

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Meets Every Second and Fourth Friday of the Month at Falcons Hall, 1062 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Issue 224

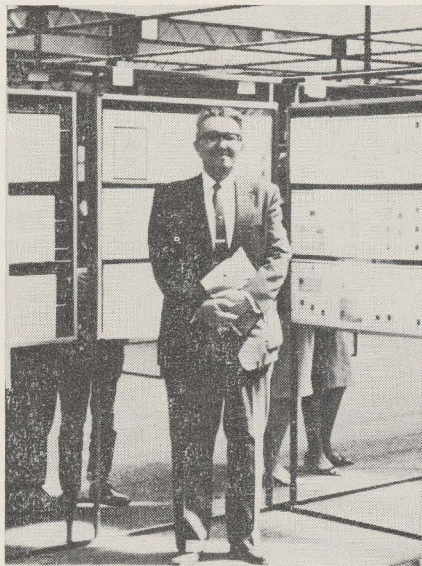
July - August, 1964

PHILATEC PARIS 1964

By Myron E. Steczynski

The great international philatelic exhibition is Paris from June 5th to the 21st was the big stamp show of the year. It embraced 3500 huge frames or panes in the tremendous, curvations, glass-enclosed GRAND PALAIS, wide open for six stories to its domed top. The building is like a huge conservatory, being a reminder of the Paris exhibition of 1900. The locale was superb for lighting but murder for such delicate stamps as my Poland No. 1's where I showed pages of mint copies of delicate hues only to have the sun beat upon them in intense heat. After a few days, tempers boiled unhampered, so that canopies of white cloth were placed above those exhibits that were exposed to the direct rays of the sun, but there is no question that considerable damage was done. Luckily that more of the exhibitors were not at the show.

Huge posters throughout Paris and vicinity featured PHILATEC, where PHILA referred to philatelic — the stamps, posted material and history, whereas TEC denoted technical developments that aided communication, such as TELESTAR in space, radio and television stations, rockets, automation in handling mail; actual printing, perforating and trimming coils and booklets, etc. These technical exhibits were both spectacular as well as artistic, like for example extensive water pools which separated some sections, from each other and which could be crossed only precariously over panes of safety glass.



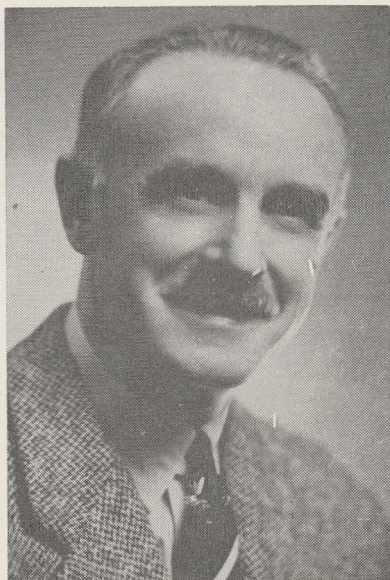
MYRON E. STECZYNSKI

Not to be dismissed lightly was the restaurant, no doubt subsidized by the French authorities for their postal personnel. Good and full meals, including a bottle of wine or beer, were served for 10 francs to the public, but 6 francs to exhibitors, their wives and other affiliates. With the high bill of fare in other restaurants, this really was the bargain in Paris and was the rendezvous for everyone. It was like a chain reaction, as one group left, another took its place, so it was here that old acquaintances were renewed and new ones made.

There were many philatelists whom I met at the Warsaw exhibition in 1960. From Poland there were: Zb'gniew Fijałek, president of the Polish Alliance of Philatelists; Maciej Perzynski, Polish commissioner; Zygmunt Hampel, member of the jury; Jan Witkowski and Zdzisław Biadasz. From France there were Polonus members: Marcel Koseve and R. R. Nowakowski, also Richards and Slonimski. From the U.S. were: David Lidman, Sam Ray, Bernard Harmer and Herbert Rosen. From England came M. Bojanowicz, Z. Bokiewicz, Cyril Harmer, Frank Golden and others.

