

## BULLETIN OF THE

# POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



MEETS EVERY SECOND AND FOURTH FRIDAY OF THE MONTH AT FALCONS HALL, 1062 N. ASHLAND AVE.

Issue 152

August—September 1957

## FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

With this issue of the Polonus "Bulletin" the Polonus Philatelic Society marks 15 years of publishing its monthly. The first issue of the "Bulletin" was put out in August of 1942. No other Polish philatelic publication ever had such a long run. There is hardly a subject in Polish philately that hasn't been covered—and sometimes the subject is written about more than once. During the 15 years of its publication there appeared extensive articles on the Kraków Issues, the Col. Larking Articles, the Listing of Polish-Russian Towns printed in Polish and Russian, the stamp "Dojdzimy", etc. Extensive translations, research, historical and unusual articles have been printed.

The philatelist who collects Poland and owns a complete set of the Bulletins possesses an Encyclopedia of Polish Philately.

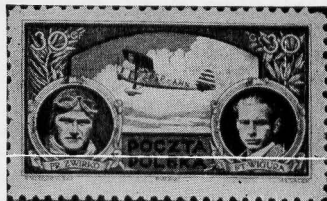
### POLISH PHILATELIC LITERATURE IN REVIEW

"Ekslibrys Filatelistyczne" by Aleksander Śnieżko was published by the Postal and Telecommunication Museum at Wrocław, 1957. Starting with his own, the author presents in this 64 page illustrated volume a very fine collection of "Ex Libris" from philately, both private and State libraries with a very fine and meticulous description of each vignette; the artists' names, the kind of paper, printing process and sizes are described. Definition and history present an interesting opening article. Only 275 copies were printed, numbered from 1 to 275. A truly fine addition to any philatelic library.

— W. S.

### IN MEMORIAM

It is 25 years since the two Polish fliers, Francis Zwirko and Stanislaw Wigura made the world headlines twice in a year. First their triumph in the Berlin Challenge, the second—their untimely death in the crash of the famous avionette "RDW-9" at Cierlicko, Czechoslovakia.



On September 14 and 15 there will be a solemn commemoration at the scene of the catastrophe, with delegations from Poland and Czechoslovakia. A wreath of flowers will be laid at the scene of the crash. At the same time an exhibition will be held at Cieszyn, displaying the remnants of the plane and also trophies won by the two heroes at the Challenge and other national and international awards. These were carefully preserved by their families, the sister of Eng. St. Wigura and by the wife of Capt. Fr. Zwirko.

(“7 Dni w Polsce”) W. S.

### NEW POLPEX AWARDS

Chester Makowski suggested at a recent meeting that—rather than give trophies and cups at our Polpex shows, the Society give a paperweight, key, letter opener, medallion with Polonus emblem, etc. The matter will be acted on at the next Polpex by Chairman Frank Rizzo and his Awards Committee.

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# KING CAROL'S VISIT ISSUE - 1937

By **MARIAN DŹŃSKI**

To honor the Roumanian King Carol II on his visit to Poland there were issued three commemorative Souvenir Sheets. On June 30, 1937 the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs put in circulation the following three souvenir sheets with postage stamps:

1. A sheet with four stamps, of 25 groszy value, with the likeness of Marshal Rydz-Śmigły, measuring 125 x 105 mm. consists of four stamps, 25 gr. value, arranged in two rows of two stamps in each.

The design and size are as described in the official "Regulation" of June 25, 1937 by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs (Dz. Taryf No. 7, pos.9) with one difference: the color of the stamp is brown.

The perforation is within the precincts of the stamps. The stamps are printed on pre-gummed paper without watermarks. The upper surface is ornamented to the right with the Polish National Emblem and to the left the Emblem of the Kingdom of Romania. Between the emblems are the dates: "26.VI.—1.VII. 1937" in two horizontal verses. The overprint is in red. The value of this block is 1.-zł.

2. A sheet with four stamps, postage value—50 gr. and the likeness of the First Marshal of Poland, Joseph Piłsudski, measuring 125x105 mm consists of four postage stamps, 50 groszy denomination and the likeness of the First Marshal of Poland, Joseph Piłsudski, arranged in two rows of two stamps in each. The size and arranging is in accordance with the Postal Regulation by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs from 23.III. 1928 (Dziennik Urzędowy Min. P.T. No. 10, pos. 43) with the difference that the color of the stamps is dark blue.



