates of meetings. We hope members will approve all this.

Elsewhere you will read about "PRAGA 1988" which is fast approaching and the first special issue devoted to this world exhibition has already appeared. If any member would like to be a part of a society group to visit the exhibition next year, the Hon. Secretary would like to hear from you. This will give her some idea of numbers if such a party could again be arranged. You will not, at this stage, be under any obligation; it is merely an exercise to try to obtain a possible number in such a party. More particulars will be published in later editions.

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SOCIETY MEETING 14 FEBRUARY 1987

Postponed from the January meeting because of arctic weather conditions, this meeting was the occasion of our annual competitions, preceded by a Lecture and Display on MILITARY MATTERS by Bill Dawson. This covered the period from late 19th century to World war 2 and dealt mainly with military mails on contemporary Czechoslovak territory. Following this event, Bill then proceeded to create (we think) a society record by winning BOTH the "George Pearson Trophy" AND the "Francis Pettitt Salver" in the two competitions. In the former contest, he did this with his remarkable entry entitled "FORGERIES" with some very scarce forged material alongside genuine pieces. In the other competition, Bill entered his "1945 Local Issues" display which won much applause. Respective second places were Lindy Knight (by a single mark!) with "Art on Czechoslovak Stamps" (Pettitt Comp.) and Ron Hollis's entry "Hungarian and Polish Occupation 1938". A warm Vote of Thanks was proposed by Alec Page to Bill and all who had participated. Following this event, Chairman Reg Hounsell presented Certificates of Participation to members who had exhibited in the huge 900 sheets Public Exhibition of Czechoslovak Philately at the 1986 BPE in London. It was said that this had been the largest public display of Czechoslovak philatelic material ever undertaken in this country. Reg then went on to present a Certificate of Recognition to member Otto Hornung who had initiated the original idea and engineered the progress of it through the BPE Committee. Appreciation was also shown to Yvonne and Fred Gren who had worked so hard in setting up the actual display with a few helping hands.

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Prior to the Ordinary Meeting an Extraordinary Meeting was held to discuss the draft regulations for a thematic competition which had been distributed earlier to members. Following lengthy and detailed discussion and submissions, it was decided to appoint a small sub-committee to examine ways and means by which the existing competition for the Francis Pettitt Salver might be accommodated to include thematic entries similar to that outlined in the draft. This sub-committee will report back to Committee but no time limit was set for this purpose.

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NEW MEMBERS

The society warmly welcomes into membership the following: Messrs. M. Leary (Hants), D. Swift of W. Yorks, R. Hancock (Surrey), J. Foster (Co. Durham) and from abroad - R. McNamara (R.S.A) and Kjetil Thorsen (Norway). [A late entry passed to the ed. is Mr. M. Svenger of Ilford, Essex]

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CORRESPONDENCE

A founder-member of the society in its present form, Mr. Vincent Jourdan has written to say that although advancing years keeps him mostly indoors, he is still able to take an interest in his large collection of Austrian, Hungarian and Czechoslovak material. He is presently Vice-President of the Maritime Postmark Society - a post he has held for 41 years (Surely a record? ed.) He also displays and judges competitions at the Wrexham Society occasionally. Another member who is housebound is Mr. Myles O'Meara who has just celebrated his first year of membership. We wonder if any of our members would enjoy the occasional opportunity to write to both these members with a little philatelic 'chit-chat' by which to help brighten their compulsory confinement to their homes a little. If YOU would like to, please tell the ed. who will arrange it.

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WANTED

Bohemia & Moravia defins (m or u) in singles, pairs, blocks or sheets. Also covers whether postmarked or not. Replies by AIRMAIL please, to: Mrs. Jeanette Davidson, 27 Allum Street, St. Heliers, Aukland 5, NEW ZEALAND.

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CZECHOSLOVAK CORRESPONDENTS

Lindy Knight has had a fair response to the appeal made in the last issue (4/86) for members to correspond with Czechoslovak collectors. However, several of these names are still vacant so, if YOU would like an exchange-partner in Cs. please contact Lindy, our P.R.O.

NEW ISSUES

Two members have written to say they did not receive details of the service for members which we outlined in a special circular sent to members in December. If you are interested in obtaining all new issues in future (remember "Praga 1988") please contact the ed. who will send you details.

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DATE OF NEXT MEETING: 13 June 1987 at SHOREHAM, West Sussex. See attached supplement for details.

ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY

Appendix to the catalogue of the District Exhibition of Stamps of West and Central Bohemia showing historic frankings at ROKYCANY. Donated by Alec Page,

NOTE FROM LIBRARIAN

Because of the increasing quantity of stocks in our library, it is now not feasible to take them to our meetings. Members should henceforth apply to the Librarian, Fred Gren, who will be pleased to forward the chosen books by post. New additions WILL be taken to the nearest meeting.

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CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES (compiled by Colin Spong)Czechoslovak Specialist (USA):

Vol.48 No.9 Nov.1986: "Creation of Two Czechoslovak Rarities" - Z. Kvasnicka; "How Do Czechs Handle Postage Dues?" - H. Hahn; "Posta 1919-Air Mail Forgeries" - J. Klein.

Vol.48 No.10. Dec.1986: "Postal Reform Order During Maria Theresia's Reign" - H. Hahn; From the Literary Editor's Stockbook: H.Hahn (examples of Cs.Siberian Legion FP depicting Capt. Novotný, and Austrian-Hungarian Railway Series - engine pulling post waggon). "Rocking the Boat" (\$2): F.Julsen (re: 1919 o/prints); "Souvenir Cards WW2" (Charley's Corner - cont.)

Vol.49 No.1 Jan.87: Tabor, Zizka and the Hussite Movement - G.van Zenten;"The Adventures of Otto Holmes" - Otto Hornung;Charley's Corner (WW2 covers).

AUSTRIA No. 78 Winter 1986 (Austrian Stamp Club of GB):

Fiscals used for Postage - J.Giblin; "Stamps of the 2nd Republic"- Pt.16 1969 (2); A German-English Philatelic Vocabulary (thoroughly recommended) by A. Taylor; The 1858 Postage Stamp Issue - 3; People on Austrian Stamps 138/140.

STAMPS OF HUNGARY (Magyar PS. GB.)

Changes in the Northern Frontier of Hungary: T. Fletcher; FPOs of the Hungarian Bolshevik Army: L. Surany; Lajos Kossuth: I. Roberts; Tabori Posta 1914-1918: J. Dixon-Nuttall.

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POFIS CATALOGUE

We are still waiting for details of when this new edition is to be eventually published and members will be informed via CZECHOUT as soon as these are to hand. Some members have already placed orders. If YOU would like a copy, kindly inform the P.R.O Lindy Knight as soon as possible please, in order to assist her assessment of numbers required.

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CHANGES OF ADDRESS

These should be passed to Hon. Sec. as soon as possible, please. If you take the packet, please ALSO inform the Hon. Packet Sec., too! This will ensure you receive your packet.

WORLD POSTAGE STAMP EXHIBITION - "PRAGA 1988"



We are now receiving advance information on the next World Postage Stamp Exhibition "PRAGA 1988" and publish it below for the benefit of our readers. As most of you will already be aware, at ten-years intervals, Czechoslovakia stages a huge World Exhibition - the last being "PRAGA 1978" and which, to some of us, seems only like yesterday instead of the prescribed ten years!

"PRAGA 1988" will be held under the patronage of FIP (International Philatelic Federation) from August 28 to September 5, 1988. That year will also be remembered as the 70th anniversary of the country's first postage stamps issued on 18 Dec 1918 and of the First Republic of Czechoslovakia. The motto chosen for "PRAGA 1988" is "Postage Stamps and Philately - A World of Knowledge and Peace".

The exhibition is being organised by the Czechoslovak Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the Federation of Czechoslovak Philatelists, under the sponsorship of the President of Czechoslovakia.

As for the last World Exhibition of 1978, "PRAGA 1988" is to be located in different areas of Prague - The Congress Hall of the Julius Fučík Park of Culture and Rest, in the Exhibition Hall "U hyberně" and in the Riding School of Prague Castle (Hradčany). The exhibition will be a review of outstanding exhibits of collectors from all over the world in competitive and non-competitive classes. Postal administrations world-wide are also expected to contribute their individual stamp creations. The very popular theme of "Art and the Postage Stamp" is again on the menu; if you have been to Prague Castle and seen some of the original, historic paintings later reproduced as Czechoslovak postage stamps, then you will surely be eager to do the same again in 1988. If you cannot go there, then make sure you obtain the stamps as they appear.