I personally believe that the arrangement and listing of exhibits by the home country of the exhibitor was both illogical and frustrating, especially where there was no cross-reference whatsoever in the catalog of the show. My interest in Poland may be taken as a case in point. Most of the exhibits from Poland did not feature Polish stamps. It was necessary for me to study the catalog (in French) from A to Z to try to spot the Polish exhibits. There was Bojanowicz under the great dome of the Class of Honor. Dr. Bieberstein and Włodarski from Great Britain were in a far-away corner. The exhibits from Poland were high up on a balcony. My exhibit (from U.S.A.) of Poland No. 1 happened to be in a choice spot right on the main aisle, but apart from any other Poland exhibit. I can well sympathize with the jury who could not make comparisons but was undoubtedly guided by points only.

The term of the exhibition was a long one, extending over three weekends. Toward the close, the awards banquet and spectacle in the grand hall of the National Theatre du Palais de Chaillot — Place de Varsovie was a treat for the eyes as well as the palate. The banquet was an example of French culinary art at its finest. Liquid refreshments were more than copious both at the cocktail hour and at the banquet. An honor guard of picturesque soldiers lined the foyer. No speeches at the banquet — everyone had an excellent seat and table.



M. A. BOJANOWICZ

Guests from abroad were mixed so as to get acquainted.

The presentation of awards was in the adjoining theatre. Only the grand award and gold medal winners were presented personally, among them, our member Mr. Bojanowicz of London for his Poland No. 1. He should be recognized as having carried Polish philately to the pinnacles of perfection, placing it on a par with the very finest collections of the world. Besides Paris, Mr. Bojanowicz won grand awards or gold medals at international exhibitions in Warsaw, Istanbul and Budapest and has thereby gone a long way from the day when Polonus members were clamoring for even the humblest award. He was also selected as the best speaker at the New York Collectors Club for 1963.

A gold-plated silver medal was awarded to Ludwik Steinbach of Wrocław for his pre-philatelic covers of Austrian Poland. Silver medals went to Stanisław Dolinski of Warsaw for his early Polish postal history including Poland No. 1 and to our member Derek Palmer of Santiago for his showing of Chile. Silver-bronze medals were given to Jan Sikorski of Warsaw for his high-grade presenta-

tion of Polish gems and to the writer for his Poland No. 1. Bronze medals were granted to Zbigniew Włodarski of London for his precise showing of the 1918 Polish overprints of Germania and to Tadeusz Gryżewski of Warsaw for his extensive Polish military letters. A certificate was presented to Dr. Ludwik Bieberstein for his diligent analysis of Poland's Kraków overprints of 1919 which presentation included a number of real gems. In my opinion this exhibit merited a higher award, but may have been degraded by the jury for lack of continuity and style. FILATELISTA won an award in the literature class.

Other awards were presented to Polish collectors for non-Polish exhibits, but these are not being enumerated because these exhibits have nothing to do with Polish philately to which Polonus is devoted.

Two American exhibitors were invited to the Court of Honor, which is above competition. another one showed by invitation in the Class of Honor and received a gold medal, while still another American won a gold medal in open competition. The Chicago collectors who won awards were Ted Light for Afghanistan, Herb Brandner for Sardinia, the writer for Poland, George Lefton for Hungary, Chas. Kirshbaum for Guatamala, Henry Stromberg for Estonia and Leon Hyzen for Ship Letters.

I might add here that were it not for Mr. Bojanowicz's strong position at some of the recent international exhibitions, Polish philately would only be an "also ran". Polonus should set up a committee which would organize its key exhibitors beforehand and encourage them to bring their exhibits to the peak of perfection long before the show. Mediocrity has no place at international shows.

The annual Polpex competitions are a mighty help in this direction, but that is not enough. A joint effort should be made to improve each others' collection. We operate as lone wolves entirely too much, but that is probably the nature of individual collecting. If we could help and advise

our collectors by constructive criticism, our chances would improve. Much of the glory of placing Polish philately onto a higher plane would reflect on all of us individually. We would all simply move into a higher bracket. There would still be much room for individual effort and talent and for individual prowess in an organized and well-informed group such as Polonus.

At the PHILATEC PARIS banquet a Swedish exhibitor confessed that the exhibits from Sweden were all screened and juggled before the big show so as to present the best possible front for Sweden. Yes, Sweden won 42 medals with 44 entries! What can Polonus do at WIPA, the big show in Vienna in 1965?

Besides the philatelic attraction in Paris, there would be much to say about the other attractions for which Paris is famous. Eiffel Tower (now in its 75th year), L'Arc de Triomphe, the boat rides on the Seine, Notre Dame, the boulevards, the beautiful shops, the night life, etc. are a tourists paradise. If you have a chance — go!

