



BULLETIN OF THE **POLONUS** PHILATELIC SOCIETY

No. 527

Summer, 2007



A mystery waiting to be solved. Can you help?

From Stefan Stawniak; Polish Camp de Idrou, near Pau, Basses, Pyrennes
May 5, 1941

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Polish Displaced Persons Study Group - WWII Polish Internees in France

It was the end of the second day of the APS Show in Chicago this past August and I was getting discouraged. Dealer after dealer had no Polish-related philatelic material to show me. "Somebody just went through it all", or, "No, I don't have any" was the usual response. When a dealer turned his back to pull out a box, my heart leapt with joy. Maybe, just maybe, I would find something to add to my exhibit, to my eclectic accumulation or maybe even something really unusual. So far I had purchased only three minor items, only because they would be worth more in the hands of a knowledgeable collector than a dealer.

On the third day, I struck pay dirt. A dealer suddenly remembered a rectangular plastic box which he had stopped showing those interested in Polish or French material. He showed it to me.

Inside the box were about twenty covers from France to the Red Cross in Switzerland. Everyone thought it was regular mail to the Red Cross. Big deal; another pile of Red Cross mail. However all but six of the covers were addressed to the Polish Section of the Red Cross, the return addresses were from Poles, and in several instances the return address identified a camp. On the front were small labels of various colors showing the name, a number and the abbreviated text "Pol. Int." The dealer said they were from Polish internees in France, but I wasn't aware of any Polish internees in France. The covers dated from April to June, 1941, nearly one year after the fall of France and the establishment of the Vichy Government.

I had some material that I wanted to sell, so I swapped a number of displaced-persons covers for the box of Red Cross mail.

The rest of the day was spent trying to solve the mystery. Back at the Society table, I showed the covers to at least fifteen people who were staffing the table, or who were Polish collectors stopping by to inquire about Polonus. I took a few covers to knowledgeable war-cover dealers, looking for an answer. A lot of brainstorming ensued. The consensus was that the writers of these letters were Polish soldiers, trying to make it to Spain after the fall of France. Why they were internees and not POW's was unknown at the time. Since the letters were all written during a few months, very likely these men were released, though at this time that is also unknown.

The labels found on the covers played an important role for people trying to find their family and loved ones. These labels were issued by the Red Cross to match the writer (the internee) with a corresponding family member. The method of using labels to create a database of correspondents was first developed by the Red Cross during WWI and was still in use as late as 1944.

The internee would write to the Red Cross, identifying himself and producing personal information. The Red Cross would then assign him a case number. A response from the Red Cross included a two part label (**Fig.1**) with pertinent information about the internee, including his name, case number and the words "Pol.(lish) Int.(ernee)". He would, in turn, would write to his family member and place the label on the front of the envelope. The cover would be addressed to the Red Cross and the label would identify the file which contained any information enabling the Red Cross to forward the letter appropriately or respond to the writer.

Likewise, a person inquiring about an individual would also receive a two part label to help the Red Cross keep track of requests and individuals. (**Fig. 2**)

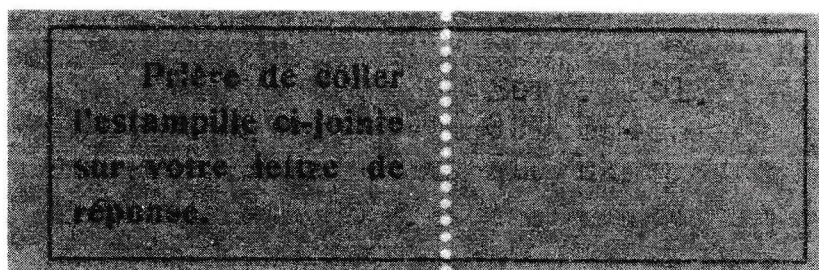


Fig. 1

This set of labels was attached to correspondence from the Red Cross to the internee/POW. Instructions state that the right side of the label is to be attached to the response mailed to the Red Cross.

The labels are found in light orange or salmon, light yellow and red colors. It has been conjectured that the color may indicate the country where the internee's family might be located, i.e. red may indicate Poland, yellow, England etc.

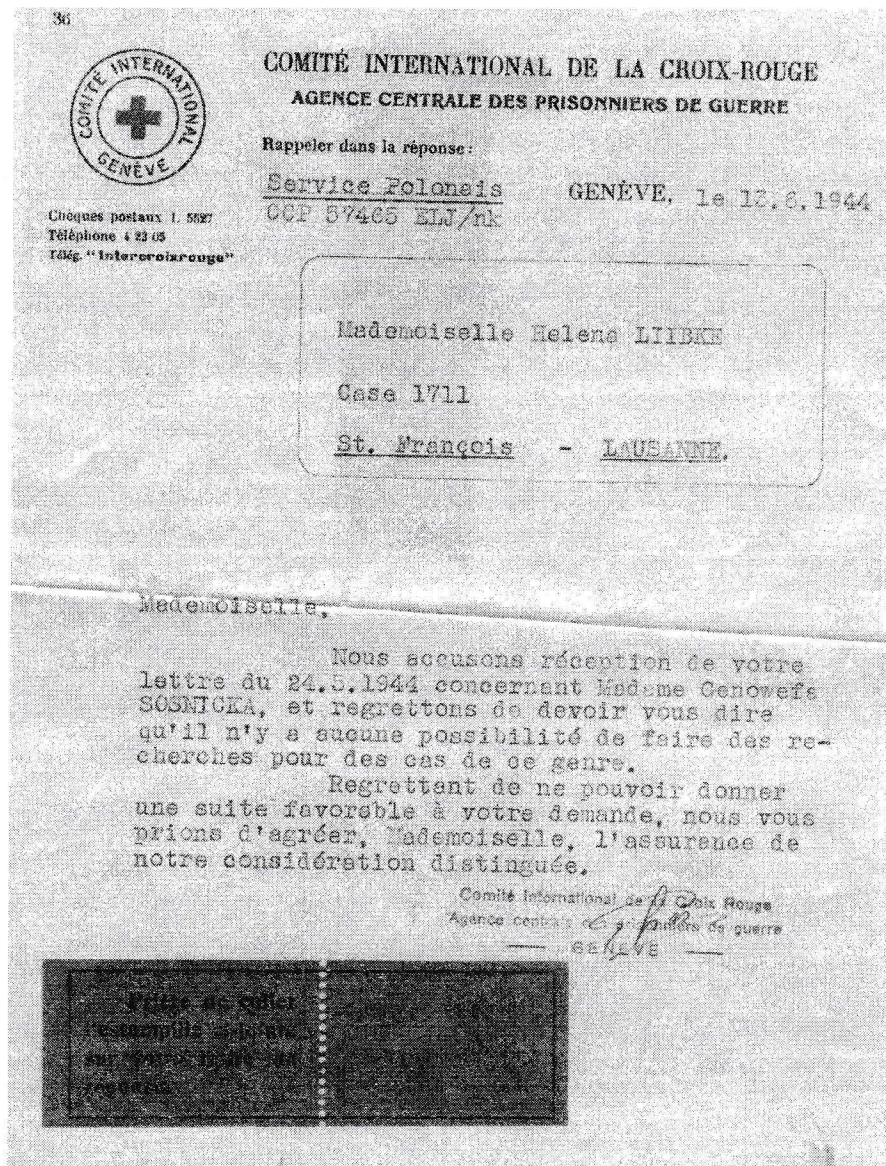
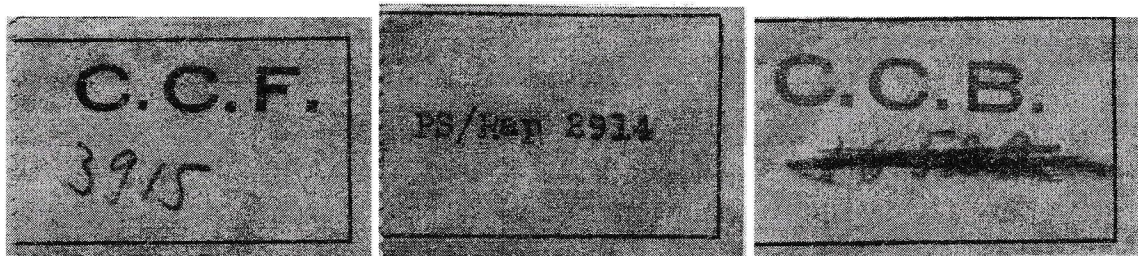


Fig 2.

Letter from the Red Cross to Helena Liibke responding to her request and asking her to use the right portion of the label in future correspondence about the person she was inquiring about.