Special stamp issues for "PRAGA 1988" have already commenced in the form of the m/sheet issued on 3.6.1986 in no less than three formats: Imperf, Perf and Part-Perf, the latter being very difficult to obtain in this country at present. This sheet commemorates the 60th Year of FIP in 1986 as well as "PRAGA 1988". The central 20Kčs stamp carries the exhibition 'logo' and is bounded each side with attractive labels. On its left is a portrait of Karel Pařík (1654-1725) who was onetime Court Postmaster - a detail from the original in Prague Postal Museum. On the right of the stamp, the label illustrates a 19th century posthorn, postmarking device from Pízen and two covers (one from Prag (Prague)). The author of this sheet is the academic painter and graphic artist, Vladimír Kovářík - he also designed the exhibition emblem.

THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS

We are publishing this very brief sketch of the production of Czechoslovakia's first issues for the benefit of newer members who would welcome this information. We hope it will prove useful and informative to them. If a deeper insight on the subject of the HRADČANY issues is required, a note to the Librarian will suffice; he will do all he can to assist you. Remember! This is a very brief resume only.

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When Czechoslovakia gained independence in 1918, there was neither the equipment nor the expertise or trained personnel to produce postage stamps. Up to then, Bohemia and Moravia had used Austrian stamps, printed in Vienna, while Slovakia relied on Hungarian stamps from Budapest. Moreover, thanks to the world war that had just ended, even paper and printing ink were a problem.

The first stamps were therefore run off on ordinary lithographic machinery, by people who learned as they went along. The very first were not even perforated and throughout the period of their use these stamps showed all the unmistakable marks of the haste, inexperience and a 'hit-or-miss' approach that accompanied their birth. There is evidence of three different production procedures, six modifications of the initial design, a bewildering variety of paper, inks and gums; several types and sizes of perforations and, of course, flaws in the print were the rule rather than the exception. While not exactly complimentary to the printers, Graphic Union, of Prague, these conditions did produce something of a paradise for both collectors and serious students of postage stamps.

The Czechoslovak Postal Administration at first intended to run a public competition for the first stamp designs, but there was simply not the time. In the end, Jaroslav Lešetický of the Administration turned to the painter Alfons Mucha, and allowed him just three days to hand in sketches for new postage, newspaper, postage-due and express-mail stamps. In the event, the normal postage stamp designs were to be presented within twenty-four hours on October 30, 1918.

Mucha brought in two rough pencil sketches, which he then elaborated into the final design, based on the Hradčany castle that dominates the city of Prague. The first sketch measured 84 x 68mm; it featured a heart-shaped area with the value of 25 marked on it, and a pair of doves with their backs to this area. Below this sketch, on the same piece of paper, was a sketch of the upper left-hand corner in full detail. Mucha met with the objection that it would be difficult to fit a three-figure value into the heart-shaped area he had provided. His second sketch, 68mm² in size, therefore provided an oval space with no numerals marked on it and had the doves facing this oval. The final version was a compromise between the two sketches AND, was actually handed in within the specified time limit.

Mucha's design centred on the historic castle of Prague, traditionally the seat of Czech rulers, and included the St. Nicholas church that stands just below the castle. The bottom was filled in with two groups of bushes. The picture was framed in lime-tree boughs and leaves, symbolizing a new, young offshoot from the ancient Slavonic roots, and the hearts and doves were meant to represent the era of universal love and peace that people at the time expected. In the background beyond the castle, symbolic rays expressed the rise of the newly found freedom. The inscriptions ran along the top and sides of the stamp; the value was marked in an oval at the bottom.

As the design was intended for immediate use, Mucha deliberately refrained from working it out in fullest detail, so as to allow the printers a chance of adapting it to what they could actually produce. The printers presented an ink-drawn master on which the letter T had been altered, a sun added to the rays in the background; some lines had been thickened and some of the empty spaces filled in with more lime-tree leaves. This 58 x 49mm drawing was accepted as the final version of the design for the first Czechoslovak postage stamps. (Cont. next page)

THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAK STAMPS (Cont.)