Besides Paris, Mrs. Steczynski and I visited Copenhagen and London. In London we were entertained by Messrs. Bojanowicz and Bokiewicz and attended technical meetings of a medical group at the British Standards Institution. We had the good fortune of seeing at arms length, Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Philip.

The Polish Philatelic Society of Great Britain held a reception in the elegant Polish Hearth where Mr. Bokiewicz invited the Polish philatelists in the London area and where it was a pleasure to meet many of the collectors whose names were already known through the philatelic press or through correspondence. Much of the conversation centered around Col. Larking, his writings and his collection. The philatelists in Britain were urged to join Polonus as an opportunity to exhibit their collections at Polpex, where they have already won some of the highest honors. We are reminded that the Larking trophy, offered as the Grand Award by Polonus, reposes now in the hands of Mr. Crimlisk of England.

IN MEMORIAM

BEN REEVES

In deep sorrow, we report the death of Ben Reeves on August 6, 1964. Ben was a Charter Member of our Society. Ben's generous advice, based on his many years of philatelic activities, was one of the leading factors in the growth of Polonus and the advancement of Polish Philately in the United States.

Ever ready to be of assistance, Ben went out of his way to help his fellow members with gentle and constructive criticism and as a result, many of us are better collectors and have enjoyed our hobby to the fullest.

Ben Reeves' activities in philately were not confined to the Polonus Philatelic Society. He was a member of many local, national and international philatelic societies. And everywhere everybody loved him for what he was — a great guy.

We, his fellow members at Polonus, will miss him.

Philately has suffered a great loss in the passing of Ben Reeves and so have we.

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EDWARD NOWAK HONORED

On July 22, 1964 Poland celebrated its 1000th anniversary as a country and a sovereign nation. All Polish Embassies or Consular establishments in countries all over the world marked the event with special gala activities, including the Polish Embassy in Washington, D.C.

Poland struck a very limited number of specially designed medallions to be presented to diplomats of friendly countries and to persons who were recognized by Poland as worthy of the honor.

One of the recipients of the medal was Edward Nowak, Sr. of Wakefield, Mass., whose writings have been widely published in the philatelic press, including the "Polonus Bulletin," which through the years has carried numerous articles by Mr. Nowak on various phases of Polish philately.

On invitation of the Polish Ambassador and the Consul General, Mr. Nowak went to Washington, where, in the presence of the Diplomatic Corps of every nation represented in Washington, as well as other guests, the Polish Ambassador pinned the medal on him. His citation read in part "... for philatelic endeavors and the numerous articles on stamps of Poland depicting Polish history, and in general promoting Polish philately in the U.S. and Canada ..."

Mr. Nowak's Polish collection of 28 volumes was donated several years ago to the Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum in Weston, Mass.

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BOJANOWICZ ARTICLE ON PLATING OF POLAND NO. 1 CONTINUED

The article "Plating of Poland No. 1" which began in our June issue of the "Polonus Bulletin," continues on the following four pages.



Type 1

Type 2

Type 3

Fig. 6

DOUBLE OVAL

The double oval was mentioned under "Sheet Make up" but some further detail is necessary here. The variety consists of an extra oval line, colored blue, supplementary to the normal red oval which surrounds the white eagle. This means, in effect, that there are two oval lines surrounding the white eagle instead of one; the inner of the two being red and the outer blue. The variety exists not only in singles but must also, exist in pair with normal, although we have not as yet seen one. No example has been reported of a pair with both stamps showing the double oval variety. On account from well known collections the variety exists to the extent of from one to three stamps in one hundred.

A study of these stamps has shown us that the variety exists in three different types, in two cases with other flaws, as follows:

- Type 1. On a normal stamp with no plate flaws.
- Type 2. On a stamp showing a white flaw on the blue design above the "P" of Kop.
- Type 3. Showing a very clear double oval in conjunction with a white flaw on the red under-ground of the white eagle to the left of the crown.

"T" VARIETY

A damaged "T" of "LOT" is known which could well be a consequential of

a crack in the plate with which we shall deal later. It is our belief that the "T" variety appears in the bottom row of pane III, where the above mentioned cracked plate appears. The "T" in the case of this flaw appears to be sliced and is always found with the continuity of the bottom frame line broken in two places. This variety does not appear in the unique block of six and is, therefore, almost certainly not in pane IV.