**SOUVENIR SHEET OF THE 25 GR. MARSHAL RYDZ-SMIGLY VALUE**

The perforation is within the sphere of the stamps. The stamps are printed on pre-gummed paper without watermarks. The upper surface of the block has to the right the National Emblem of the Republic of Poland and to the left the Emblem of the Kingdom of Romania. In the center between the emblems are placed the dates: "26.VI.-1.VII. 1937" horizontally in two verses. The overprint is executed in red. The value of this block is 2.-zł.

3. A sheet with four stamps, postage value 1.-zł. with the likeness of the President of the Republic, Ignacy Mościcki; arranged in two rows of two stamps in each. The design and the size of the stamps answers the description of the Postal Regulation of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs from 29.V 1936 ("Dziennik Taryf." No. 6, pos. 15) with the difference that the color of the stamps is in steel gray. Perforation is within the sphere of the stamps. Impression of the stamps is made on pre-gummed white paper

and unwatermarked. The upper surface has to the right the National Emblem of the Republic of Poland and to the left the Emblem of the Kingdom of Romania. In the center between the emblems are placed the dates: "26.VI.-1.VII. 1937" horizontally in two verses. The overprint is in red color. The price of the block is 4.-zł. All above sheets will be on sale until recall in all Post Offices of I., II., and III. class. The nominal price for the three sheets is 7 złotych."

In accordance with "Postal Regulation" from 6.VIII. 1937 the commemorative sheets appeared on sale and in circulation on September 1, 1937—two months after the event. The sale was rather restricted and lasted only for a few days. The blocks were withdrawn from circulation on 28.II. 1939 with "Postal Regulation" from Jan. 24, 1939.

The philatelic market notes the following blocks:

1. Block 25 groszy without inscription. Perforated.
2. Block 50 groszy without inscription. Imperforated.
3. Block 1.-zł. without inscription. Imperforated.
4. Sheet of 4 blocks on one piece, in black.
5. Single stamp of 1.-zł. value Imperforated, on one large sheet.

(Written on the 20th anniversary of the events for the Polonus Bulletin. Original article written in Polish. Translation by Walter Szymlek.

### TID BITS

Dr. M. E. Uznanski's article on "Dojdzieny" got a plug in the New York Herald-Tribune, July 7, 1957.

\* \* \*

Polonus received two books—gifts from Mr. Joseph Prokok Andrzejewski, former caretaker of Falcons Hall. The books are old editions on Polish Coins by Gumowski. Dr. L. P. Kozakiewicz is holding the books for the Society. Any member interested in borrowing the volumes may get them from Doc Kozy.

\* \* \*

Member E. Sponder is now operating the Oceanway Apartment Hotel at 7430 Ocean Terrace, Miami Beach, Florida.

Polonus Bulletin, Aug.-Sept. 1957

He invites members to drop in, say hello and visit with him.

\* \* \*

We were informed that among the exhibitors in the Warsaw, Poland Exhibition was our member from Australia I. Gust.

\* \* \*

Did you know that on Oct. 2, 1958 it will be the 350th anniversary of the First Pole Landing in the U. S.?

\* \* \*

Member G. C. Kobylka issued three more sets of album sheets on the very popular new countries of Cambodia, Viet-Nam and Laos. The pages cover the period from 1951 and on. Attractive bi-colored title pages are supplied with each set of pages and shows the position of each country on a map. Those interested write to him at 1433 South Cuyler Ave., Berwyn, Ill.

\* \* \*

Member J. C. Crimlisk sent us Part 2 of his Polish Special Postmarks Catalogue. The listing is from Aug. 1929 to Aug. 1936. Price for this part remains at 50c, postpaid. A limited number of Part 1 is still available. All orders should be sent to John C. Crimlisk, 9 Victoria Ave., Filey, Yorkshire, England.

\* \* \*

Dr. Uznanski will exhibit his U.S. Christmas Seals by invitation at the 50th anniversary of the first T.B. stamp Exhibition at Madrid, Spain in Oct.-Nov.

