

BULLETIN OF THE POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Meets Every Fourth Friday at Polish Veterans Home, 6005 W. Irving Pk., Chicago

Issue No. 383

Price \$2.00

November-December, 1980

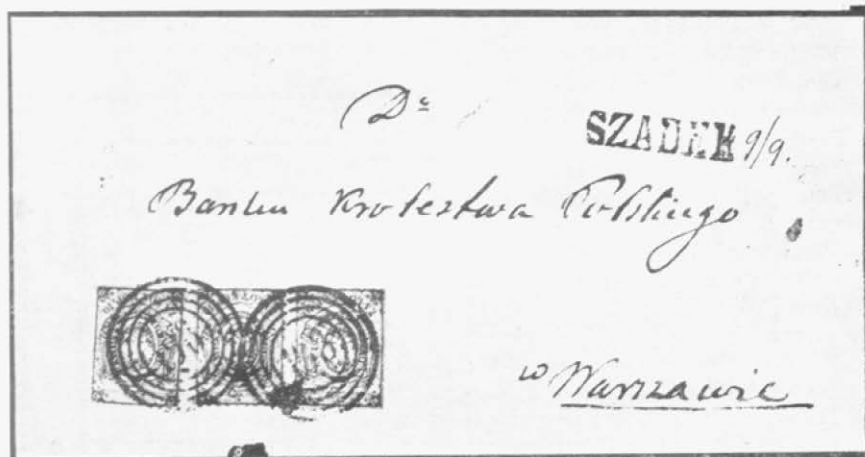
MISSING POLISH COLLECTIONS

In March of 1979 five collectors from Poland exhibited their collections at POLPEX 79 in Chicago. After the show the collections, along with medals and awards, were mailed as instructed, by air freight to Warsaw, Poland. When the parcel did not arrive in time, it caused some concern of the "Polski Związek Filatelistów" (Polish Philatelic Federation) and an investigation was started. In a letter of January 1, 1980 the Polish Airlines LOT informed the P.Z.F. in Warsaw, Poland the shipment should be considered as lost.

Following is a short description of the lost shipment and we are asking

philatelists throughout the world to help us find the collections.

- 1) Sixty album pages of the collection "Polish Postage Stamps 1860-1939" belonging to *Czechna Witkowska* containing: a cover with three Poland No. 1 stamps sent to the Bank of the Kingdom of Poland from *Szadek*, postmark No. 193; three covers of the *Gniezno* issue: (a) Registered cover from *Skalmierzyce* to *Hermann Tobera*, *Poznan 5*, (b) Registered letter from *Trzemeszno* to *Ed. Semmler*, *Trzemeszno*, *Sw. Michal Street*, *Nr. 30*. (c) Registered letter from *Gniezno* to *Hermann Tobera* in



Cover with three Poland No. 1 stamps from Szadek, numerical cancellation No. 193, to the Bank of the Kingdom of Poland in Warsaw.

Poznan; a letter with Nr. 271/55 gr on 60 gr/ with an inverted overprint; block of four Z51 (*Port Gdansk*) 15 gr. Fig. 1; overprint block of four *Dziedzice* 25/50 hal. and letter with bisect 20/40 hal. together with Austrian 5 hal; 4 money orders with *Mielec* locals: 30, 25, 60 and 15 hal; 5 letters with *Skalat* locals: 10, 40, 20, 15 and porto 15/20 hal. in pairs; block of four 6 gr. KOMW with proof overprints in 3 different types. (Unique).