COLORS

We cannot as yet definitely establish the precedence in order of printings by relating colors to year dated covers, as insufficient dated covers for comparison are available. Once it has been established which colors belong to which year, undated covers and single copies off cover, but which show certain flaws, will help confirm certain sequences and the years to which they belong. Often we read that extremely dark colors are from the first printings, but there is no confirmation of this and the reverse could be the case. It could well be that these dark colors are from later printings when the ink was applied with more freedom in order to give a good color. Early dated copies often show a clean print with poor inking which has given paler shades.

KNOWN LARGE PIECES

The task of plating is always much easier where the existence of strips, pieces, blocks and singles with margins

is known, always providing such data is made available for study purposes. Unfortunately in the case of Poland No. 1 such items are very rare. Those reported so far are listed below, together with an indication as to their present whereabouts or known source of origin.

We think that the scarcity of multiples is really due to the general practice in those days of the preparation in advance of single stamps to cope with sales during the day. It was usual at this time to keep the stamps in special small sized boxes. These boxes were filled in advance with single copies removed from the sheets. Following payment of postage by the sender, the postal clerk applied the stamp to the letter. This method, by which the postal employee affixed the adhesive, may well account for the dishonest practice of the time of using stamps twice. Of this dishonesty we have more than ample proof. The known multiples come very largely from sources using heavier letters. It seems fairly certain that a few large consumers such as banks, factories, merchants, paper mills and landowners bought complete sheets and used multiples according to weight or value. Collectors in this field will know of the prevalence of mail from and to such names as Seydel, Ginzburg and Kronenberg.

SINGLES WITH MARGINAL PAPER

- (a) An item with margins at the left and bottom, cancelled with No. 138 showing the double oval. This is the item located as position No. 46, Pane II and is ex Faberge (Fig. 3).
- (b) Several items with marginal paper at the top or bottom are known but the margins are not of sufficient size to enable the positions to be fixed with certainty. An example is shown at Fig. 7.
- (c) A stamp in this group cancelled No. 303 is illustrated by Polanski in his standard work, with marginal paper at the bottom. This paper is sufficient only to establish that the stamp comes from

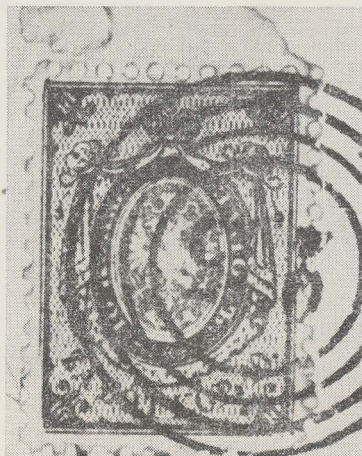


Fig. 7

either of the lower rows of Panes I or II. (Fig. 8.)

- (d) Another stamp cancelled No. 73 illustrated by Polanski shows marginal paper at the top. The two sets of perforations are sufficient to show only that the stamp is from the upper row either of panes III or IV. (Fig. 8).

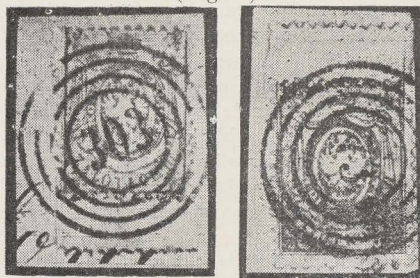


Fig. 8

PAIRS

Vertical

- (a) A pair on cover is illustrated by Polanski (plate XA3) cancelled No. 23. This pair has edge marginal paper at the top with gutter paper on the right side (Fig. 9). This means that the two stamps must be from pane I, positions 5 + 10.
- (b) A pair which is exactly complementary to the unique Tislowitz block (6 stamps + 2 stamps) has marginal paper attached to the bottom and side. This means that



Fig. 9

the pair can only be from positions 95 + 100 in pane IV. (Fig. 4).

Horizontal. A pair is known, which we shall refer to as the Swiss pair, and which is the only horizontal mint pair known with marginal paper attached (Fig. 10).



Fig. 10

Unfortunately the marginal paper is insufficient to enable us to locate their position in the sheet, although they can be only from one of the top left hand corners of either panes II or IV as no left frame or corner varieties show. It will be remembered that we have year dated covers which indicate that such frame varieties are already known for the earlier printings.