Issued 18.12.1960 (Stamp Day)

Alfons Mucha was born in Ivančice, Moravia and educated at the Slavonic College, Brno. He took up painting in his very early youth and, having failed to gain a place at the Prague College of Art, went off to Vienna to paint for the National Opera. Later he went on to Munich and thence to Paris, where he gained employment with the Collarosi Academy as a drawing tutor. Eventually Mucha founded his own school in Paris. His work at this time included illustrations to historical poems and posters. He also produced stage paintings for a theatre run by Sarah Bernhardt with whom he formed a deep and lasting friendship. During this period he exhibited his work both in Vienna and Prague. In 1903 Mucha moved to the USA where he taught painting in New York and Philadelphia. Some of Mucha's work was later shown to the British public at the Mucha Expo in London 1963. After returning to Czechoslovakia he was interviewed in connection with the tenth anniversary of the first Czechoslovak postage stamps - HRADČANY series. He was asked to explain his reasons for the particular motif of the Prague Castle at Hradčany. This is what the journalist wrote:

"No other subject could be as sacred to me as that of our historic Hradčany Castle. We used to look up to it during the time of our subjugation - and all we saw was darkness. The castle windows never shone down any light over Prague; the nation had almost stopped hoping that Jan Amos Komenský would ever be proved right in his forecast: Each nation has its own Capitol to which it entrusts its hope for the future. Since childhood, I always saw and felt that that noble silhouette of St. Guy (St. Vitus) up on that castle hill was a material embodiment of that symbol to our people. So - I could pick only this motif for our new stamps - after all, they had to mark our people's first steps into liberty".

On how the design had developed and evolved, Mucha added: ".....so I set to work on Hradčany. To show the idea of liberty I put in rays of a new, hopeful light rising behind the cathedral but somebody turned them into a sun! Behind Hradčany THAT could only be a setting sun. Maybe I am now open to criticism for this but I've told you what happened at the printers I wanted to very simply convey the resurrected glory of HRADČANY CASTLE".

On the right is a reproduction of Alfons Mucha's original sketch for the first definitive stamps of Czechoslovakia together with his signature. Note he had inserted NO SUN but simple 'rays' of light and had inserted "25" in the value tablet shaped like a heart. This was later altered to an oval shape and the first issued stamps appearing in post offices were the 5h and 10h issues. However, to some specialists, the 5h was the first to be issued..... In fact, BOTH stamps appeared on 18 December, 1918!



A.K.

(Bibliography: Bulletin 1/"PRAGA 1968")

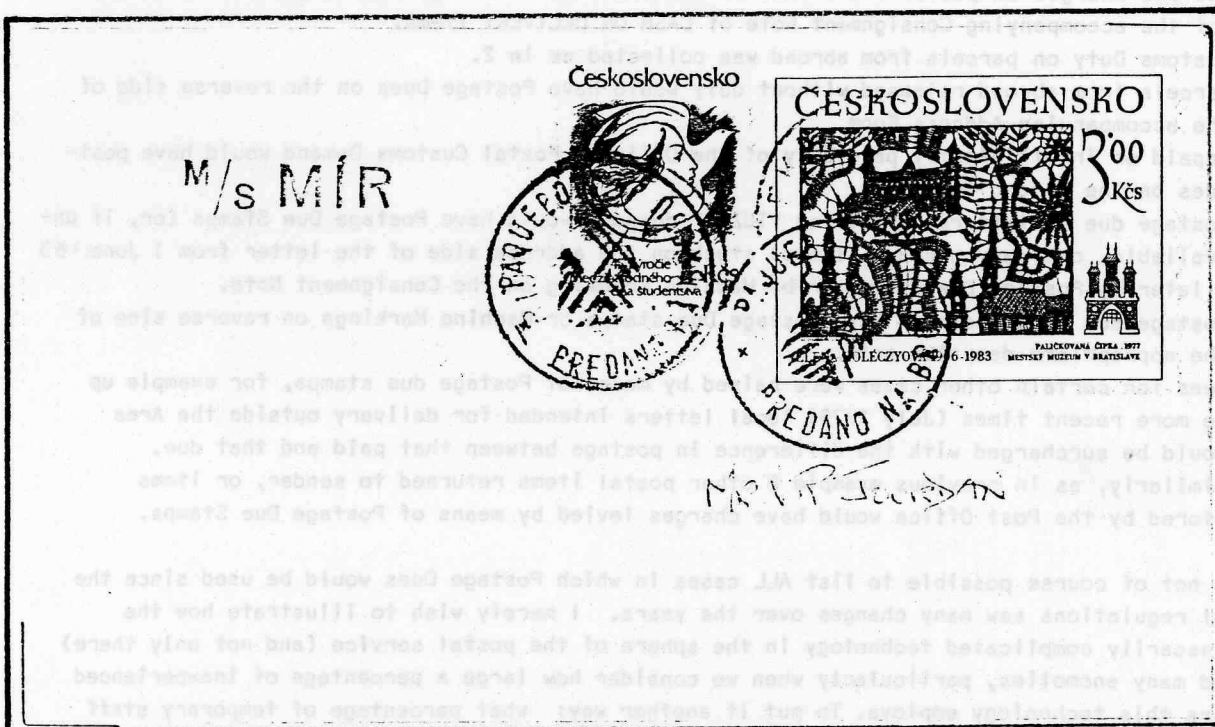
MARITIME PHILATELY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Vincent Jourdan