- 2) Thirty pages - collections of First Issue of PRL of Mr. H. Bialek. Contained 8 covers with the heroes stamp and 31 used stamps of this 1944 heroes' issue.
- 3) Thirty-six album pages of the "Warsaw Uprising" of Mr. S. Ozimek. Contained: AK overprints on the GG building issue (on 70-81) sign by Gryzewski and Mischal; Uprising mail with Boy Scouts Fieldpost markings of types 1, 3, 4, 7, 15, 19 and 21 (based on Gryzewski work); mail with framed censorship Nr. 2, 5, 6, 15, 16 and 18; Card with Scouts Fieldpost dated Aug. 15, 1946; cover addressed to Major Embicz, chief of the AK Fieldpost; stamps of the definition AK I and II issue. Same stamp and covers bears owner marking of Dr. S. Ozimek.
- 4) Forty-two album pages of Mr. R. Rzepko collection "Airmail of Poland 1919-1975" contained: telegram of the Polish Army H.Q. in Warsaw of August 18, 1919 with order to start Airmail communication Wilno-Riga; 3 first flight covers Vienna-Lwow-Kijow; letter Vienna-Krakow w/Zu 217-19; postcard Krakow-Lwow and Krakow-Vienna; FF Cover from Paris to Warsaw of 1921; 2 letters from Mjr. Makowski special flight in 1938; and first flights: Buenos Aires-Warsaw; Rio de Janeiro-

Warsaw and others.

- 5) Forty-eight pages of W. Aleksiewicz *Polonica* collection of Polish culture.

The above collections were insured by the "Warta" Insurance Company of Warsaw, Poland.

Any possible information or clue as to the whereabouts of the above mentioned collections should be forwarded to: P.Z.F. - 00-272 Warszawa, Rynek Starego Miasta 14, Poland or Polonus Philatelic Society, 9041 Emerson St., Des Plaines, IL 60016.

—Alfred Szebel

DUES FOR 1981: \$10.00

The higher costs of printing and mailing have forced us to raise our dues to \$10.00. Even with the increase the Society still has to underwrite the cost of the "Bulletin" with proceeds from other sources, such as the annual POLPEX Exhibition. It is hoped that the new larger format of the Bulletin will continue to provide interesting and varied articles for our members' philatelic interests.

Remember that dues are per calendar year, January to December. The By-laws state that those not paying dues by March 31 will be dropped from membership.

SEASON'S

Greetings

FROM THE OFFICERS
and BOARD MEMBERS

POLAND PERSPECTIVE

Poland's second issue of the post W.W. period, 1918-1919 can provide a collector with many hours of study and a specialized collection in itself. This is Scott Nos. 15/26 and Ruch Nos. 6/16. Scott 1980 value is \$18.20 mint and \$13.65 used, while Ruch is 550 and 340 zł. Present retail is approximately \$15.75 and \$9.75 and the prices will continue to increase. There were two types of overprints on the basic German Gen. Gouv. issue. In type I the distance between the second and third horizontal line of the overprint (from the bottom) is given as 3-1/4 mm and in type II it is 4 mm. It should be noted that the 5 on 3 fen and the 27 on 7-1/2 fen in Type II are quite rare and difficult to find. In the two types of overprints, form I has 5 major printing varieties and form II has 8 major printing varieties. Added to this are the various major "Han" number printings of the basic Gen. Gouv. overprint (Scott N-6/16). *Polskie Znaki Pocztowe* Vol. I gives a complete listing of the known types. It is still possible to make finds of valuable plate error varieties among dealer's stocks, who are unaware of their existence. A good eye and a simple checking device may net you a good find. For checking, simply glue a common type I of the 25/1-1/2 fen to a piece of card stock and trim off enough so that you can lay it against

the stamps you want to check. You will easily see if the stamps are type I or II. At the same time check for the printing errors, inverted letters, etc., which you can list on your card stock. The rarest stamp of this issue is the 20 fen ultramarine. It is offered all to frequently in auctions and by some dealers, but will usually be the light blue shade. There are actually 5 distinct shades that we know of: ultramarine, light blue, violet blue and two shades of Prussian blue. The light blue and violet blue are common types, prussian blue are scarce, and the ultramarine is rare. The ultramarine can be identified simply by comparing it to the common type of the Gen. Gouv. issue, Scott N13. The KEY is that the overprint, "Gen. Gouv. Warschau" is in a shiny or brilliant black ink. All other types are in a flat black ink. Fellow Polonus members, C. Straub, F. Pleniewicz, and Mr. Wlodarski in London would be glad to work with other members in researching this issue further. Forgeries, proofs and postal stationery also can add to your collection of this period. It should be noted that quantities overprinted are listed as 96,000 for the 3 fen and 769,000 for the 30 fen, the most common. With a possibility of less than 100,000 sets available, today's prices would seem to be a bargain.