Many other pairs without marginal paper are known and these must be plated eventually from other evidence.

STRIPS OF THREE

The vertical strips of three are known, neither of which carries any marginal paper. One is cancelled No. 106 and the other (ex Faberge No. 102). We have no information as yet which would enable us to fix positions for either of these but they must, obviously, come from positions comparable to the following:

	2	or 7	or 12
+	7	+ 12	+ 17
+	12	+ 12	+ 22

They could, of course, be in any such sequence from any pane because all panes are 5 x 5. There are no frame varieties with these strips, therefore they do not come from the left hand edge of the sheet. Four horizontal strips of three are reported, again with no marginal paper. Two, however, do carry distinguishing flaws. One shows the "egg flaw" on the left hand copy and is cancelled No. 1. The other shows a "No. 10" variety in the left hand copy. A similar permutation to the vertical strips will show the relative positions as at Figs. 7 and 8. These could, of course, be from any pane.

STRIPS OF FOUR

Vertical. Two vertical strips are known, both cancelled No. 102; neither carrying marginal paper. Both of these strips are ex Faberge and one

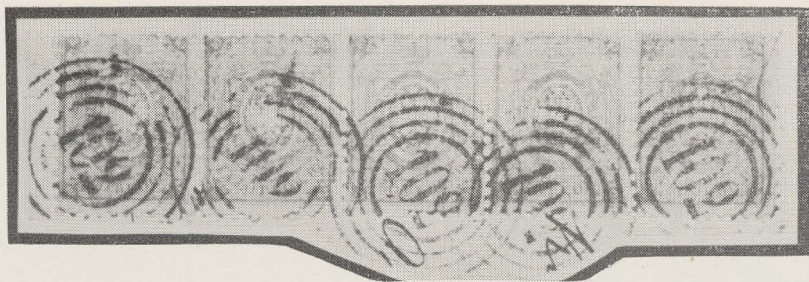


Fig. 11

has passed to the Bojanowicz collection (Fig. 8). This latter shows a cracked plate variety and left frame varieties. It is, therefore, from the left vertical side of panes I or III. (See Fig. 8).

Horizontal. There is only one horizontal strip of four known, ex Rich collection and cancelled No. 1. This again is without marginal paper.

STRIPS OF FIVE

Vertical. One only is known and that is held by the Postal Museum in Warsaw. The strip is cancelled No. 23 and is an invaluable plating piece as it has the gutter margins attached at the top and the right hand side. The position thus is unquestionably defined as Pane III, position 55 + 60 + 65 + 70 + 75. The strip is on a cover which carries a supplementary stamp also (Fig. 11).

Horizontal. This strip is in the Bojanowicz collection and is cancelled No. 102. When the position of this strip is located it will of course fix a whole horizontal row for one pane (Fig. 12).

BLOCKS

Two blocks only are known, one of four used and one of six stamps mint.

The block of four, in the possession of Rachmanow, is cancelled No. 1.

The mint block of six, which we refer to as the Tislowitz block (now in the collection of Dr. Kozakiewicz, U.S.A.) which matches up the edging paper of the vertical pair mentioned earlier, helps a great deal in the reconstruction of pane IV. A glance at the illustration (Fig. 4) shows immediately that it fills positions 91 + 92 + 93 + 96 + 97 + 98, the matching pair being Nos. 95 and 100.

CANCELLATIONS

It will no doubt have been remarked how often the same cancellor figures on the larger pieces:

No. 23 (Kalwarya) Vertical pair, with margins, vertical strip of five.

No. 102 (Zwierzyniec) Horizontal strips of three and five, vertical strips of three and four (twice).

No. 105 (Biłgoaj) Horizontal pair and vertical strip of three.

No. 1 (Warsaw) Horizontal strips of three (twice) strip of four and the block of four. Many pairs in addition.

This data supplements our idea that heavy industrial or private users were probably supplied with sheets.



Fig. 12

A NEW DISCOVERY

First Polish Provisional Issue for Wielkopolska.

By Zbigniew Włodarski

On the basis of research lately published on the above named subject — it has been accepted that:

1. German stamps were delivered to the printers in five distinctly separate groups and, that they were arranged according to their face value
2. the stamps were overprinted systematically in groups without being mixed, starting with the lowest value and progressing gradually up to the higher stamp-values.