This heading seems incongruous since Czechoslovakia has no seaboard. On reflection, readers will realise that Czechoslovakia does have a sea-going fleet from which different vessels were portrayed on a stamp issue of six values in September 1972. As far as I can gather, the home port of these vessels is RIJEKA (Jugoslavia). Import and export cargoes travel by road and rail between Czechoslovakia and Rijeka for loading/unloading at this Adriatic port.

A philatelic point which I would suggest is not generally known by some members (and also perhaps, some Czechoslovak collectors) is that in accordance with UPU (Universal Postal Union) regulations, mail posted from ships at sea may be franked with the stamps of the nations with which they are registered. Such items will be accepted by the postal authorities of any port in the world and cancelled by them with a 'PAQUEBOT' mark, indicating that they have been posted on board a ship at sea. They must be handed in at a post office (and NOT dropped into a street letter-box) and they must also bear evidence that they are from a particular vessel. They must bear a stamp of the ship's name on the left side of the cover face with the signature of the master of the vessel or other ship's officer. Alternatively they can be accompanied by a statement signed by a ship's officer that they have actually been posted on board a ship at sea. The rate of postage is that of the country of registration to the covers' destinations anywhere in the world - for this country, the current rate is a basic 4Kcs.

During the past few years I have addressed several letters and SAEs to Czechoslovak ships but have received back only one which had been correctly handled - from the m.s. "MIR" (Peace) with the RIJEKA paquebot mark cancelling the Czechoslovak stamps.



I would like to hear from any other members with Czechoslovak paquebot covers. The above information might serve to induce other members to endeavour to obtain similar material.

(Ed. Note: We suggest interested members contact Mr. Jourdan (via the Editor) who will also tell them what he considers the best ways of obtaining such material. Remember however, that the "paquebot" service is really intended ONLY for ships' passengers and crews]

Postage Dues have a very long tradition in our territory. In the Austrian part of the former Empire postage dues were issued from 1894 and in the Hungarian sector from 1903. The reason for their original introduction was the increased activities by the authorities in collecting various fees, particularly additional postage. The practice of Postage Dues begun by Austria and Hungary was carried on by the newly formed Czechoslovak Republic whose postal authority (Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs) introduced the first Postage Dues as early as the beginning of 1919. Of course, before then, they had taken over Austrian and Hungarian stamps which had by then become Czechoslovak stamps. This postal practice was, in fact, carried on until fairly recently (See DOPLATNÉ-END OF AN ERA:CZECHOUT 2/1986 p.18 - Ed.), with the exception of a short period on the territory of the so-called "Protektorat". Protectorate Postage Dues ceased to be used after 31 October 1942 (formally they ceased to be valid after 31 March 1943). From 1 November 1942 Postage Due was collected in cash and on the item appeared a rectangular stamp "Nachgebuhr/Doplatit" (To Pay). Czechoslovakia again used Postage Dues on 1 May 1946. In Slovakia, those Postage Dues which had been issued by the so-called "Slovak Republic" remained valid until 30 September 1947.

It is hardly necessary to point out that Postage Dues have provided collectors with a large number of interesting curiosities. Which fees were, in fact, to be paid for by means of Postage Due stamps?