### APPLICANTS PENDING

Janusz F. Kubicki  
3201 W. Warren Blvd.

Chicago 24, Ill.

Stanisław T. Trepka  
ul. Powsinska 97

Warsaw 36, Poland

Thaddeus Kotowski  
105 Pine Grove Terrace  
Newark 6, N.J.

Rev. Edward Borawski  
St. Adalbert Church  
705 Summit Ave.

East St. Louis, Ill.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. I. J. Bialdyga 177  
145 Benkard Ave.

Newburgh, New York

Daniel H. Palkowski  
125 Salem Road  
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

# MARSHAL RYDZ-ŚMIGŁY ISSUE - 1937

Scott's Catalog Nos. 312 — 313; "Ruch" Catalog Nos. 330 — 331

By **MARIAN DUŃSKI**

On July 1, 1937 there were issued two stamps with the portrait of Marshal Rydz-Śmigły of 25 and 55 groszy value.

## "Deposition"

"The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs from June 25, 1937. On the basis of Article 22, 1st Statute from June 3, 1924 on Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones (Dziennik Urzędowy R. P. from 1933, No. 63, pos. 484) I order the issuance and introduction into postal circulation following postage stamps, letters and post card:

### A) Postage Stamps.

1. A postage stamp of 25 groszy value with the likeness of the Marshal of Poland Rydz-Śmigły. On this stamp, in its upper part to the left, on dark background in white are the numbers "25" and underneath in white lettering "GR." In the lower part of the stamp, under the portrait, on a dark surface is the inscription in white "Poczta Polska." The drawing of the stamp measures 22.5x27.25 mm., and the dimensions of the whole stamp with the margins are 25.5x13.25 mm. The color of the stamp is blueish green in dark flush. The stamp is impressed on white paper with no watermarks.

2. Postage stamp, value 55 groszy with likeness of the Marshal of Poland Śmigły-Rydz. On this stamp, in its upper part to the left, on dark background in white are the numbers "55" and underneath in white lettering "GR." In the lower part of the stamp under the portrait, on dark surface is the inscription in white "Poczta Polska." The drawing of the stamp measures 22.5x27.25 mm. and the overall dimensions of the stamp with margins 25.5x31.25 mm. The color of the stamp is blue, printed on white paper with no watermarks.

### B) Postal Letters.

1. A postal letter with imprinted postage stamp on the envelope of 25 groszy value, and a paper insert. The envelope, measuring 155x100 mm. is made of white paper and has a sub-printing on the inside of blueish gray color and a sextagon on the envelope

flap, containing the letters "P.P.T.T.", the posthorns and crossed arrows. In the right corner impressed is the postage stamp, value 25 groszy with the likeness of the Marshal of Poland, Śmigły-Rydz; the design and the color corresponding with the description given under No. A-1. On the envelope are placed four dotted lines for address purposes, the third line from the top being underlined and under this line is the wording "Urząd pocztowy." A signature, containing the abbreviation for the title "Poczta Polska, Telegraf i Telefon," also the date and the amount printed are at the bottom left corner. On the reverse side of the envelope, the upper flap has the word "Nadawca" and two dotted lines. Printing on both sides is in blueish green in dark flush. Inside the envelope is an insert of lined paper, size 300x100 mm.

2. An Air-Mail postal letter with imprinted postage stamp on the envelope, of 55 gr. value, and a paper insert, for air-mail correspondence. The envelope, measuring 155x100 mm. is made of white paper and has a sub-printing on the inside of a blue color, a sextagon on the envelope flap, containing the letters "P.P.T.T.", the posthorns and crossed arrows. In the right corner impressed is the postage stamp, value 55 groszy with the likeness of the Marshal of Poland Rydz-Śmigły. The design and the color corresponding with the description given under A-2. On the face of the envelope are four dotted lines, the third from the top being underlined. In the lower left, on blue background is white letters are placed two horizontal verses "Lotnicza—Par Avion." In the left bottom corner of the envelope is also placed the signature containing the abbreviation for the title "Poczta Polska, Telegraf i Telefon." Also the date and amount printed. In the second verse, separated from the first by a horizontal line, is the inscription "Lotniczy list pocztowy." On the reverse side, on the upper flap in two verses is placed the inscription "Nadawca—Expéditeur" and  
(Continued on page 152-9)

## Reverberations From Article "Transition In Polish Postal History"

The "Bulletin" official organ of the Polonus Philatelic Society, carried in its July 1957 issue "A Handfull of Corrections . . ." by a pompous gentleman who signed himself as V. Hermanowski, former editor and publisher of "Ikaros." In it he takes the undersigned to task for daring to think differently.