These conclusions were based on the following accepted facts:

- a) the 5/2 fen. value was overprinted with different ink,
- b) the torn-off right end of the horizontal line is met exclusively on the 5/20 fen. stamp, plate I position 34 (vide M. Perzyński's article in "Filatelista" vol. VII, page 21),
- c) defects met with on the stamps from positions 89 and 99 plate II, consisting of a damaged figure one, on the left hand side, and of broken off left hand ends of the horizontal lines met with exclusively on the 10/40 fen. stamps (vide as above, page 58).

After having examined a few hundred sheets and/or very large blocks in my own collection — but mainly from material lent me by Mr. Z. Bokiewicz, director of one of the most efficient and reliable firms outside Poland, specializing in Polish stamps — I am compelled to revise the above mentioned opinion.

First of all, I discovered, that on all 5/7½ fen. sheets or parts of sheets in position 71 — there is damage in the left hand figure 5. Secondly I have — so far — been unable to find a sheet or even a single specimen of the two remaining values — with the same defect.

On the other hand, however, the missing end of the horizontal line at the

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right, can be found on the stamps of 5/7½ fen. as well as on the 5/20 fen. values in position No. 34. It cannot be found on the 5/2 fen.

These facts suggested that the overprinting was executed, at least with the first plate in a different sequence, namely: 5/2, 5/20 and finally 5/7½ fen.

This hypothesis has been strengthened because of a new — rather sensational but none the less logically ascertained discovery.

Long ago I started considering the problem why two different inks were used for overprinting with the first plate. It is difficult to imagine that it was planned beforehand and, still more difficult to accept the thesis — that the first ink was exhausted after overprinting 840 sheets only. This would result in washing out the ink plate and container, the printing form etc. in order to be able to start the next overprinting with a clean ink, without any admixture. It seems to

be more logical to suppose that the color of the ink gradually changed — as new ink was added. In this case, however, no distinct boundary line would exist between the two inks, therefore it seems improbable that 840 sheets would be overprinted with one color and the next 9000 with a completely different color.

As is known so far — no original 5/2 fen. stamps with black overprint or 5/7½ fen. stamps with blue black, or at least bluish-black color have been found.

I decided to carry out some special research work on the 5/20 fen. stamps. For that purpose I made myself a stencil from a piece of matt, black paper, and I cut a little window ¾ mm. in dia. so that when I covered the stamp with that stencil — the little window fell exactly on the junction of the three lines of the letter “k” of the word “Polska”. In this way I was able to concentrate exclusively on the color of the overprint.

The device allowed me to discover in my collection one stamp with distinctly black-blue overprint. This stamp (on small piece) was postmarked at Gniezno on 8.10.19 and it shows the characteristics of position No. 76.

And again, among 750 stamps lent to me by Mr. Z. Bokiewicz, I found another similar specimen. This time from the position No. 59, with a small part of postmark only, dated August 1919.

As I have mentioned already, both these stamps show — without any doubt — the black-blue overprint, which differs very distinctly, even without covering it with a stencil, from the deep black overprint of the later date.

On the basis of this research one can — in my opinion — assume that the sequence of overprinting — as I have already indicated above — is highly probable.

In connection with this, the cataloging of the above mentioned stamps should be corrected. Taking into account the result of my research and

the discovery, published by M. Perzyński in the “Filatelista” (vol. IX, page 326) it should read as follows:

- 66. 5/2 fen. grey, black-blue overprint.
- 67. 5/7½ fen. orange.
- p dttto — double overprint,
- 68. 5/20 fen. violet-blue,
- I black overprint,
- II black-blue overprint,
- 69. 10/25 fen. orange/black,
- f 10/30 fen. orange/black,
- 70. 10/40 fen. carmine/black.

Notice:

- 1. Numbers are from the handbook “Polskie Znaki Pocztowe 1960” vol. I.
- 2. 68II so far are known only used.

Finally I would like to express my thanks to Messrs. Continental Stamps Supply Ltd. and especially to the managing Director of the firm Mr. Z. Bokiewicz, for his generous and constant help in lending me his supplies unrestrictedly. This cooperation — rarely met with today — has brought advantages to both of us — the trader and the collector.