Examples of labels found on non-Polish correspondence from the same areas

I believe that these men were not POW's because the only German Concentration/POW Camp in France was at Natzweiler-Struthof, located close to the Alsatian village of Natzwiller, just southwest of Strasbourg and

close to the German border. This camp held 40,000 prisoners from Poland, the Soviet Union, Netherlands, France, Germany and Norway. The camp operated from

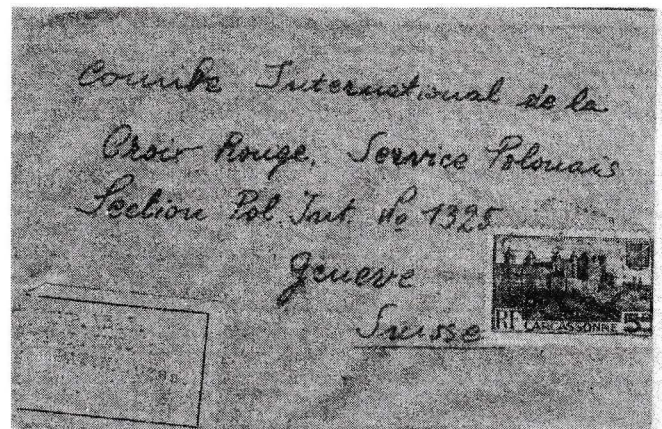
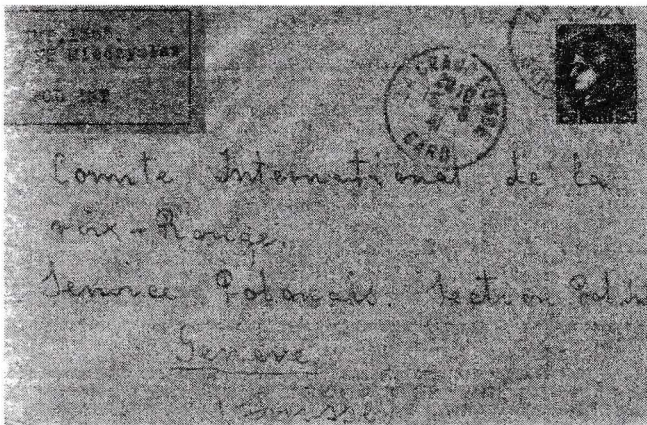
May 21, 1941 until it was vacated by the SS in early September 1944.

In addition to this camp, there were numerous French-run temporary camps in other parts of France, in areas controlled by the Vichy government, a government friendly to the Nazi conquerors. I don't know if all of the mail is from camps and I cannot find any information on any of the camps listed in any of the return addresses. An interesting web-site tells of Jewish camps in France during this time period, but none of the camps listed correspond with the return addresses of the covers in my possession. For those interested, the site is www.edwardvictor/holocaust/france.

Although some of the covers bear the names of camps, others have a hotel as a return address or contain a railroad cancellation, meaning that the sender was certainly not in a camp.

From the return addresses, it appears that all of the letters were mailed from southern France in areas bordering the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean Sea. These were areas which would have facilitated Polish soldiers fleeing across the Mediterranean to North Africa or across the Pyrenees to Spain.

The return addresses are:
Montbeton in the Department (province) of
Tarn et Garçance



Two covers to the Polish Section of the International Red Cross with identifying labels.

Have you checkout and registered at our new web-site – www.polonus.org

Also, mark you calendars for our annual meeting at **CHICAGOPEX**, November 15/18, 2007.

The show will have a Pan Slavic theme and there will be representative exhibits from the Rossica Society, Hungarian Society, the Czechs and very likely from the Baltic countries.

Polonus needs to make a strong showing, especially since Chicago is the birth place of our Society. As of May 1st, 220 frames have been reserved. If you plan to exhibit, please send in your prospectus now. Applications can be obtained at www.chicagopex.com

La Grand Combe in Gard
Riouperoux in Isere
Hotel Sevigne in Aix les Bains, Savoie
Camp de Espagets, in Caylus,
Tarn et Garçance
Camp de I'drou near Pau, Basse Pyrennes

Other covers that were in this lot had similar labels, but without individual names and different markings, nor were they addressed to the Polish Section of the Red Cross.

Who were these writers and how were they interned? Were they members of the Polish forces, fleeing to England after the fall of France? Were they Poles living in France at the time? Were they Polish Jews, detained in France during the early part of the war?

We do not know how long these camps were in existence. Although these covers were all written during the Spring of 1941, the camps may have been in existence for a longer period. We only know that someone at the Red Cross saved these covers at that time.

My thanks to Jan Niebrzydowski, Sam Ginsburg and Richard Ogar for contributing information to this article.

Can anyone else shed more light on this fascinating mystery?

Map of France and the area of the origin of the covers



The 5 areas shown (not to actual shape or scale) show the districts, and their capitals, from which the letters were mailed.

Seven covers came from Area 1, with machine cancels reading PAU. Only camp mentioned in the return addresses is Camp de Idron.

Four covers are from Area 2, with Camp de Espagots mentioned in the return address.

Two covers are from Area 5 and one each from Areas 3 and 4

Cinderella and Labels Study Group

Chris Kulpinski

As I mentioned in a Bulletin several issues ago, the purpose of this group is to identify and catalogue as many of the numerous fund raising and charity labels produced in Poland between the two wars. I have been in touch with several people who have expressed an interest in this topic and all are looking forward to contributing however they can. Anyone else, wishing to contribute in any way, especially in providing scans and/or dates of usage, please contact me.

Here is where we stand at the moment. I have taken the classification suggested by the late Dr. Stanley Kronenberg and with a few adaptations, have made this the basis of different categories. These are not written in stone and can change if warranted.

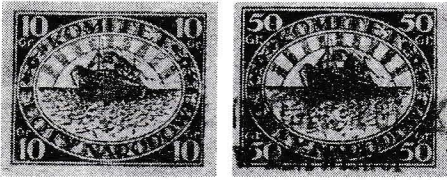
The classifications are:

Adult Education	Political Organizations
Advertising	Radio
Animals	Religion
Anniversaries	Savings
Art	Schools
Building Funds	For Mothers
School	Shelters
Other	Social Assistance
Charity	Societies
Child Welfare	Soldiers Welfare
Culture; Enlightenment	War Veterans
Esperanto	Invalids
Fairs and Exhibitions	Sports
Philatelic	Olympics
Other	Other
Fire Fighting	Students
Flood Victims	Scholarships
Foreign Help	Dormitories
Help FROM Poles in other	Tourism
countries	Towns, Provinces
Help FOR Poles in other	Transportation
countries	Treasury
Help FROM Poles to other	Tuberculosis
countries	Unemployment
Health	Unions
Jewish Labels	Vacations and Recreation
Maritime League	War Victims
Military & Paramilitary	Warsaw Rebuilding
Monuments	White Cross
Patriotism	Winter Help
Peace	Women's League
Personalities	Youth
Plebiscites	
Polish Propaganda	
German Propaganda	
Polish Red Cross	

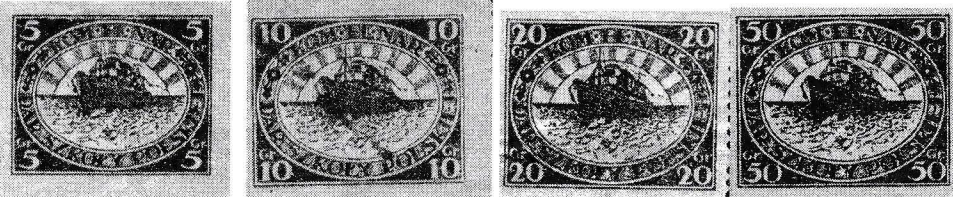
We plan to scan the items into their respective categories and provide as much information about them as possible, i.e., date of usage, issuing entity and translations where appropriate, as well as identifying the numerous engravings and abbreviations. An example of such a category is shown on the following page.

MARITIME LEAGUE

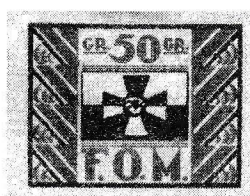
These fund raising labels served the same purpose as the L.O.P.P. labels, that is to raise funds to help maintain a strong navel force



1920 Committee for a National Fleet



1925 Committee for a National Fleet - Offering for Polish (Maritime) School

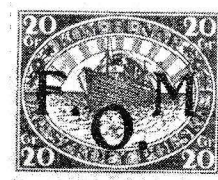
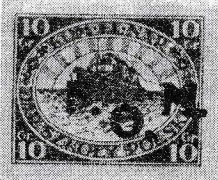
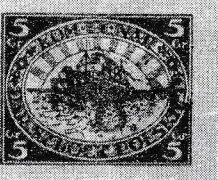


1933

1933

1933

F.O.M. – Fundusz Obrony Morskie – Fund for Maritime Protection

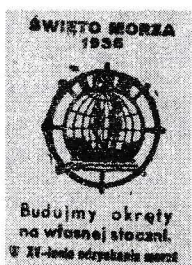


Type 1 overprint
1933

Type 2 overprint

1946 – Polish Maritime League

Overprinted F.O.M. = Fundusz Obrony Morskie = Fund for Maritime Protection



1936 - Day of the Sea

Date Unknown – River Fleet

1943 – June 29 - "Day of the Sea" 10 zł –

Date Unknown

"We are building ships
in our own shipyards
1943 – June 29 –

Fund to build the Settlement
15th Anniversary Sea access

10 zł. "Power to the Settlements" ~ Poland, Gold Coast
the Gold Coast, Cameroons & Madagascar in white

At some point in the future, the Study Group plans to issue as complete (if such a thing would be possible) catalogue to be used as a reference by both collectors and dealers.