It seemes that "former" editor of "Ikaros" never heard of the late Poznan Uprising and the resultant warm exchanges of thoughts between journalists in Poland and people in other parts of the world, because his mind is still spewing venom and hate and propaganda of years gone by — and which Poland is now vailiantly trying to erase.

Mr. Hermanowski foams at the reference to a paragraph in the article criticised, which describes the partition of Poland and subsequent Poland's No. 1 stamp, which — according to "former" editor — bears a double Russian Eagle; on busom of which is the emblem of the Polish Kingdom . . . ?

He intimates, that "Mother Russia" loved Poland dearly etc. We know better. Russia did swallow Poland; loved Poles so dearly that she has scattered the bones of Polish patriots on roads to Siberia. We also know Russian love, like that shown Hungarians lately. Mr. Hermanowski's article was revolting.

In another paragraph of his article the "former" editor tries to impart to readers the "fact" that the Polish No. 1 adhesive, as well as the envelopes WERE NOT issued by Russia but by Poland, secretly (?), without permission or knowledge of the "Central Authorities" in Petersburg and that Russia — upon discovery — accepted this stamp issue so that it would not be used in Russia . . . ?

Does Mr. Hermanowski expect people with clear minds to believe his venomous propaganda?

How does he expect us, here, on free soil of United States to swallow his "facts" that censoring Polish mail did not exist — especially mail to Russia? What was the dreaded "Ochрана" doing?

One does not have to go back into Poland's history very far to gain con-

viction that in past years in Poland, under Russian guns, hundreds of Polish patriots died due to mail censoring . . . Does the "former" editor dare to deny this fact also?

The "former" editor and publisher, in his criticism, condemns Austria and Germany as oppressors and "Galician Butchers" as very cruel masters . . . only "mother Russia" in his estimation, is a country that loves Poles and "protects" freedom in Poland . . . ?

In another part of Mr. Hermanowski's "correction" the words "Ekspedysya Poczta" does NOT mean FORWARDING POST: it means "Main Postoffice." Possibly the "former" editor's mind is so filled with propaganda, that he knows not that the word "Ekspedycya" is of Latin origin . . . expedite, forward, dispatch, hasten, facilitate . . .

Using revolting twists of a seasoned propagandist, "former" editor makes use of differences in illustrations in Linn's Weekly Stamp News and in those of the "Bulletin" which reprinted the article critised trying, in a childish endeavor, to "make trouble" between the undersigned and Editors of the highly respected "Bulletin" who only tried their best to illustrate the article with what they had on hand.

Mr. Hermanowski even tries to "prove" that the beloved Marshal Joseph Pilsudski was thrown in jail, his legion disarmed and intimates brazenly that the Marshal would have fared better if he gave his oath of allegiance to Russia . . . ? WHY? Because the Legion fought the cowardly bolsheviks?

No matter WHAT the "former" editor has to say about Pilsudski Legion stamps they ARE REAL and not forgeries. There may be two factions of collectors who believe as the undersigned. The stamps were printed in 1915 and WERE sold among Legionnaires and patriotic Poles . . . and at that time they WERE IN HALLERS.

In that era of Polish history the monetary values were either in hallers, kopecs or pfenigs, depending on the part of Poland. How could the stamps be sold in other currency than hallers . . . especially in Galicya . . . unless the Legion — besides the adhesives —

also invented and minted its own currency in groszy?

One has only to glance into Polish catalogues of stamps to see in what year Poland issued monetary values in groszy. Thousands of philatelists prefer to believe the Legion stamps were in hallers . . . and the writer of this article prefers being in that company.

In his closing paragraph the "former" editor states that . . . "The above remarks I make with a thought of the philatelists who are collecting Polish stamps and are not acquainted with Polish history" . . . ?