—Joseph Bieniecki



150 YEARS ON THE VISTULA STEAMERS

By KLEMENS HEJMOWSKI

A Pole, *Konstanty Wolicki*, a Warsaw businessman, purchased two steamers in England: *Victory* and *Ksiaze Ksawery*, which arrived in Gdansk in 1827. This year is considered to constitute the beginning of Polish steam shipping and 1830 can be taken to be the beginning of steam shipping on the Vistula, although opinions on the subject are divided.

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of steam navigation on the Vistula, the Polish Ministry of Communications issued a series of 4 postage stamps representing different types of vessels employed in Vistula shipping over the 150 years, on June 15, 1979.



The stamps, designed by the artist *Stefan Malecki*, represent: 1.00 zloty — the paddle-steamer *Ksiaze Ksawery* in 1830 against a panorama of old Warsaw. The *Ksiaze Ksawery*, built in Yarmouth (England) in 1827, was a sea-going ship fitted with a 40 HP steam engine. In the same year she made several trips to Sopot and Hel, then was tied up in Gdansk for two years. She was brought down the river to Warsaw towards the end of 1930.

Both the *Victory* and *Ksiaze Ksawery* proved unsuitable for operation on the Vistula in view of their draught.

1.50 zlotys — the paddle-steamer *General Swierczewski* against the panorama of Gdansk. The steamer *General Swierczewski* ex *Stanislaw* built in 1914 by the FAJANS SHIPYARD of Warsaw was 56.10 m. long and 5.90 m.



wide. She was fitted with a 90 HP steam engine and could accommodate 465 passengers.

In the years 1950—1952 holiday cruises were organized for the first time. It was only in 1955, however, that eight-day holidays along the route Warsaw-Gdansk-Warsaw became a permanent part of the schedule and gained approval. The two steamers most frequently employed on these cruises were the paddle-steamers *Baltyk* and *General Swierczewski*.

The *Gen. Swierczewski* made her last trip down the Vistula and back in 1977, but she will most probably be employed for the holiday cruises once more in 1980 after a boiler re-fit.

4.50 zlotys — the *Zubr* pusher against the Plock panorama. The prototype unit was built in 1960 and *Zubr-type* pushers were built in series by the WARSAW RIVER YARD in 1962—1967. Their particulars are: length: 20.57 m., width: 5.86 m., draught 0.75 m., two 90 HP diesel engines. The next types of pusher trains were the *Tur* and *Bizon*. The biggest pusher train: *Nosorozec*, operated on the Szczecin Lagoon and in the Gdansk region, was recently built in Poland.

6.00 zlotys — the *SP-150 type* passenger ship *Syrena* against a panorama of Warsaw. Built in 1959 by the Gdansk River Yard, her particulars are: length: 30.29 m., width: 6.06 m., draught: 0.75 m., engine: 150 HP, passenger complement: 200.

(Continued on page 383-8)

1929 POZNAN FAIR BALLOON-MAIL STAMPS

By STANLEY KRONENBERG

During the 1929 Poznan National Fair an international balloon competition took place on August 15th. Philatelic mail consisting of approximately 200 letters carried by the four competing balloons required special balloon-mail stamps which were obtained by overprinting available fair propaganda letter seals.