Also, there are a number of cinderellas in my possession that I do not know how to classify, but I'm sure that with time and input by others, these labels will find a home.

Murnau – Paper and New Printings

At the end of most Murnau listings in the Fischer catalogue is a notation reading **ND – Nowy Druk** or new printing. Several members have asked about the meaning of the entry.

The reference is to stamps re-printed on paper supplied by the Red Cross in Miechow and for use by the Red Cross to sell and raise funds to provide supplies to the prisoners at Murnau.

The greatest hardship in the production of stamps and postal cards was the lack of paper. In the beginning, in all camps, paper came from individual hoards of the prisoners. Wrapping paper, blotters, cards and scrapes of loose paper from copy books. All were used in the production of stamps at one time or another.

In Murnau, not only were margins from German newspapers used (not identified as such by Fischer), but the first issue of the "ONION" stamp was printed on sheets of toilet paper acquired from the camp canteen. The most frequent "provider" of paper in Murnau during this early period was the camp theater, which would repay the printer and the postal service for various services and favors with small amounts of scrap paper from their insignificant hoard. Since the post office was a "public institution" for the good of all the inmates, the camp theater, which was also a public institution, also had free mailing privileges.

A good portion of the paper provided was pre-gummed and German made. Its original purpose was to serve as the foundation in making theatrical props and decorations. Stamps made from this paper were therefore gummed and nearly always perforated, the exception being the first two issues of the "Onion" and the "Barbed Wire" stamps, which were reissued on gummed paper and are found perforated only.

Early in 1942, the Polish Red Cross in the City of Miechow, a town of about 4,000 inhabitants north of Cracow, Poland, accepted responsibility for the care of the prisoners at Murnau. They obtained, to the best of their ability, articles for daily use. When the people from the Red Cross found out that there was an internal postal system in existence at Murnau, they requested some stamps. The leader of the Red Cross wrote in June of 1944 to Col. Franciszek Kubicki, the Polish officer in charge at Murnau, requesting several sets of mint and used stamps for fellow philatelists. The letter also contained a proposition that the Polish Red Cross would undertake the selling of the camp's stamps to other philatelists, and the sums realized would be

used to aid those families of Murnau inmates who lived in the proximity of Miechow and needed immediate help.

Regular supplies began flowing into Murnau in April of 1944. With the increase in the supply of paper, stamps began to appear in greater numbers on uniform white paper which frequently came from Switzerland, Sweden and even Germany and sometimes from Warsaw. Stamps printed on this paper were both perforated and imperforated, but never gummed.

When these stamps were printed, if that term can be used, they were imprinted on various sizes of paper. On each piece of paper the impressions were at irregular distance from each other, causing various sized margins. The reason of course, was that the printer tried to utilize the paper to its best advantage. Later, with the availability of paper, standard full size clerical sheets, as well as quarter sheets were used. So that the stamps could be uniformly arranged, the sheets were cut to size prior to the printing of the stamps. However, since the sheets were always cut to the same size, the amount of impressions on the sheet varied according to the size of the woodcut. The margins also depended on the width of the die, since the printer still tried to utilize the sheet to its best advantage. When at times there was not enough room left on the sheet for a final row of stamps in their normal position, they were positioned on their sides.

Ten varieties of paper have been identified in the printing of stamps at Murnau, and unless you have a number of a particular issue, it may be difficult to distinguish thick from medium or even thin weight paper. A micrometer is needed and that this the reason Fischer does not list them all. The differences are slight, and if you have several varieties and find that what you have is not listed, do not think of it as a forgery or a proof. It is a variety of paper.

Terry Kurzinski

I buy old stamps and Mail

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Rockford, IL 61125
H 815-332-3264
C 815-262-9117 TKURZINSKI2002@YAHOO.COM

RED CROSS "REPRINTS" (Nowy Druk)

On the 10th of July, 1944, the Postal Committee decided to withdraw from sale all stamps. (#1 through 7 plus #9). However, to meet the needs of the Red Cross, a special resolution was adopted, so that the withdrawn stamps could be printed only for the needs of the Miechow Red Cross; that is, for philatelic usage. These stamps therefore, were officially reprinted, with their full value since they were approved by the postal director, and printed under his control with the original woodcuts.

These stamps differ only in that the paper on which they were printed is various shades white and thickness, as

opposed to the various yellowish papers used on the printings prior to withdrawal. The same identical paper was used to print the balance of the stamps issued at the camp. That is the reason that there is not notation of New Printings (ND) after #11, (Horse Races) because all of the stamps after that time were printed on this paper.

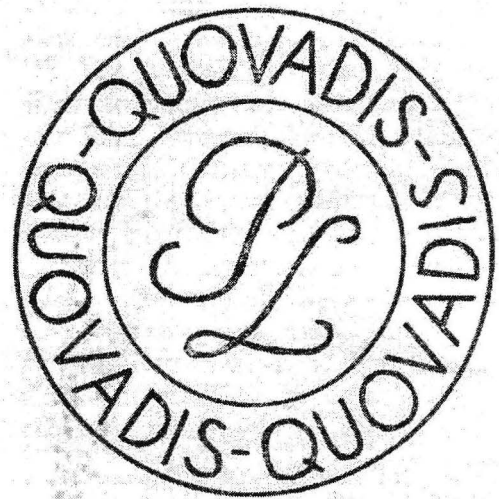
A part of this printing was Canceled to Order for the Red Cross. The printings were carried out in two phases, the first July 15, and the second on September 10, 1944

WATERMARKED PAPER

Stamps have been found on paper watermarked QUO VADIS, which was apparently made in Poland. QUO VADIS is the title of a famous novel by Polish author Henryk Sienkiewicz. The paper is of very high quality, though somewhat rough on both sides, slightly off white and thin. To date, the Widow (#7) in the form of a souvenir sheet with a single stamp (67.5 x 104.5 mm), Festival (#13), a single stamp souvenir sheet of the Eagle (#14) and an autographed carved and imprinted camp scene are known to exist.

It is very possible that the paper was the personal property of Lt. Tadeusz Kluzniak, the designer, carver and printer. He could have made these imprints either for himself or the Postal Museum, to which he expected to donate a series of stamps and the wood cuts. If this paper was more readily available, more imprints would have been found.

The other watermark is German. The paper is grayish, smooth on top and somewhat coarse on the reverse. It is 0.10.5 to 0.11.5 mm thick. The watermark is found on a



Mess Tin (#8) postal card. The card itself is suspicious for various reasons and this leads me to believe that it was printed after the war.

These issues are both perforated and imperforated, but never gummed.

BLOCK OF FOUR SOUVENIR SHEETS

The quarter sheets provided by the Red Cross were used to print sheets with blocks of four stamps which were usually perforated. Since no woodcuts were invalidated, even the first stamp was in use past the date that the Red Cross began to provide quarter sheets. All issues were printed in blocks of four, for the convince of the postal customers, including the Red Cross in Miechow, Poland

The postal authorities issued miniature stamp albums which contained an up to date set of stamps, as well as presentation booklets containing the sheetlets. These printing took place on the 15th of July and the 10th of August, 1944, while issues 11 thru 15 were printed on the day that those particular issue was printed.

More information about Murnau and all of its postal activity is available in a book called "The Philatelic Story of Murnau", available at www.polishphilatelicliterature.net

Chicago Chapter's "POLPEX 2007"