What kind of history? His kind? What collectors—or rather how many—are now collecting stamps of Poland after the years of issuing trash and propaganda . . . ?

The other day the "Boston Herald" printed a story that the young country of Israel, during "First Day of Issue" of its latest stamp emission SOLD \$1,000,000 worth of adhesives . . . in one day, Mr. Hermanowski. What have YOU done to help Poland sell a similar amount IN ONE YEAR?

What has Mr. Hermanowski done to see to it that philatelists from United States and Great Britain should have been invited to participate in the 1957 stamp exhibition in Warsaw?

What has he done to popularize the stamps of Poland—to create interest and demand; to create "honest" sources of supply? Did the "critic" try to eliminate in Poland the forgers and "get-rich" schemers flooding the world with forgeries . . . costly fakes etc.??

Then, and only then, will Mr. Hermanowski be able to honestly claim that "his" worry for those who collect stamps of Poland is genuine and not propaganda or insulting "criticism" of those WHO TRY to popularize and create sympathy for Poland through stamps.

Not long ago, "The Boston Globe" printed a fine anecdote aimed at a vain and pompous man—which may also apply to the "former" editor and publisher acting as "critic":

"For the first time in Polish history Stalin appeared on Poland's stamps.

"Weeks after the new stamp issue went on sale; the adhesives had not been sold in expected quantity. Stalin

called in the Director of Polish Postal Service.

"Why have my new stamps not been selling?" screamed Stalin.

"The people complain they won't stick to envelopes," explained the trembling postmaster.

Stalin seized a stamp, licked it, affixed it to an envelope. "See" he screamed, "there is plenty of musilage. They do stick."

"Oh, yes," said the director of Polish Posts, "but the people have been spitting on the wrong side."

Edward Nowak, Sr.  
Plain collector.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Rev. Blase Szymasek, O.M.C.

P. O. Box 8

Mt. Arlington, N. J.

F. Hryniewicz 318

339 Darby Lane

Mountainside, N. J.

John Jasinski 534

% Mrs. M. Karl, Box 234

High Falls, New York

Dr. Conrad P. Straub 547

1661 Sutton Ave.

Cincinnati 90, Ohio

Frank Rizzo 533

2910 N. Halsted Street

Chicago, Illinois

G. Grolicki 505

401 Quebec Ave.

Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada

E. Sponder 478

7430 Ocean Terrace

Miami Beach, Florida

#### NEW MEMBERS

Slawomir Piotrowski 590

P. O. Box 96

Warsaw, Poland

(Poland, Br. Brit., France)

Joseph Walczak 589

5444 So. Laflin St.

Chicago 9, Ill.

(Poland, General)

R. K. Wagner 588

110 Hambrough Rd.

Southall, Middx., England

(Poland, Air Mails of world)

Ron Negus

339 Prince Regent Lane

London E. 16, England

## IN OUR MAIL BOX

Dear Editor:

This week I received the No. 150 June issue of the *Polonus Bulletin* and as usual read every article in it.

Dr. Uznanski's article drew my attention because I also collect the war period as part of the historic efforts of the Polish people in their struggle in World War II inside and outside of Poland. Every philatelist who collects a single country must, in my opinion, include in his collection everything of philatelic interest which can throw light on the Polish history of this country.

And when we speak of such special issues like the London stamps or "Dojdzieny" we cannot always use the same definitions which are accepted in philately. Here we have to deal with sentiments, political war time expediency, added by the fact that no country can usually allow a dual Postal Service in its territory. We all know that the British Government permitted, for some of the reasons mentioned above, to print stamps for the Polish Government in exile. But its use was restricted to boats flying the Polish flag and these stamps could not be used by Polish civilians or military personnel within England itself. Even their restricted use makes their official status beyond doubt. On the other hand without such permission these issues would have been labels (of interest to some philatelists) because the Polish Government in London could not issue stamps in a foreign country without prior obtaining permission from the British Government.

I also collect "Dojdzieny" but I am still to be convinced that the story as told by Dr. Uznanski is the final one. There is no doubt in my mind that just as the London issues were politically justified, so the "Dojdzieny" stamp (or label) would have had the same status provided permission for the issue was granted by the Soviet Government on whose territory the Polish Military Units were formed.