1. Letters not franked, or insufficiently franked, had Postage Dues stuck on the item concerned.
2. Customs charges on postal items from abroad would have Postage Dues stuck on the reverse of the accompanying Consignment Note of CASH ON DELIVERY items.
3. Customs Duty on parcels from abroad was collected as in 2.
4. Parcels from abroad released without duty would have Postage Dues on the reverse side of the accompanying Address Form.
5. Unpaid or insufficiently paid duty of the Official Postal Customs Demand would have Postage Dues on the demand form.
6. Postage due on letters containing "TUZEX" coupons would have Postage Due Stamps (or, if unavailable, ordinary postage stamps) stuck on the address side of the letter from 1 June '63 - later by Postage Due stamps or by Machine Franking on the Consignment Note.
7. Postage due on parcels to have Postage Due stamps or Machine Markings on reverse side of the appropriate despatch note.
8. Fees for certain other cases were raised by means of Postage due stamps, for example up to more recent times (July 1979) local letters intended for delivery outside the Area would be surcharged with the difference in postage between that paid and that due.
9. Similarly, as in previous example 8 other postal items returned to sender, or items stored by the Post Office would have charges levied by means of Postage Due Stamps.

It is not of course possible to list ALL cases in which Postage Dues would be used since the postal regulations saw many changes over the years. I merely wish to illustrate how the unnecessarily complicated technology in the sphere of the postal service (and not only there) caused many anomalies, particularly when we consider how large a percentage of inexperienced workers this technology employs. To put it another way: what percentage of temporary staff would know with any degree of certainty which stamp (Postage Due or ordinary postage) should apply for any particular service?

As a result of increasing problems in the production of Postage Due stamps, coupled with the fact that the suggested rationalisation in their use has not been proceeded with, and also bearing in mind the simplification of postal practices and regulations, the decision was taken to discontinue Postage Due Stamps.

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Post Offices were advised of the change by means of a Circular in Bohemia and Moravia from the Central Directorate, Prague, No. 5585/85 dated 19 April 1985. This circular bore the character of an internal arrangement. It spoke of the discontinuation of the printing of Postage Due stamps and the preservation of printed stocks. The remaining stock would assume the character of normal postage stamps, without any restriction on their usage. However, no date was given from which the Postage Dues could be utilised for ordinary postage. It is, therefore, open to discussion as to whether this date is to be considered as that on which the above Circular was dated or whether it should be the date of the actual delivery of the Circular to the Post Office. The question of validity of previous Postage Due stamps was also not considered. On the contrary, it was announced that the validity of Postage Due stamps wouldn't cease at the end of 1985.

An interesting technological change is the experimental manner of collecting postage due henceforth. In 1983 a new way of collecting postage due on normal letters was tried, with the help of a special card as is used by some foreign authorities. (Detail of this system was given in CZECHOUT in Issue 2/1986, so the writer's description need not be repeated here). It only remains to hope that these technological changes will contribute to the simplification and improvement of the postal services.

(This article originally appeared in FILATELIE 21/85 which we gladly acknowledge).