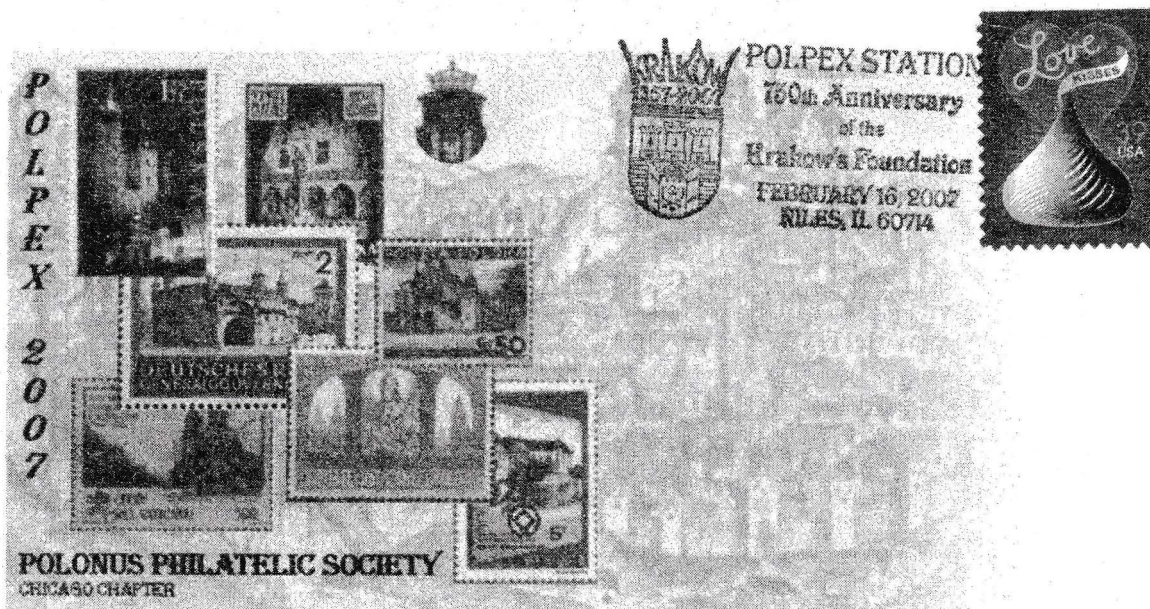
Chet Schaefer

Polonus Philatelic society's Chicago chapter held its annual 3 day POLPEX 2007, February 16/18, at the White Eagle Niles, IL. This years theme was the 750th anniversary of the Founding of the City of Krakow.

Polpex is a non-competitive show with the dominating exhibit being an outstanding collection of Krakow Postal History from the 15th century thru 1850. The exhibitor was Frank M. Wiatr of Hartford, CT. Numerous examples of Krakow poster art were shown by the Polish Museum of America. Arkadiusz Walinski had an exhibit of John Paul II visits Krakow, while new comer Dariusz Olszewski displayed an exhibit on "Solidarity" which had won previous awards Poland. The Polish Numismatic Association participated with an exhibit of Kosciusko medals.

Some 30 dealers were on hand selling stamps and coins. The US Postal service had a booth and provided a POLPEX cancellation. The Polish media in Chicago provided extensive publicity both before and after the show. And as long as this situation continues, the Chicago Chapter intends to run POLPEX shows and continue to promote Polish philately.

Cachet covers are available for \$2.00 cash, plus a large self-addressed stamped envelope. Mail your order to Chet Schaefer, Box 41052, Chicago, IL.



The cover displays stamps from various countries that reference Krakow

Getting Started in Exhibiting

In an attempt to help collectors on the verge of exhibiting their collections, the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE) has issued a free pamphlet, *Getting started in Philatelic Exhibiting*. Authored by the renowned philatelist, John Hotchner, the 4 page pamphlet is short and to the point.

Many collectors feel that it is too expensive, too time consuming or too difficult to prepare an exhibit, when in exhibiting can be a wonderful way to organize a collection and an enjoyable way to share with your family and other collectors the material you have been saving for years.

Getting Started in Exhibiting can be obtained, free of charge, from Denise Stotts, Box 69042, Houston, TX. 77057. Postage would be appreciated.

WESTPEX

A first ever gathering of Polonus members from the West Coast occurred at WESTPEX in San Francisco, in the last week of April. The gathering was the result of Polonus members from the Western U.S. agreeing to get together, exhibiting material and socializing. There were 2 Polish exhibits -

Roy Koczarski exhibited his *Camp Post in Woldenberg Oflag*

Chris Kulpinski exhibited *Soviet Occupation of Poland and the Baltic States - 1939/4*.

Besides Roy and Chris, Anatoly Chelnov, Sam Ginsburg and Ron Small attended. Roy also brought his delightful wife, Krystyna. The show was very well attended, with over 300 frames of exhibits and nearly 50 dealers.

The following members have received awards for their exhibits at various shows -

At TEXPEX, Dallas, TX -

Erv Mrotek - Gold - "*The Polish Prisoner of War Camps Post*" -

At WESTPEX, San Francisco, CA

Roy Koczarski - Gold - "*Camp Post in Woldenberg Oflag*" as well as the California Collectors Club award for Best 20th Century Exhibit

Chris Kulpinski - Vermeil - "*Soviet Occupation of Poland and the Baltic State - 1939/41*"

If you exhibit, please let us know and we will make mention of it in future Bulletins

From our readers -

In reference to the article on Father Bojnowski, in the previous issue, **Martin Stempien** wrote the following -

"You have a big mistake in your piece on Fr. Bojnowski. His church, Sacred Heart, was in New Britain, CT not Hartford. My grandfather's house was about two streets away from the Rectory, and he provided Bojnowski with pigeons for his Sunday meals from his pigeon coop on Silver St."



"In addition to his founding the Order of Daughters of Mary, he built a large Orphanage which the Order ran, St. Lucian's Home, a home for "old Folks", the Cemetery, and a Polish Catholic Newspaper "Przywodnik Katoliki" which ran for a large number of years. I don't know anything about a Veterans Home, but there is a large Veterans Hospital in a nearby town, and a Veterans of Foreign Wars Post dedicated to Gen. Haller in New Britain. Bojnowski did much for the Poles in New Britain, but also incurred some enmity by standing against the Labor Unions in the factories which hired most of the Poles who settled in New Britain."

Pencil notation at the left of the cover states that the writer of the letter is seeking help to the tune of \$850.00. A lot of money in 1922. Although the date in the CDS is impossible to read, the registered cover was received in New Britain on Oct. 23, 1922.

From the Editor - Surprisingly, there have been no comments from the membership about the new format of the Bulletin. I don't know whether that is good or bad, however, the Board has provided some constructive observations i.e. there was too much white space on the pages and the pictures were not sharp enough in the previous Bulletin. I ask that those sending scans with their articles provide a scan of 300 dpi to ensure crispness in reproduction. These shortcomings are addressed in this Bulletin as we continue to improve and expand the Bulletin. As always, comments, suggestions and articles are always welcome.

Fred Szebel has donated his extensive award winning exhibit of material relating to Marshal Jozef Pilsudski to the Pilsudski Institute of America in New York City. Mr. Szebel exhibited the material in New York at the 60th anniversary of the Institute in 2003. Since that time, the material has been available for study to interested parties at the Institute before being returned to be exhibited at POLPEX in Chicago in 2005. The material will now be on permanent display at the Institute



Marshall Józef Piłsudski - (December 5, 1867 – May 12, 1935) was a Polish revolutionary and statesman, Field Marshal, first Chief of State (1918–1922) and dictator (1926–1935) of the Second Polish Republic, as well as head of its armed forces. From the middle of World War I until his death, Piłsudski was the major influence in Poland's government and foreign policy, and an important figure in European politics. He is considered to be largely responsible for Poland regaining its independence, one hundred and twenty-three years after the reversal of the partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

In addition, the Polish Philatelic Society of Poland has recognized Mr. Szebel for his contributions to Polish Philately with a certificate of recognition and appreciation.

TROJAK STAMP & COIN CLUB of TORONTO

Roman Sobus

Much has been written about philately being a hobby that is declining, and with so many new toys vying for the interest of young people, one can only tend to agree with that assessment. A recent visit to Toronto, showed the opposite to be true.

At the Invitation of dear friends, Ignacy and Andrzej Szymanski of Brampton Ontario, I attended the IV Annual Troyak Club Show on March 4, 2007. Troyak is a local Toronto area stamp and coin club with about 60 members. They hold monthly meetings and publish an internet-based bulletin, which can be seen on the club's web site. They have been kind enough to have a link to the Polonus site for almost a year, even though our new site is still fully operational. The link to Troyak can now be found on our new web site. (www.polonus.org)

Being a local club has the advantages of more casual and frequent meetings but limited by member interests, and as a result, we share a number of collectors that are members of both Troyak and Polonus.

According to the Troyak officers, the show was a great success. In attendance were Polish philatelic experts Mr. Heinrich Jendroszek and Mr. Janusz Berberka. Also from Poland were representatives from the Polish Mint and Mr. Janusz Parchimowicz, owner of Nefryt Publishing and author of "Catalog of Polish Coins from 1916".

Over the five hours that the show was open, hundreds of visitors came to browse the exhibits and find bargains among the dealers in attendance. Of particular interest were Piotr Madej's 10 frame exhibit of the Postal History of Katowice, Andrzej and Ignacy Szymanski's graphics from POW and concentration camps and a very nice exhibit of Papal material belonging to Robert Owczarz.



Janusz Berberka, Heinrich Jendroszek,
Andrzej Symanski and Roman Sobus



Janusz Berberka and Danielski

Polish Prisoners of War in Lithuania, September 1939

Slawomier Ryndak

Translated, Ronald M. Wolosewicz, PhD., PE

Originally published in "Filatelista", September, 2005

In view of the unusual situation that the Polish Army found itself in after the Russian invasion of September 17, 1939, the commander of the 10th Army Group, General Franciszek Kleeberg, gave the order that soldiers of the Polish army make every effort to get to into Lithuania.