To assert (page 14 point 6) that the Polish Government in London approved of such a stamp is to avoid the issue and explanation is in my opinion one sided. The author may believe, and I am inclined to agree with him, that

such permission may have been hard to obtain, but the fact remains that the only reason for printing a stamp at all was motivated not by the real need but by political prestige and propaganda, which are quite legitimate desires. In this case it can be argued that it was advisable to issue such a stamp to uplift the morale and as a demonstration of the common effort. Both Dr. Uznanski and Mr. Bojanowicz in his monograph prepared in 1952 make it quite clear that the main argument for issuing such a stamp was, foremost by the need to underline the independence of the post from Soviet authorities. Can any one of us imagine that during war time years the British or the U.S.A. Governments would permit foreign, although friendly nations, to have its independent Postal Services? So obviously if stamps or a stamp were to be issued in Britain or in the Soviet Union by the Polish Government in exile it had to obtain permission by the respective authorities. In Britain it was granted for limited use and not for the civilian Polish population. In the Soviet Union such permission was not obtained and yet a stamp (or label) was made. To prepare the issue a Committee was set up in July, 1942, to hold a contest for a design despite the fact that already then it was known that the Polish Military Units would shortly leave the Soviet Union via Persia to fight on other fronts. Therefore, it had to be done in a hurry and on August the 13th, 1942, orders were given to prepare the printing of this stamp.

The difficulties must have been great and five days later on the 18th, August, it supposed to have been on sale and on the 21st, August, three days later the Unit began to move out could only have been sold to people to Persia. Obviously the 263 copies in the know and very few were postally used within the Soviet Union. Even those used on letters had to have the normal Soviet postage and the "Dojdzieny" added. If paper could be obtained by a bribe, why could not a postal employee obligingly put these through post, even if it was against regulations?

— I. GUST  
Victoria, Australia

## IN OUR MAIL BOX

Chicago 16 sierpnia 1957  
Szanownie Panie Redaktorze:

Komunikuję uprzejmie, że wprost z niezwykłym zadowoleniem przeczytałem artykuł Dr. M. Uzańskiego p.t. "The Stamp 'Dojdzimy,' 'Polonus'—June, 1957. Jest to bowiem typowy przykład, jak stosunkowo nieznaczną (z punktu widzenia ogólnego) rzecz może być wykorzystana do przedstawienia ogólniejszego zagadnienia w dziedzinie międzynarodowej. Tak charakterystyczna historia powstania znaczka "Dojdzimy," który zresztą był w oficjalnym użyciu b. króciutki okres czasu, dała autorowi asumpt do przedstawienia martyrologii narodu polskiego na tym też tak okrutnym wschodnim (głównie: syberyjskim) odcinku.

Czy to było potrzebne? Wydaje się, że nawet bardzo potrzebne. Wobec tego, że naogół nie wierzone Polakom, a potem mówiono nawet, że my przeszkadzamy w ułożeniu stosunków ze wschodnim aliantem, a dalej wobec dość niestety powszechnej ignoracji geograficznej i jeszcze większej historycznej, z jaką niestety trzeba się spotykać u tych, co są zmuszeni do decydowania o losach narodów i państw, konieczne jest ciągle zasilanie szerszej opinii publicznej przedstawianiem główniejszych faktów, które nieraz tak fatalnie zaciążyły na losach zresztą nie tylko naszego narodu.

Dr. Uznanski wykonał to zadanie tak konieczne w dziale filatelistyki. I zrobił to wyjątkowo dobrze. Daje bowiem czytelnikowi anglo-amerykańskiemu nie tylko tak żywą historię powstania tego niewątpliwie niezwyklego znaczka, ale wplata w to barwne opowiadanie to historyczno-polityczne, na którym ten znaczek powstał. Na dowód swoich twierdzeń autor dał szereg odbitek oryginalnych aktów związanych z powstaniem znaczka. A na zupełnie niezłej mapie Związku Sowieckiego każdy czytelnik stosunkowo nieźle może się zorientować, jaką drogę krzyżową przeszli nasi wygnańcy na wschodzie. Na końcu artykułu autor podaje stosunkowo obfitą bibliografię naturalnie nie tylko znaczkową, ale i ogólną tak, że zainteresowany czytelnik może znaleźć odnośne źródło i sprawdzić tezy autora.