Figure 1. Red and blue letter seal (not overprinted) with English Text. It was used on the back of an envelope and thus bears the black arrival postmark of the New York Registry Division dated April 5, 1929.

Five kinds of lithographically printed letter seals were used for the overprinting. One kind is violet with a yellow center surrounded by two blue arches, of which one overlaps with the yellow resulting in a green arch. In the center is an emblem with the Polish eagle on top. The inscription reads: "Poznan / Maj-Wrzesien / 1929 / Wystawiamy na/Powszechniej/Wystawie / Krajowej" ("Poznan, May-September 1929, we exhibit at the General National Exhibition"). The other four seals, printed in red and blue, show the National Fair Building in Poznan, a stylized Polish eagle above a large "X" and the applicable inscription in Polish, German, English, or French.



Figure 3. The overprint appears in mirror image on the gum of this red and blue stamp with Polish Text.

The overprinting of these letter seals into balloon-mail postage stamps was made typographically; the indentations in the paper caused by this printing technique are clearly visible. The ink is an intense shiny black. The design of the overprint shows a balloon and the inscription: "Miedz. Zawody Balonow" (International balloon competition). No denominations are shown.

The overprint form consisted of four (2 x 2) overprints which were only roughly copied from the original design resulting in four distinct overprint types. They are distinct in many details including the mesh on the balloon and the lettering. The easiest way to distinguish the four types is by the ropes which tie the gondola to the balloon:

TYPE I (top left stamp)

The first and second rope touch above the gondola. The fifth rope descends from the center of the balloon's vent and joins the sixth rope at the gondola.

TYPE II (top right stamp)