At the time of the German and Russian invasion of Poland in September 1939, Lithuania was a neutral country. Lithuania, as a small nation, believed that if they could maintain their neutrality by standing on the side lines their nation would survive the events of September 1939.

An important factor was the fact that since 1934 Lithuania was a member of the Baltic League with close ties and alliances with Estonia and Latvia. This group of the three nations that border on the Baltic Sea had followed a policy of neutrality.

Towards in the end of 1938 and in light of the events occurring in Czechoslovakia and in fear of possibility getting involved in a war, the Baltic League members developed a uniform statement of neutrality. The statement of neutrality was ratified by the Lithuanian parliament on January 10, 1939. It was not until September 1, 1939, the day the Second World War began, that the Lithuanian president, Anyanas Smetona, announced Lithuania had declared itself a neutral country.

What did this statement of Lithuania neutrality mean for uniformed Polish soldiers who crossed from Poland into Lithuania? The Polish soldiers were "internees" (they were to be confined to a location and forbidden to leave this location) and were to be treated as neither prisoners of war or as common criminals.

During World War II, the regulations regarding internees who were in uniform were not well developed and those that existed were not consistent. These regulations were based on a many sided understanding from 1907 "Conventions Relating to Laws and Obligations of Nations and Neutral Individuals during a Land War", known as the Hague Convention.

The first Polish soldiers who were interned in Lithuania were from the garrison at Wilno who crossed the border,

during the night from September 18 to September 19th, at Porach and Zawiasch. In addition, the following military units crossed into Lithuania: first reserve division infantry, Wilno cavalry brigade as well as the KOP battalion Niemenczyn, from the officer ranks sections of the following KOP units Iwieniec, Budslaw, Wieljka and Wilno, portions of the following military units 29th reserve Infantry Division, the operations group Wolkowysk from the KOP battalion Sejny. The total number who crossed into Lithuania were 13,800 military personnel, and within this number there were approximately 2500 officers, 9,000 ordinary soldiers, 300 cadets, 2300 members of the police and 2000 civil service workers.

The mass border crossings of Polish soldiers and civil servants ended around September 26, 1939. While there were still some additional Polish military members who arrived in Lithuania through out the fall and winter, these were small groups. For all practical purposes by the end of March 1940, these border crossings had ceased.

Those members of the Polish military who arrived in Lithuania were directed to camps organized by Lithuanian Department of Defense, known as MON.

The camps were located in Rakiszki, Polaga, Kołotowo, Birztany and Olita. Later additional camps were opened in Wilkomierze, Kalwaria Suwalki, Wilkowyskach and in Kowno.

The conditions in these internee camps were not the worst. The soldiers were quartered either in winter homes of the local foresters or in Lithuanian army barracks as well as in hospitals. The internees could move freely around the areas where they were being held. Almost without limit, the internees had free use of the movie houses, stores and cafes. There were radios within the camps as well as the availability of Polish newspapers from Wilno and Kowno. The friendly attitude of the Lithuanian camp authorities provided an opportunity for a cultural life within the camps. Some of the camps had libraries and in Poladze a choir was organized, in Kalwarii there was an amateur theater as well as a camp newspaper "Kalwariat". In addition, foreign language courses were organized.

The internees also had the opportunity to send and to receive mail unlimited correspondence. Up until the beginning of 1940, any correspondence sent from the camp was by prepaid Lithuanian mail and without censorship. After January 1940, while letters sent from the camps was free of charge, a limit was set on the volume of correspondence. Additional letters could be sent as long as the internees paid the postal charges. There was no restriction on the volume of incoming mail.

For that correspondence which was sent free of postal charges, the postcards bore the stamp of the Lithuanian Red Cross. About the time when the postal exchanges between the internees and their relatives in Poland became more structured, censorship was introduced.

The censored letters were marked with the letter **Z**, coming from the Lithuanian word *zwerti*, indicating the correspondence was reviewed. The censor's mark was in pencil and most likely included the censor's two digit number. Sometimes the censor's mark, **Z**, was a violet ink stamp. While this violet censor's mark is rare, until today we do not know why the violet ink stamp was used.

On October 10, 1939, a mutual assistance agreement between the USSR and Lithuania was signed. These political changes would have catastrophic consequences on the Polish internees.

Towards the end of 1939, events were in motion that would change the political situation in Moscow. As a result of this mutual assistance agreement, Wilno and the surrounding area that had been occupied by the Russian army in September 1939, was on October 28, 1939 was formally incorporated into Lithuania. Within the towns of Nowa Wielejka, Olita, Pereny and Gajzuny Russian garrisons were established.

The new premier of the People's Republic, Justas Paleckis, called for new elections. On July 21, 1940, the new parliament of the People's Republic agreed to become a republic of the USSR. On August 3, 1940 in agreement with the parliament of the USSR, Lithuania was formally incorporated into the USSR.

At the same time, the various internee camps which contained Polish soldiers as well as civil servants and policemen came under the control of the NKVD.



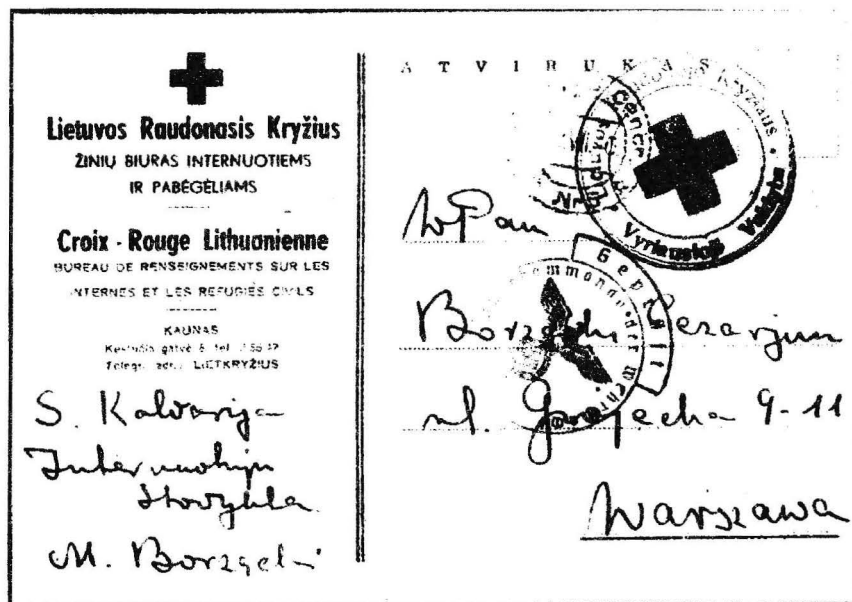
Registered letter from Paris, dated March 9, 1940 to internment camp in Wilkowszyczach with a rare "Z" censor marking.

Already on July 6, 1940, L. Beria chief of the NKVD, had signed an order Number 00806 that transferred all Polish citizens in the Lithuanian internment camps to criminal camps with the USSR. Between July 10-12, 1940, 4373 Polish internees were transferred to the control of General Kriwienko of the USSR. During September 1940, the internment camps were closed and the Polish personnel were transferred to camps in Kozielsk and Pawliszczew Borze.

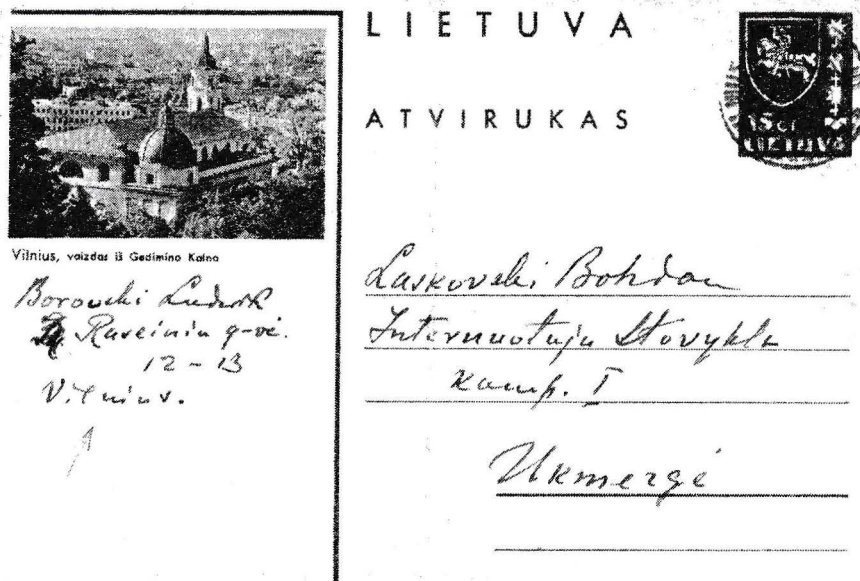
To the end of April 1941, the NKVD committed unmentionable crimes against the Polish soldiers. On March 4, 1941, the local head of the NKVD, P. Soprunienko, wrote in a letter to L. Beria and demanded that the Polish soldiers under his control be shipped to the Murmansk region to build an airport and other infrastructure. These prisoners were to be worked to death. The only event that saved these internees from certain death was the German invasion of the USSR. The survivors became part of the officer corps for General Anders' army.