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CONTEMPORARY SPOTLIGHT

- BUTTERFLIES -

PROTECTION OF NATURE 1987

Date of issue:
4 March 1987.
Des: K. Štanclova

Engravers:
Josef Herčík
Vaclav Fajt



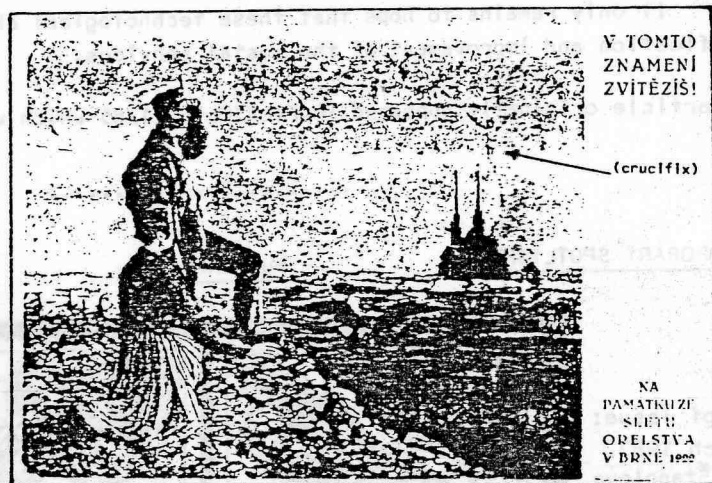
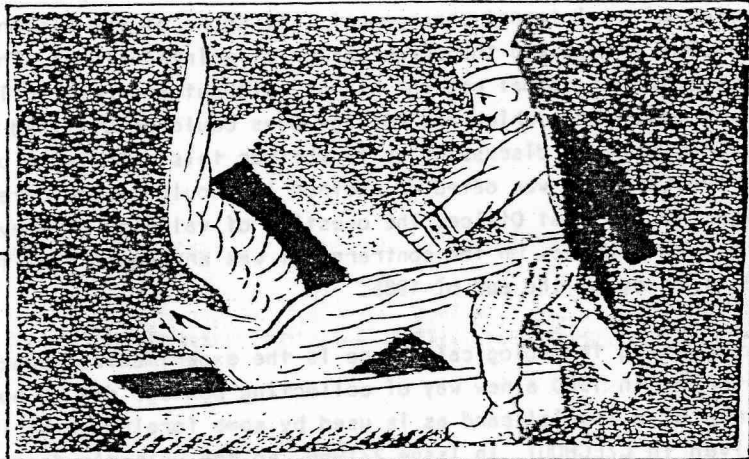
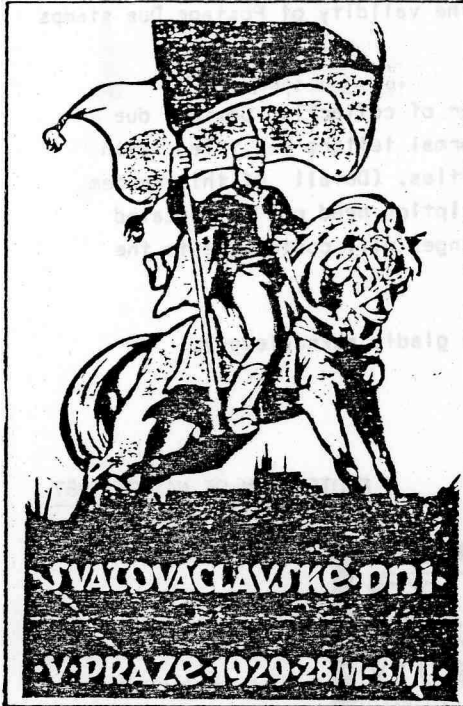
1Kčs Popular Admiral
2Kčs Willow Hawk

3Kčs Tiger Moth
4Kčs Gt. Peacock Moth

In nature, butterflies (Lepidoptera) form a large order of winged insects and Czechoslovakia is home to some 2.5 thousand species of them. Although some caterpillars of butterflies cause harm in horticulture and forestry, most of them are a lovely and colourful adornment of nature and must be protected from the harmful effect of 'civilisation' and its processes. Therefore, the persistent aim of environmentalists in Czechoslovakia is to protect butterflies, thereby ensuring that their ephemeral beauty continues to be part of a healthy, natural environment.

The protected butterflies depicted in this commemorative set are among the most beautiful and, at the same time, the most endangered. The designer of these stamps, Kamila Štanclova, who makes her stamp-designing debut with these stamps, has portrayed her little subjects with great sensitivity, capturing their great beauty and lightness. This is Czechoslovakia's third butterflies set - the first being Max Švabinsky's glorious 1961 issue. The next set followed in 1966, designed by the late Jiří Švengsbir. [N.B: MOTHS and BUTTERFLIES are both insects forming the order Lepidoptera]. L.K.

QUERY CORNER



These cards belong to Brian Day who seeks information on each of them, please. One depicts a falcon (Brian says the wings are alright but the beak is a hawk's) escaping from a tomb (?) with the help of a figure whom Brian guesses is either Yugoslav or Serbo-Croat; could it be a 1919/20 'Freedom' card, he wonders? The hat, cuffs and striped trousers are rose-red with blue jacket and yellow boots. The entire is hand painted on thin pinewood card.

The other two cards are connected with the EAGLE movement and Brian seeks any information on that movement you can offer. On one, a horseman carries a red, white and blue banner (? the Czechoslovak national flag). He wears a brown hat and boots, white tie and breeches. Card used from Praha 7.8.29 to Lublyana.

The third card shows two figures looking towards what is believed by us to be Brno cathedral which has a crucifix superimposed above it (not very clear on this copy). This postcard was printed at Slavkov u Brna and recalls an EAGLE RALLY there in 1922. Information to Ed. please.

CZECH-ENGLISH/ENGLISH-CZECH DICTIONARIES

Our supply of recently acquired dictionaries has been over-subscribed and we sincerely apologise to those who ordered copies but have not yet received them. Further supplies have been ordered from Prague and are expected soon. These members will then receive their copies. Anyone who would like a copy but has not yet ordered it, please see the details issued with CZECHOUT 4:86 or apply to ed for details. The cost (nett of postages) is expected to be approximately £6 per copy.

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