Niech tedy wolno będzie złożyć auto-

rowi serdeczne gratulacje a zarazem i podziękowanie za te tak dobrze wykonaną pracę. A życzyć przytem trzeba, by Vivant Sequentes!

Załączam wyrazy należnego szacunku  
F. Zarzycki

## 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH POSTS IN 1958

The year 1958 will be the 400th Anniversary of the Polish Postal Service. Back in 1558 King Zygmunt August gave Presper Provano the privilege to operate a mail service from Kraków to Venice, Italy. Polish Postal authorities plan to make the same trip in the same sort of coach as was used 400 years ago. The trip took 14 days of hard driving.

The Polish Government plans to issue a set of stamps on this occasion.

## NEW CHANGES IN SCOTT'S 1958 CATALOG

Scott's 1958 Catalog has upped the price of the Polish classics. Scott's No. 1 is up to \$50.00 mint. Practically all of the higher priced Kraków stamps went up also.

All used stamps from 1950 to 1955 were reduced about two-thirds. Reason for drop—as time goes on, more and more of them are in circulation. All mint stamps remained at the same level.

Polonus finally succeeded in getting Scott to change the incorrect listing of Germany Under Polish Occupation in 1919. These stamps are now listed in the Poland section as the Posen Issue. We are indeed grateful to members Dr. L. P. Kozakiewicz, Myron Steczynski and J. J. Domar.

## CORRECTION

In the April-May issue of the "Polonus Bulletin" page 149-7 listed erroneously is the "Regulation" of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs attributed to (—) E. Kapelinski. It should read "E. Kalinski."

Similarity of names—but some spell of time stands between one and the other. E. Kalinski officiated in the years 1933-39 and Eng. T. Kapelinski was the Minister of Posts in 1944-46.

W. S.

## KEEP THOSE DUES PAID UP!

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF 1957 POLPEX

### Receipts:

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Ads .....                   | \$189.50 |
| Entries and Insurance ..... | 115.50   |
| Bourse .....                | 180.00   |
| Patrons .....               | 44.00    |
| Donations .....             | 5.00     |
| Seals and Covers .....      | 258.15   |
| Beeba .....                 | 102.58   |

Total \$894.73

### Disbursements:

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Rent .....                  | \$100.00 |
| Publicity and Postage ..... | 32.71    |
| Supplies .....              | 24.81    |
| Printing .....              | 238.00   |
| Cartage .....               | 15.00    |
| Insurance .....             | 5.00     |
| Watch Service .....         | 35.00    |
| Awards .....                | 57.69    |
| Seals and Covers .....      | 18.57    |
| Beeba .....                 | 50.00    |
| Entries and Judges .....    | 10.55    |
| Photography .....           | 4.20     |

Total \$591.83

Net Profit \$302.90

Finance Committee

J. R. Rux, Chairman

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 Mrs. R. Bain 71 (resigned)  
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(Continued from page 152-4)

two dotted lines. The printing on both sides of the envelope is in blue. Inside the envelope is placed an insert of white paper, measuring 300x190 mm.

The 25 groszy stamp described under No. 1 will be on sale from June 30, 1937. The date for the release of the 55 groszy stamp, the postal letters and the post card will be announced later. This disposition enters into life on the day of its announcement.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs

(—) E. Kalinski.

This announcement appeared in the "Dziennik Taryf" Nr. 7 on 25.VI. 1937. The date for the emission of the 55 groszy stamp, letters and post card was set later by the Ministry of Posts for August 6, 1937.

On the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of these postal issues the above description from official sources is hereby presented by the author.

Original article written in Polish. Translation by Walter Szymlek.

### NOWAK AWARDED PLAQUE

At the recent stamp show of the Polish Philatelic Society, member Edw. Nowak Sr. of Winthrop, Mass was presented with a gold plaque by the Polish National Alliance Council 118 of Boston, Mass. The plaque bore the inscription "Edward S. Nowak Sr., Philatelist — For sharing Poland's History with the World." In the exhibition were a few pages from the Nowak collection now in possession of Regis College Philatelic Museum.