References:

1. Kolakowski, P., *NKVD and GRU on Polish Territory 1939-45*, Warsaw 2002
2. Flemming, M., *Prisoners of War, A historical law study*, Warsaw, 2000
3. Lossowski, P., *Lithuania and the Polish Situation 1939-40*, Warsaw 1985
4. Zaron, P., *Attack of Russia on Poland, September 1939 and the Fate of Polish Prisoners*, Torun, 2001



Lithuanian Red Cross "free" formula card sent from an internee in camp Kalwaria Suwalki to Warsaw and censored by the Nazis.



Lithuanian post card, dated April 3rd, 1940, from Vilnius (Wilno) to Internment Camp at Ukmerge. Wilno was "ceded" to Lithuania on October 10th, 1939 by the Russians.

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World War I Study Group

With the passing away of Conrad Straub, his group has been renamed the **W.W.I S.G.** and will encompass a much larger area of study. Areas of interest include the following -

WWI German occupation of Russian-Poland

WWI Austrian occupation of Russian-Poland

WWI Russian occupation of Galicia

Local posts on the Germany-occupied territory of Russian-Poland

Liberation locals of 1918-19 on the territory of German occupation of Russian Poland and Galicia (including Skalat)

Provisional cancellations of 1919 primarily on the territory of former Russian-Poland

Provisional overprints: Warsaw, Krakow, Lublin, Poznan etc. issues

Please contact Anatoly Chelnov at anatoly@princeton.edu for more information.

Individual issues of Post Offices in 1918-1919

Translation of chapter XII of Volume IV of "Polskie Znaki Pocztowe"

A.Laszkiwicz, Z.Mikulski Ed., Ruch, Warszawa 1966

Anatoly Chelnov, translator

The period between the declaration of independence and the first issue of official stamps by the Ministry of Posts (Min. P. i. T.) is undoubtedly the most interesting in Polish postal history. The proof of this fact is the abundance of philatelic research on Polish stamps concerning that period.

Identification of the final date of the period (January 27, 1919, the day of the appearance of the first definitive issue) does not present any difficulty, but the beginning date of the period is not straightforward, since in different parts of Poland, actual declaration of independence occurred at different times. The generally accepted date of November 11, 1918 is not precise, since it relates only to the area formerly occupied by the Germans (General-Gouvernement Warschau). While the areas formerly occupied by the Austrians declared independence a bit earlier, October 29, 1918, the area formerly occupied by the Prussians (Wielkopolska) declared independence later, December 27, 1918. Pomorze declared still later, on February 10, 1919. The areas which used German stamps overprinted "Ober-Ost" declared independence in the first months of 1919.

These declarations of independence occurred concurrently with the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and capitulation of Germany. It resulted in abandonment of the region by the troops and administrative authority of the occupying powers. In those places where Poles were employed, they continued to work under Polish authority.

Collection of postal revenues in this first period of independence proceeded as follows: Polish stamps had not yet been prepared, but post offices had stocks of stamps left by the occupying authorities. Naturally, these stocks were used. There was an option to collect postal revenues in a different way, namely, by putting an annotation on the

posted item (either in manuscript or with a special cachet). Collection of postage in cash and putting annotations would be very inconvenient for the general population; it would make usage of postal boxes impossible so that one would have to go to the post office to send every letter, standing in long lines. More importantly, this system would be burdensome for postal workers; it would increase their workload considerably, and higher volume would bring technical difficulties. Therefore this last approach was used very rarely; in most cases only later when the stock of stamps was depleted.

Thus, in the first period, the leftover stock of occupation stamps was generally used. This happened independently, without orders from above. There is only one known order by the Directorate of Post and Telegraph in Lublin dated November 5, 1918, concerning the organization of the post in the former Austria-occupied territory, which stated that remaining stationary and stamps will continue to be used. Postal administrations in other regions of newly formed Poland did not issue similar orders, but the remaining occupation stamps were also used there.

Postage stamps of the partitioning and occupying countries that were used in Poland during the partition and subsequent occupations and which still acceptable at the time independence was declared should be considered as Polish regardless of whether there was a corresponding order by the Polish postal authorities or whether they were used by default without such an order.

To distinguish them from Polish stamps issued by Polish authorities the above-mentioned stamps are called forerunners (Vorlauffer). Stamps of this kind should be considered forerunners if they were used after the declaration of independence. This can be proven if the stamp is cancelled (obviously first of all on original correspondence and also on loose copies), as long as the

located in the territory of independent Poland. It doesn't matter what language is used on the cancellation; it could be Polish, German, Polish-German, or even old-style Russian. There could also be provisional cancellations, usually without date, and used by some post offices during that period.

Forerunners could be, in principle, any stamps issued by partitioning and occupying countries which valid at the declaration of independence, i.e.:

- In the territory of the former General-Government Warschau, German stamps with the **Gen.-Gov. Warschau** overprint.
- In the territory formerly occupied by Austria – stamps of the Austrian military post with the picture of emperor Karol, stamps of the fund of emperor Karol, military newspaper stamps, Bosnian postage dues stamps of 1916, and Bosnian express mail stamps of 1916.
- In the former Austrian part of Poland, stamps from 1916, 1917, and 1918, newspaper stamps of 1916, express mail stamps of 1916 and 1917, postage due stamps of 1916 and 1917.
- In the former Prussian part of Poland, *Germania* stamps from 1905 and 1916, in the territory Ober. Ost (Suwalki, Białystok etc.) German stamps with the **Postgebiet Ob.-Ost.** overprint.

Note that not all the values of these issues were found in the post offices or postal warehouses upon independence, so in practice not all values of these issues are considered forerunners.

The period of usage of stamps of former occupying and partitioning powers varied throughout Poland.

In the former German occupied areas, the Ministry of Post and Telegraph, formed on November 18, 1918, announced in the daily Warsaw press on December 7, 1918 that beginning December 16, 1918, any German stamps or stationery without the overprint *Poczta Polska* will not be accepted. By December 15, 1918 all post offices were selling new stamps (i.e. German occupation stamps with *Poczta Polska* overprints). We do not know if there was also an official order, in addition to the press announcement, but on December 16, 1918 in that territory German occupation stamps without *Poczta Polska* overprints were no longer valid.

In the former Austrian part (Malopolska, Slask Cieszynski), Austrian stamps remained valid until January 20, 1919 pursuant to order nr. 488 of the Directorate of Post and Telegraph in Lwów on January 12, 1919.

an order to withdraw from circulation stamps of the former Hungarian military post (stamps with the overprint *Poczta Polska* and the eagle were introduced into circulation without a written decree).

In the territory of the former German Poland (Wielkopolska) there is no known decree to withdraw from circulation German stamps, and German stamps with overprint *Poczta Polska* (nr. 66-70) were issued much later, after the introduction of the Ministry issue. They were issued due to temporary shortage of the 5f and 10f values.

The decree that withdrew from circulation issues of former partitioning and occupying powers did not have an [immediate, ed.] practical impact. However, these stamps gradually disappeared from circulation for the following reasons:

- 1) Different issues with overprints that "polanized" the stamps (*Poczta Polska*) liquidated the entire stock of stamps left by the former powers in post offices and postal warehouses.
- 2) The stock of stamps in the possession of the general public was minimal and was used up gradually. Besides, even in those places where the decree withdrawing from circulation the stamps of former powers that did not have *Poczta Polska* overprints was issued, the decree in practice was not very strictly followed and stamps without such overprints were for some time occasionally used even by post offices themselves.

This delay was due to the relatively few newly-issued overprinted stamps, which did not arrive to all post offices and which were used up very quickly when they did arrive. The recommended system of payment in cash was very inconvenient to the public and very burdensome to postal workers, and it was only very reluctantly applied. Therefore, despite the decree, stamps of the former occupying and partitioning powers are found frequently on letters often in mixed franking (some with overprint and some without), until supplies of the Ministry issue arrived at the post offices.

Stamps left over by former powers and occupation authorities were "Polanized" by overprints identifying them as stamps of independent Poland (i.e. *Poczta Polska*, *Na Skarb Narodowy*, eagle overprint etc.) This occurred for several reasons:

- a) First of all for patriotic reasons. The society that found freedom and independence after years of foreign rule regarded stamps of former occupying and partitioning powers very unfavorably and asked for Polish stamps. Postal authorities on

different levels shared these sentiments, but were unable to immediately produce new stamps, and tried to document "polanization" of old stamps of former powers by overprinting.