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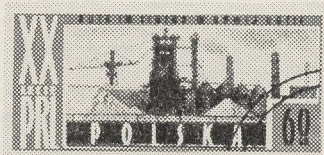
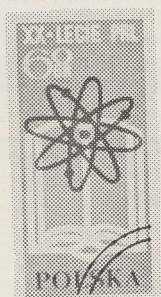


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NEW ISSUES By J. J. Domar



Cut courtesy LINN'S

The twentieth anniversary of the Polish People's Republic was celebrated July 22 by Poland with a set of twelve commemoratives. All the stamps have the same face value of 60 groszy.

They depict 1) a symbol of the nations unity—a stylized oak of the Piast dynasty; 2) alliance of workers and peasants emblem—one half of a cog wheel connected with a wheat ear bent into an arc; and 3) symbol of industry—a silhouette of a factory and a cog wheel.

Also, 4) agriculture—wheat ear and a tractor; 5) art and culture—popular cuttings, an actor's mask, a painter's brush, and a pen; 6) learning—a book and model of an atom; 7) shipyard in Gdansk; and 8) Lenin Metallurgical Works at Nowa Huta.

During July a set of 4 stamps were issued to celebrate the Fourth Congress of the Polish United Workers Party. All four are of 60 gr. value—the de-

signs being as follows:

1. A red flag on a background of a wall under construction.
2. A hammer girdled around with a white ribbon.
3. Two hands holding a red flag.
4. A hammer and stylized ear of corn.

The inscription is the same on each stamp: "Fourth Congress of the Polish United Workers Party."

Size 54 x 27 mm. Printed in sheets of 30 on chalky paper by offset multi-color. Designed by A. Heidrick (1) and R. Dudzicki (2, 3, 4).

August 1st will mark the Twentieth Anniversary of the heroic Warsaw Insurrection. To commemorate this event a stamp will be issued.

It will be of 60 gr. value, multi-colored, printed by polychrome offset on chalky paper size 25 x 39.5 mm.

Designed by Ryszard Dudzicki, four million will be issued.

To commemorate the Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo, Japan, a miniature sheet and a set of 8 stamps are to be issued between August 25th and 31st.

The stamps in the sheet will depict the following:

- 2.50 zł.—shooting 5 zł.—fencing
- 2.50 zł.—canoeing 5 zł.—basketball

The set of stamps will depict the following:

- 20 gr.—hop-step and jump
- 40 gr.—rowing (Skiff)
- 60 gr.—weight lifting
- 90 gr.—relay race
- 1 zł.—boxing
- 2.50 zł.—football
- 5.60 zł.—women high jump
- 6.50 zł.—diving

The stamps were designed by Josef Karolkiewicz and the miniature sheet by Jerzy Jaworowski.

Amount printed is as follows:

- 20 gr.—6 million
- 40 gr. and 60 gr.—8 million
- 90 gr. and 1 zł.—5 million
- 2.50 zł.—4 million
- 5.60 zł. and 6.50 zł.—1 million, 300,000
- Sheet—800,000

The 20, 40 and 60 gr. are square standing on 1 corner, and are 40½ mm. in size.

The 90 gr., 1 zł. and 2.50 zł. are square — 40½ mm. in size. ,
The 5.60 zł. and 6.50 zł. are 27 x 40½ mm. in size. They are printed in sheets of 20.

The miniature sheet is 80 x 105 mm.
All are printed on chalky paper.

—Ruch

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Friday, September 11, 1964 —

Business meeting. Auction to follow.

Friday, September 25, 1964 —

Program meeting. Speaker: Doctor Leon P. Kozakiewicz. Topic: Polish Mail from the Partitioning Period, the Kingdom of Poland, and the Republic of Kraków. Beeba to follow.

Friday, October 9, 1964 —

Business meeting. Auction to follow.

Friday, October 23, 1964 —

Program meeting. Guest speaker: Mr. Samuel Ray. Topic: The Art of Mounting Stamps for Exhibition Purposes. Beeba to follow.

POLONUS TO PARTICIPATE IN "POVPEX 1964"

The Pomona Valley Stamp Exhibition POVPEX 1964 will be held on October 17 and 18 at Los Angeles County Fair Grounds in California. Polonus will give a medal and certificate to the best Polish stamp exhibit in the show. In addition, we will show three frames of our Bulletins, Polpex Seals, etc. Many members plan to exhibit individually. Applications to exhibit can still be obtained by writing to POVPEX, P.O. Box 1307, Pomona, Calif.

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