There are nine instead of the usual eight ropes. Each of the three groups

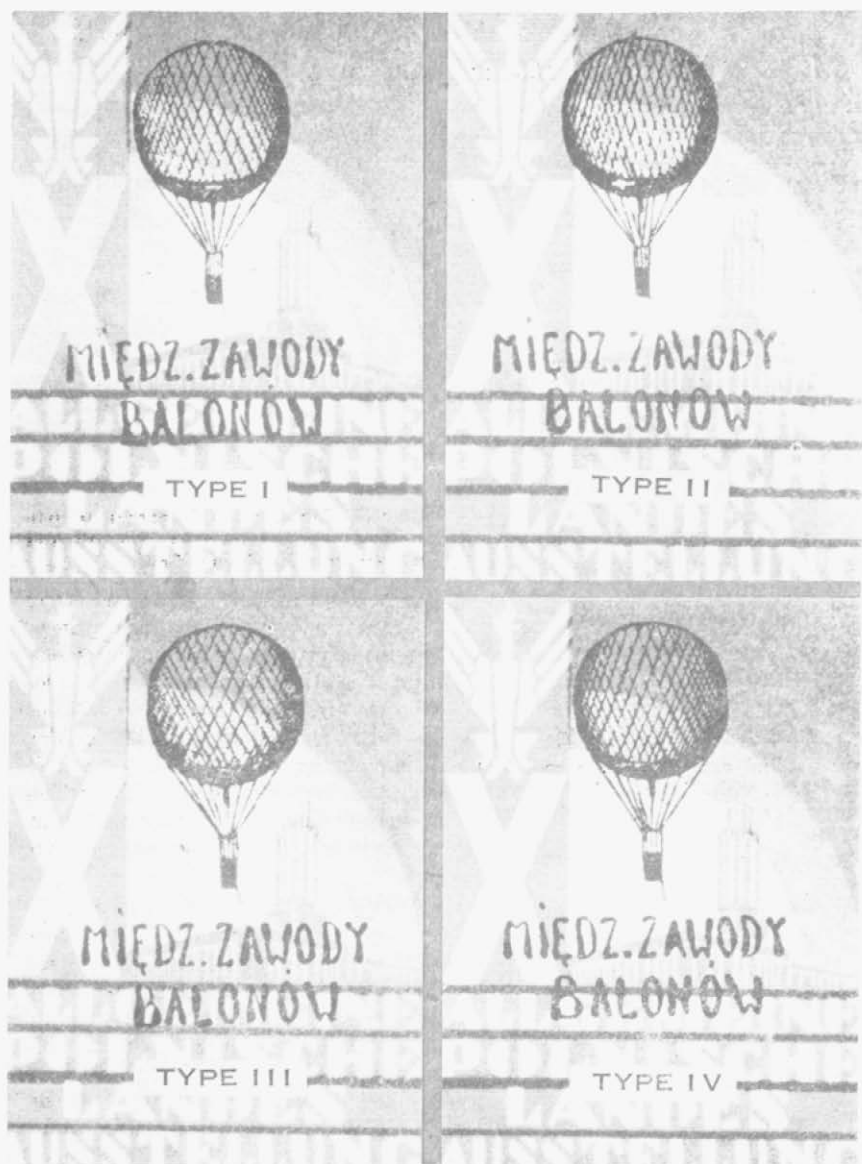


Figure 2. The four types of balloon-mail overprints.

of three ropes converge. The fifth rope touches the balloon's vent on the left side. The short tiedown rope extending from the bottom right side of the gondola is missing.

TYPE III (bottom left stamp)

The first and second ropes are close together and touch, the fourth has a

break above the gondola, and the fifth touches the balloon's vent on the right side.

TYPE IV (bottom right stamp)

The first and second ropes are separated. The fifth rope descends from the center of the balloon's vent and is separated from the sixth rope.

The dimensions (in millimeters) of the overprint which are helpful in expertizing this issue are:

	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV
Overprint height (measured from top of the balloon to the bottom of the first "O" in "Balonow")	28.8	28.4	28.6-28.7	28.3-28.4
Horizontal diameter of the balloon	11.2	11.0-11.1	11.1-11.3	11.1
Vertical diameter of the balloon	11.7	11.5	11.6-11.7	11.4
Length of "Miedz. wawody" (measured on top)	19.8	20.2-20.3	20.2-20.3	20.0-20.1
Length of "Balonow" (measured on top)	14.4	14.4-14.5	14.4-14.5	14.8-14.9

These stamps are line perforated 11½ except for those with the English text which I have seen only line perforated 11½ x 10¼. I have also

seen a letter seal (not overprinted) with the German text line perforated 11½ x 10¼.

The paper is white and exhibits a



Figure 4. The set of 5 balloon stamps of 1929.

violet-yellow-blue - overprint type I; red-blue, Polish Text - overprint type IV;
red-blue, German Text - overprint type IV; red-blue, French Text - overprint type III;
red-blue, English Text - overprint type III.



Figure 5. Inverted balloon overprints. violet-yellow-blue - overprint type I. red-blue, Polish Text - overprint type II; red-blue, German Text - overprint type III.

fine regular diagonally oriented grid of translucent spots which are sometimes difficult to see. The gum is white, uniformly applied and glossy, spots of black ink used for the overprinting are often visible on the gummed side. Occasionally an entire overprint appears on the reverse in mirror image (see figure 3); apparently the surface on which the stamps were positioned during the overprinting process was not kept clean.

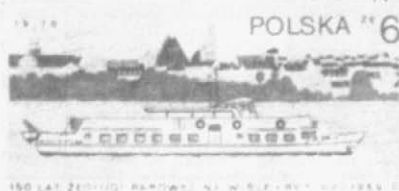
The numbers of overprinted stamps were:

violet-yellow-blue	80
red and blue, Polish Text	1000
red and blue, German Text	1000
red and blue, French Text	20
red and blue, English Text	120

Of the first three stamps listed above some were made with inverted overprints. The 1972 Ruch Catalogue also reports the existence of red and blue seals with Polish Text having a double overprint.

While solely philatelically motivated these stamps were issued by the National Fair Administration which was part of the Polish Government and their use was mandatory for letters flown by the competing balloons to Germany. Their philatelic status should thus be that of semi-official balloon postage stamps.