- b) Polish authorities aspired to quickly erase all symbols and emblems of former occupying and partitioning powers, particularly those in public places. There was a special decree regarding this issue. It's not known which authority issued this decree and it is likely that it did not include postage stamps. Nevertheless, an issue of such decree influenced the overprinting of stamps.
- c) Economic considerations affected overprinting in some cases. In the case of Austrian stamps there was a fear they would be imported from other parts of the former Austro-Hungarian empire, particularly from places where they lost validity (Czechoslovakia).
- d) A significant impetus for the appearance of the overprinted stamps in the very beginning (in some directorates of Post and Telegraph and individual post offices) was the issue of overprinted stamps by the head postal administration in Warsaw. On November 17, 1918, municipal stamps of Warsaw of 1916, previously outlawed by the occupation authorities, were overprinted Poczta Polska (nr. 2-5) and put in circulation.

Because these stamps were quickly used up, on December 5, 1918, the second issue, namely occupation stamps with similar overprints, was put in circulation. The small quantities of overprinted stamps meant that many smaller nearby post offices either not receive them at all or received them in insufficient quantities.

At the same time, in the above-mentioned December 7, 1918 press announcement (or maybe in official decrees) the central Ministry of Post and Telegraph in Warsaw decreed that stamps and stationary without Poczta Polska overprints would not be sold or accepted beginning on December 16, 1918. It is not surprising, [in agreement with reasons given under a)] that several individual post offices overprinted stamps with similar text.

- e) In many cases philatelic factors played a role, sometimes a purely speculative one. Intensity of that factor was diverse. In some cases, philatelists had no effect on stamp issues, but made the most of the appearance of these stamps, obtaining overprints as favors, even if they didn't exist in the post office

and in some cases obtaining overprinting devices themselves and using them at a later date to overprint different stamps sometimes already cancelled at the wrong places. Several times philatelists were also the instigators of the overprinted issues, preparing overprinting devices ahead of time and bringing supplies of stamps for overprinting.

Introduction of overprints that polonized stamps of former partitioning powers was due to one or more of the above-mentioned reasons, and different reasons affected the overprinting decision to a different extent. To classify each overprinted issue it is necessary to analyze in detail the reason for the issue and to assemble the relevant documentary evidence. In some cases (particularly of issues by individual post offices), being familiar with local circumstances and events would greatly help with such determinations.

In classifying stamps issued under normal conditions, regulations by the postal administration in charge play the primary role.

In the period discussed here, when central postal administration did not yet encompass the entire Poland, such regulations were not issued. There was no introductory decree even for the definitive issue of January 1919, and the Ministry of Post and Telegraph provided a complete list of the issue only after a few months later. Thus we understand that the lack of regulations occurs not only for overprinted issues of individual post offices, but also for issues of individual postal administrations and perhaps even the Ministry of Post and Telegraph itself.

Thus there were the following issues:

- 1) First provisional issue for formerly German occupied territory (stamps nr. 2-5)
- 2) Second provisional issue for formerly German occupied territory (stamps nr. 6-16)
- 3) Provisional issue for the territory formerly occupied by Austria (stamps nr. 17-29)
- 4) Provisional issue for the former territory of Austrian Poland (Malopolska and Slask Cieszynski – stamps nr. 30-54 and postage due nr. 1-12)
- 5) Provisional issue for the territory of the former German Poland (nr. 66-70) (Stamps of this issue do not belong to this period, but are included because they are similar.)

Only the issue listed under #4 is supported by the decrees of the Directorate of Post and Telegraph in Lwów. Decrees concerning issues #1 are not known, and only for #2 is there a known announcement of Ministry of Post in the daily Warsaw press announcing the sale of these stamps. (Some older philatelists remember that in the Warsaw 1

post office, there was an announcement regarding those stamps)

Because of the lack of the official decrees regarding the above-mentioned stamps, there appears to be a question regarding their legitimacy. While *under normal circumstances*, the issuing of stamps is precisely defined and regulated by legislative acts, and fulfillment of these formal requirements is decisive when judging their legitimacy, the situation under consideration - the first years of the existence of a country - is entirely different. As a result of the military defeat of the occupying and partitioning powers that brought about the division of Poland years ago, those powers were forced to leave territories inhabited by Poles; Poland regained its independence uniting torn apart pieces of land, where during partitions and occupations, different laws and regulations were enforced. Amalgamation of these parts required some time. At the beginning, it was not possible to issue one regulation for the whole country to be adhered to in all different regions. Therefore, quite logically, different parts of Poland continued to follow different regulations, including those pertaining to the structure and operations of the post. This doesn't mean, however, that during great hours of revolution or uprising, all rules and regulations from the former partitions were strictly observed. During the period under consideration, there was a deficiency of proper organs of legislative power (the Legislative Sejm was not convened until 1919) which could introduce common laws and regulations for the entire Poland. However, the new organs of executive power did not have to observe rules and regulations issued by the partitioning powers, either. In some places the old rules and regulations were still applied while in others, not.

Therefore, in reviewing stamps of this period we should not place the same importance to former requirements (particularly of formal nature), as we would in periods of stability, when legislative acts must be strictly followed. The decisive factor for reviewing stamps, issued in such extraordinary and turbulent periods, is not the adherence to formalities prescribed by occupants and practitioners, but rather the *de facto* situation at the time; not whether the stamps were formally introduced into circulation by the postal authorities, but rather whether the actual stamps were in fact sold and accepted for prepayment of postal matters during the given period in the given region.

It follows from this point of view, the above-mentioned stamps issued by Directorate of Post and Telegraph should be recognized, in the presence of undisputed actual introduction to circulation and universal use, as "general issue" stamps and therefore they are described and cataloged in Volume I of *Polskie Znaki Pocztowe*.

Somewhat dissimilar is the matter of occupation and partition stamps with overprints applied by individual post offices, and therefore they are described and classified in a special section.

These stamps are strictly related to particular local post offices and are therefore of "local" character.

For these stamps, decrees issued by higher postal authorities do not apply. Reasons for the issuing [of these local stamps] were described above, primarily under a) and d), sometimes b) and sufficiently often under e). Classification and adequate cataloging of these provisionally overprinted stamps depends primarily on whether in the certain period they were in general use at a given post office. In the previous category [of general issue stamps] corroboration of such general usage, did not cause difficulty due to the relatively large territory in which overprinted stamps were in force. However, in this group of stamps issued by individual post offices such corroboration is considerably more difficult and requires the existence of adequate documentation and thorough and careful evaluation of data, and sometimes knowledge of local events. In this group, one finds stamps of a remarkably speculative character, and also extremely skillful machinations for profit.

The best and most convincing argument for general acceptance of stamps in a given region, with overprints prepared for a given post office, are postal documents used in internal circulation. The most important documents of this kind that survived in small quantities up until this time are postal "*skart*". These are postal documents that were used in internal circulation and were preserved for several years in postal storehouses and warehouses used for verification of claims by postal clients and for control. These documents include copies of receipts for registered mail, packets, or subscriptions, different postal settlements of internal character (e.g. with the postman), on which, as a proof of payment, stamps were often attached and cancelled, most importantly to prove collection of money transfers or parcels. When sending a money transfer or a parcel, the sender filled out an order form or mailing sheet on which the postal clerk, upon calculating the amount due, attached stamps that were at the moment in the post office and cancelled them. These forms were sent to the delivery office to be handed over to the addressee of the parcel or a money transfer. The confirmation of the delivery was indicated by the addressee on the back of the form, where earlier upon dispatch; the clerk of the dispatching post office attached and cancelled stamps. From the form only a coupon was detached, on which there was an address of the sender and that receipt was given to the addressee and the rest of the form with

franking and confirmation of delivery remained for several months in the post office which handed over the parcel or money. Then the form (postal *skart*) was sent to the postal storehouse, where it remained for the period defined by the appropriate regulations (several years), and at the end was handed over for shredding. This way, stamps attached at the sending post office returned to neither that post office, nor the addressee, nor the sender.

These stamps were irretrievably lost for the sender and the addressee as well as for the post office clerk, who attached them to the form. Therefore, nor for the sender, nor for the clerk there was any reason to purposely attach rare stamps, but, in fact, stamps that were attached to the forms were those that were available at a given time in the given post office. Therefore, if, after several years, a few forms got into collectors hands instead of being shredded, then stamps found on them became convincing arguments that on the day of their cancellation they were in fact in the post office available to sender and widely accepted.

If all of the postal *skart* would remain in the archives there would be no difficulty in deciding the character, and even proper cataloging of provisionally overprinted stamps, issued by the individual post offices. Unfortunately, only very small quantities of *skart* from that period are preserved. They are exclusively from the former Austrian partition.

From the fact that given overprinted stamps appear on postal *skart*, one can draw a conclusion about their regular use in the given period (obviously, there is a requirement for a study that the overprint is not forged and put on the stamp at a later date). On the contrary, from the fact that given stamps are not known on *skart*, it is not possible to conclude, that the stamps were not in the regular circulation, since only a small fraction of *skart* survived.

Postal *skart* are the most important, but not the only evidence of official acceptance of overprinted stamps. Evidence of regular use of stamps can also be deduced from their use on original, not philatelic, correspondence (primarily between officials, institutions etc.) Obviously, such determination is difficult and requires a careful study.

On the other hand, philatelic correspondence does not have documentary power, even if it is beyond doubt that it reached the addressee via regular postal routes. Evidence from several years of research allows us to classify all provisional issues of individual post offices and subdivide them into two fundamental groups.

The first group, in which stamps receive regular numbers, includes those issues that have enough documentation testifying to their postal use (appearance on postal *skart* or used letters with no philatelic character).

The second group includes those stamp issues that are found only on correspondence of a philatelic character and those issues which have an obvious philatelic character; stamps of this group do not have numbers [in *Polskie Znaki Pocztowe*, ed.], and the introductory descriptions of the overprints are in italics in a smaller font.

Shown below [in *Polskie Znaki Pocztowe*, ed.] are doubtful stamps. For some it's possible to confirm the place and date of their use, but there is not enough documentation in the form of complete used letters. We are including them, since there is a possibility of finding new documents that could shed light on these issues, despite the 48 years that passed since they were issued. These stamps include:

Klimkowka: two-line inscription "Poczta Polska" on Austrian stamps of 1916, values 5h and 10h (cancellation "KLIMKOWKA 3.VIII.1919")

Oswiecim: Violet overprint of eagle on Austrian stamps of 1916, value 5h

Wegierska Gorka: red eagle overprint on Austrian stamps of 1916, value 5h (cancellation "WEGIERSKA GORKA 3.II.1919")

Zwierzyniec n. Wieprzem: black overprint of eagle with a crown in a circle (diameter 15.5 mm) on Austrian military stamps with Prince Karol

We did not include fantasy issues, those that were not issued by any post office and were not in use in any post office. They were created by private persons not for postal use, but exclusively for extracting money from collectors. Those include:

Bochnia: a four-line overprint "Bochnia/Poczta Polska/* / number 15 or 25" on Austrian stamps of 1916 values 15 and 20h.

Jedrzejew: two-line overprint "Krolestwo/Polskie" on Austrian military stamps with Prince Karol

Olkusz: two-line overprint "Poczta Polska/Olkusz" on Austrian military stamps with "fund of Karol" (20h) and on Austrian military stamps with Prince Karol (3h).

Otwock: overprint of eagle and two-line inscription "POCZTA/POLSKA" on stamps GGW; red or violet cancellation, circle with diameter 3.5mm, in it eagle, inscription on top of it "POCZTA/POLSKA" and underneath - "OTWOCK".

Rawa Mazowiecka: Vertical two-line overprint in violet "POCZTA/POLSKA" on stamps GGW 2.5 and 20fen (German cancellation December 1918).

Polish Philatelic Literature for Sale

The "tear sheets" listed on these pages are available from the **Friends of the Western Philatelic Library**. Tear sheets are articles removed from various publications and are being sold by the Library for .15 per page. If you are interested in any of the articles below, please contact the Library at **Literature Sales Department, Box 2219, Sunnyvale, CA 94087**. When ordering, please specify the **WPL number**, as well as the **article title**. Payment may be made by check.

WPL#	TITLE OF ARTICLE	Author	Pgs	Ill.	Year	Cost
11461	A Plea for Help.	Adler, R.	2pp	ill	1991	.30
5414	A Polish Army Camp in Norway, 1945.	Knighton, R.P.	2pp	ill	1977	.30
9581	A Polish Curiosity.	Powell, B.	2pp	ill	1946	.30
11356	A Polish Fantasy.	The Spying Eye	1pp	ill	1950	.15
6952	A Short Guide to Books About Polish Philately.	Gruszczyk, W.	6pp	ill	1988	.90
5637	An Interesting Polish Variety. (Scott 111 -double print)	Powell, B.	1 pp	ill	1948	.15
5638	An Interesting Polish Variety (Scott 285)	Powell, B.	1 pp	ill	1948	.15
5523	Are Polish P.O.W. Camp Issues Stamps or Labels.	Zebrowski, H.	3 pp	ill	1971	.45
6647	At Sea. Polish and Otherwise. (Maiden voyage of motor ship Pilsudski postal markings.)	Erle, E.C.	1 pp	ill	1935	.15
6699	Auschwitz. The Postal History of Oswiecim.	Hennenberg, J.	6 pp	ill	1976	.90
1164	"Barbed Wire" Stamps. (Woldenberg Prisoner of War Camp	Skowronski, T.	2pp	ill	1969	.30
9542	Cancellation Dies Used By Enemy Riverboats on Poland's Vistula River.					
		Nowak, E.	2pp	ill	1966	.30
5868	Censorship Markings "Gen. Gouv. Warshau" 1915-1918.	Straub, C..	8pp	ill	1984	1.20
6953	Checiny. Polish Municipal Postal Services During Austrian Occupation.					
		Steczynski, M.E.	1pp	ill	1950	.15
6549	Christmas Post Cards From the Polish P.O.W. Camps.	Zebrowski, H.F.	2pp		1977	.30
6000	Collecting Poland Today.	Mazepa, J.	3pp		1981	.45
1155	Counterfeits of Poland's Gordon-Bennett Overprints.	Bialy, J.J.	1pp	ill	1976	.15
1158	First Issue of the Polish Consular Mail in Turkey.	Kronenberg, S.	2pp.	ill	1973	.30
9797	Focus on Forgeries. Poland. Arms Issue of 1924. Scott 214.	Tyler, V.E.	1pp	ill	1988	.15
9745	Focus on Forgeries. Poland. 1 ST Air Mail Issue of 1925. Scott CI-9.	Tyler, V.E.	1pp	ill	1989	.15
9825	Folk Costumes of Poland Shown on Its Stamps.	Maskoff, R.J.	2pp	ill	1972	.30
1930	Forgery of the General Sikorski Stamp Issued in Oflag IIC Woldenberg.					
		Kalawski, M.	2pp	ill	1976	.30
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6241	From Warsaw to Tokyo and Back Again (Orlinsky-Kubiak 1926 flight)					
		Kronenberg, S.	3pp	ill	1989	.45
5284	Gurs Concentration Camp Stamps.		1pp	ill	1970	.15
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6148	Internment of Poles in Spain During the Second World War.	Danielski, J.	3pp	ill	1985	.45
6349	Janusz Korczak, Friend to Children, Honored by Special Polish Issue. (Scott 1098- 1103)					
		Kolakowski, W.	1pp		1963	.15
5308	Madonnas on Polish P.O.W. Camp Issues.	Zebrowski, H.F.	9pp	ill	1972	1.35
5226	Martial Law Censorship of Polish Mail. & Follow-up.	Gobby, T.J.	6pp	ill	1982/83	.90
11161	Odessa Overprints. The Polish Consular Mail in the Ukraine, 1919-1920.					
		Kronenberg, S.	4pp	ill	1991	.60
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		Straub, C.P.	5pp	ill	1987	.75
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11497	Poland: Gordon Bennett Overprints. Scott 306-307. Genuine & Forgery.					
		The Spying Eye.	1pp	ill	1965	.15

WPL#	TITLE OF ARTICLE	Author	Pgs	Ill.	Year	Cost
1407	Poland Honors a Beloved Teacher. (Janusz Korczak, Scott 1098-1103)	Kolakowski, W.	2pp	ill	1963	.30
6741	"Poland in Italy".	Ostrow, P.	1pp		1954	.15
5488	Poland. Its Philatelic Literature.	Kolakowski, W.	3pp		1958	.45
11517	Poland. Katowice Issue. Scott 280-281. Genuine & Forgeries.	The Spying Eye.	2pp	ill	1965	.30
1286	Poland-Land of the White Eagle.	Curry, W.W.	5pp	ill	1939	.75
5010	Poland, Scott #21.	Kronenberg, S.	2pp	ill	1982	.30
11366	Poland. Scott 251. The Warsaw Souvenir Sheet of 1928.	The Spying Eye	2pp	ill	1949	.30
1162	Poland. The Postal Stationery, Stamped Envelope Section.	Pulaski, C.A.	10pp	ill	1946	1.50
5541	Poland 10K. 1860 Variety.	Wortmann, A.	3pp	ill	1949/50	.45
11285	Poland #393 Printing Variety.		1pp	ill	1959	.15
5965	Poland 1923 Inflation Overprints and Their Forgeries.	Kronenberg, S.	2pp	ill	1983	.30
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5908	Polish Forgery Discovered. (Scott 346a)	Bialy, J.I.	1pp	ill	1979	.15
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1823	Polish Occupation of Russia - 1918	Schafer, C.A.	1pp	ill	1977	.15
11200	Polish Officers in Soviet Captivity 1939-41.	Danielski, J.J. & Lubinski, M.	13pp	ill	1966	1.95
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5358	Stained Glass Art on Stamps of Poland. (Scott 1832-38, B 122)					

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- Page Set-up – standard size **8.5x11**; .5 for all margins; **Times New Roman** Font size **11**; style: **Justified**
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