VISTULA (Continued from pg. 383-4)



The majority of today's Vistula passenger fleet consists of SP-150 type units, the prototype of which was the *Goplana* built in 1958.

Over the 150 years, the Vistula steamers went through their rises and falls, but they always constituted an active factor stimulating Poland's economic and cultural development.

The great trunk route which the Vistula will become at the turn of the XX and XXI centuries following the execution of the governments complex Vistula Program, will become a decisive factor in Poland's economic development, in particular that of the maritime economy and the future coastal industrial region.



Edward Piegzik
Daniel Dohm

Organizing The Polish Postal Service – 1918-1919

By R.K. MICKEY

Translated from the Preface to
"Statystyka pocztowa, telegraficzna i telefoniczna
Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej za rok 1919"

In the winter of 1918 the Polish Postal Service, like all other government departments, had to be constructed on the very different systems which had come into force under the old regimes of the partitioning powers. In the postal sphere, the old "Congress Kingdom" (ex-Russian area) had been occupied by the Germans in the north, the Austro-Hungarians in the south, since 1915. They had set up a Regency Council in Warsaw, ostensibly to prepare for the independent government promised to the old Kingdom territories (but not to the areas taken by Austria and Prussia during the partitions). The postal service in both occupation zones was under military control and had very much neglected the needs of the civilian population.

In these parts of Poland taken in the 18th and 19th centuries by Austria and Prussia, postal services were completely integrated in the Austrian and German systems. In the old Hapsburg monarchy, Poles were at least able to obtain civil service jobs, so that many Poles were experienced postal employees at the time of independence. In the German Empire, however, the ruthless Germanization policies had meant that very few Poles had been able to enter the postal service, causing severe personnel problems in Poznań and Pomorze after independence.

The following article was published as a foreword to the first annual statistical survey of the Polish Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, which appeared as a supplement to the "Załącznik do Miesięcznika Statystycznego" of the Central Statistical Office of Poland in 1920. Two short passages

pertaining to the statistical tables have been omitted.

It will be remembered that the Polish Republic was fighting during all of this period to establish its borders, and that many areas were taken, lost, and sometimes retaken during 1919, a struggle that continued on into the 1920's. Footnotes have been added to explain references to political events mentioned in the text.

At the time of the proclamation of independence of the Polish Republic, the Department of Posts of the Ministry of the Interior of the Kingdom of Poland was occupied with the work of preparing the organization of postal services under the Regency government, which was set up during the German and Austro-Hungarian occupation. In the territories occupied by the Germans, the post offices were under the German Administration of Posts and Telegraphs in Warsaw; in the territory occupied by Austria-Hungary, the military post offices were under the administration of the "Etappen Post" in Lublin.

As the German authorities were expelled during 11-12 November 1918, the post offices in the German zone of occupation were occupied by Polish ex-employees of the old Russian government. In the Austrian zone, during the first days of November, as the Austro-Hungarian monarchy collapsed, the Postal Administration in Lublin and the base post offices were taken over by the employees of Polish nationality who worked in them, aided by their Polish colleagues of the old Russian postal service.

On 18 November 1918, the Head of State of the Polish Republic¹ named as the first Minister of Posts and Tele-

graphs Tomasz Arciszewski², who organized his ministry with the first heads of sections: Dr. Jan Urbanski, engineer Jakob Jasinski, Kazimierz Tolleczko, and engineer Włodzimierz Dobrowolski, the latter being named Director of Posts and Telegraphs of the Warsaw district.

Minister Arciszewski also ordered the taking over of the administration of posts and telegraphs in Galicia by the Polish government, and obtained from the Head of State the nomination of Tomasz Bieniowski as first chief of the Postal Administration of Lwow, of Leon Dormus as Postal Inspector of Cracow, and of Władysław Kowarzyk as chief of the administration in Lublin. The first issue of the "Official Journal" of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs appeared on 16 January 1919, containing the proclamation of the first Minister of Posts and Telegraphs to the government employees, and the first organizational decrees.

After the change of ministry³ Hubert Linde was named as Minister of Posts and Telegraphs on 16 January 1919, and held this office until mid-December 1919. During this period, the organization of the Ministry was based on a special decree of the Head of State dated 5 February 1919, and the law of 27 May 1919, concerning the government monopoly of posts, telegraphs and telephones.

In the meantime, during the spring of 1919, the Administrations of Posts and Telegraphs for the districts of Warsaw and Lodz were organized. Next, in the month of June, an Administration of Posts for Wilno was organized in agreement with the Commissioner General for Eastern Territories. On 1 December 1919, the Postal Inspectorate of Cracow was transformed into an Administration of Posts and Telegraphs. The post and telegraph offices of ex-Austrian Galicia were subordinated to Cracow, also

some of the southwestern part of the Old Congress Kingdom, and finally the Polish part of Cieszyn Silesia.

The post offices in ex-Prussian Poland were subordinated to the minister for those territories, organized under a Special Department of Posts in Poznan, which was sometimes separated from the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs in Warsaw. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs assisted with the replacement of German postal employees by Poles and the organization of Postal Administrations for Poznan, Bydgoszcz and Gdansk.

The year 1919 was a period of intense organizational work to unite in a single administrative unity the different regions, some of which were lost, *e.g.* to Lithuania, and the different postal and telegraphic organizations.

The postal and telegraphic service area of the Polish Republic contained, at the end of 1919, 409,039 square kilometers with a population of 31,995,622 inhabitants, divided into the following Postal Administrations:

	Sq. Km.	Population
Cracow	29,654	3,781,648
Lublin	89,331	6,229,650
Lwow	65,649	6,369,000
Lodz	21,886	3,069,232
Warsaw	56,533	5,078,974
Poznan & Bydgoszcz	42,561	2,942,418

The functions of the service were carried out by combined post and telegraph offices, by separate post offices, by separate telegraph offices, by central telephone stations and public telephone booths, and, in many very small localities, by postal agencies and depots.

In the old Congress Kingdom, the post and telegraph offices were divided as follows: a) "superclass" offices (the largest); b) offices of the I, II, III, or IV classes; and c) postal agencies. Outside the larger cities, some of the telegraph offices had special telephone

stations.

In the ex-Austrian territories (Galicia and Ciesyn Silesia) there were: a) so-called "state" post-and-telegraph offices; b) post-and-telegraph offices and post offices divided into classes; c) postal agencies; and d) postal depots which served neighboring local posts.

In ex-Prussian Poland (Poznan and Pomorze) post offices were divided into three classes, plus postal agencies and depots which supplied the offices. Telegraph offices in the large cities functioned separately.

All post offices, except those in ex-Prussian Poland and the Eastern Territories, served as depositories of the Postal Savings Bank, which functioned in virtue of a special law.

¹Jozef Pilsudski; the first ministry named by him was a socialist government.

²Arciszewski was a prominent socialist leader. later (1944) Prime Minister of the Government in Exile.

³The first cabinet was replaced in January 1919 by Prime Minister Palerewski's coalition government.

THIS AND THAT

For those of you who have an interest in the "Postal History of the Cancellations of the General Government in Poland", we recommend that you get a copy of the seven page article by Winston Gruszczyk that appeared in the May, 1980 edition of the "American Philatelist." It is well written and beautifully illustrated.



Congratulations to Raymond Uzmanek who, having won the Grand Award at the Frankford Arsenal Stamp Exhibition, was eligible to enter the Member Club's Grand Award Competition for the President's Cup with his exhibit of "Catapult Flight Mail from various Steamships, 1939-45".



Chris Kulpinski won a large silver

and the War Cover Club Award for his exhibit at NAPEX '80 held in Bethesda, Maryland.



The Poland Philatelic Club of Milwaukee plans to hold POLAPEX 1981 on May 2-3 at the Southgate Shopping Center Mall, 3333 South 27th Street, Milwaukee, Wisc. Two souvenir exhibition cachet envelopes featuring Polish folk art will be issued. They will be designed by artist Leon Kawecki. POLAPEX 1981 will be a closed show. Only members of the Milwaukee club may exhibit. Plans are under discussion to open the show to non-member exhibitors beginning in 1984.



Dr. Jozef Kuderewicz received a Vermeil for his exhibit at NORWEX '80, an international show at Oslo, Norway, for his "Siege of Przemysl, 1914-15 - Balloon Mail To and From the Fortress".

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Members who change their address are asked to notify us immediately. Failure to do so is costing the Society unnecessary expense. Please mail the notice to Al Rybarski, P.O. Box 82, River Grove, IL 60171.

BUD HENNIG GUEST AT POLONUS

The November 28th meeting was short, but the talk that followed by Bud Hennig lasted an hour and fifteen minutes. An APS accredited judge, Mr. Hennig spoke on judging at philatelic exhibitions: local, regional, national, and international. It was really a seminar on judging and held the interests of the 21 members and three guests that attended to the very end.

Happiness for our club members is having lots of good friends—especially those who collect stamps.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

How fast time goes by. The year is ending and half of my term in office is over.

I want to thank the members for the letters and notes showing interest in our club. We do need more of the same; do not sit back and cry and tell yourself how you can improve on different things, but let it out.

My programs and improvements are moving very slowly, but showing progress. I must apologize for the increase in dues to \$10.00, but there was no other way; postage and printing costs are moving upward. Membership participation is greatly needed in the form of soliciting new members, ads for our bulletins, thoughts, knowledge articles, questions, translated articles, and translators.

Local members, we need attendance. Bring a friend, show us in your interest. The meetings have improved; drop in and see for yourself, we will continue to have programs of your interest. POLPEX 81 is in the making. We need exhibitors, committees, workers.

May I take this time to wish you and your families a happy and prosperous New Year.

—John Bartezak

NEXT MEETING

Friday, January 23, 1980:

General meeting at Polish Veterans Hall, 6005 W. Irving Park Road, Chicago, starting at 8:00 PM.

POPE JOHN PAUL II

**FOR SALE: BEAUTIFUL SILK CACHET
COVERS FROM ALL COUNTRIES
VISITED BY THE POPE**

**We Buy and Sell Stamps of U.S., Canada,
Poland, British and Western Europe**

For more information write to:

S. SLOMIANY

2344 W. Charleston, Chicago, IL 60647

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

James Mazepa, Publications Comm.
P. O. Box 1217, Oak Park, IL 60304

Chester A. Schafer, Editor & Secretary
864 N. Ashland, Chicago, IL 60622

Stanley Rusin, Treasurer
P.O. Box 56148, Chicago, IL 60656

The Polonus Philatelic Society is non-political. Views expressed by authors of articles appearing herein do not necessarily express the views of the Polonus Philatelic Society

— Annual Dues are \$7.50 —

SPORTS ON STAMPS

"Sports On Stamps" will be the theme of POLPEX '81 to be held at the Polish Veterans Building in Chicago, March 28-29. Members are asked to prepare their Sport collections for exhibit. The show is not limited to Polish material only — Sport stamps of any country may be exhibited. A special category for these exhibits will be included in the entry application, which is now being prepared. Articles on Sports on the stamps of Poland are being sought to be published in the philatelic press.

POLPEX '81 is open to other Poland, U.S. or foreign exhibits as well.

TIME TO PAY DUES

With this issue of the Polonus Bulletin we enclose a self-addressed remittance envelope. Please place a 15c stamp on the envelope, and mail it at your earliest convenience.