Judges in the show Dr. Phillip G. Grabfield and Roberta S. Hevey made the following presentation of awards:

Best in Poland: 1. W. Jurgielewicz;  
 2. K. Gora; 3. H. Kulik.

General: 1. W. Niemyski; 2. P. Huculak; 3. P. Huculak.

Philatelic Art and Display: 1. P. Huculak; 2. H. Kulik; 3. K. Gora.

Philatelic Knowledge and Research:  
 1. H. Kulik; 2. W. Jurgielewicz;  
 3. W. Niemyski.

### CORRECTION

Dr. A. J. Kmieck 250  
 2616 West 14th Street  
 Cleveland 13, Ohio

## ABOUT POLISH PHILATELIC LITERATURE

By V. HERMANOWSKI

Reading articles in the "Polonus Bulletin" a thought arises that the authors of these articles (although very prominent collectors of Polish stamps) are not always aware of factual and extensive works in this field which appeared in Poland before the Second World War. It is in order then to recall these valuable works.

We will first take the published material in "Ikaros." During this publication's existence (1926-1939) it was probably the most reliable in publishing factual articles of foremost philatelists and experts in stamps and Polish posts. The catalog-handbook "Polskie Znaczki Pocztowe" known as "Ikaros" known to most serious collectors, has stamps and envelopes described to 1938.

Collectors of postal cancels in the pre-stamp period will find a thorough work of Prof. Mikstein called "Pieczęcie Pocztowe na Ziemiach Polski w XVIII wieku (1762-1800)". In this pamphlet of 127 pages profusely illustrated, Prof. Mikstein, in addition to cancellations, also designates the routes of posts, names of stations and gives the names of the postmasters.

Later on in this publication we have another masterpiece by Prof. Mikstein and Wł. Rachmanov called "Stemple Pocztowe Księstwa Warszawskiego i Królestwa Polskiego, 1808-1870." The articles have more than 570 illustrations of postal cancels with detailed write-ups and names of postoffices. This pamphlet is now very rare and unpurchasable.

The pre-stamp period posts always related to the Posthorn as an emblem of posts. The history and geneology of the post horns was written by Wł. Polański in a pamphlet "Trąbka i sygnały pocztowe." Illustrated are the notes of the signals used by the postmen at that time.

The comprehensive work on the field-post of the Polish Legions (1914-1918) will be found in the well illustrated work of Dr. John Dudzinski "Poczta Polowa Legionów."

Collectors of cancels and special events markings will find a lot of interest in the work of Dr. Antoni Łaskiewicz "Polskie Stemple Reklamowe i Okolicznościowe (1919-1936)". With great care did the author compile, classify and chronologically arrange these, illustrating his work further with characteristic cancels.

All of the mentioned pamphlets but one can still be found and purchased.

I also wish to make mention of the profuse articles of Prof. St. Mikstein "Poczta Wojskowa I Korpusu Gen. Dowbór-Muśnicki, 1918" which was not finished in "Ikaros" due to the war.

### THE TREASURER THANKS YOU!

As of August 10, 1957 there are about 50 members whose dues are not paid for 1957. This is a reduction of over 50 since June 1st. Please send your \$2.50 to him if you are one of the delinquents to insure your not being dropped and missing future "Bulletins." Better yet include an additional \$2.50 to cover 1958.

— J. P. Rux

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# **NEW ISSUES** by J. J. Domar

Information received from ARS Polona under an August dateline, stated that on Aug. 12th a series of five stamps were issued, each of a 60 gr. value.

The series is to show "Flowers Under Preservation in Poland" and are as follows:

- 60 gr. Edelweiss—grey, yellow green
- 60 gr. Lily—green and magenta
- 60 gr. Carline thistle—blue & dark green
- 60 gr. Eryngo—grey, green & yellow
- 60 gr. grey & light yellow



Size 31.5 x 39.5 mm. Printed in rotogravure on white paper. Design by Cz. Borowczyk.

There are many new sets being contemplated, one of which is the new airmail series of 6 stamps, which was expected to be released in the latter part of July.

Another set to be released is one to commemorate the International Fire-Prevention Congress, which will take place in Sept. 1957 consisting of:

- 40 gr. fireman in action
- 60 gr. a child against background of flames
- 2.50 zł. an ear of wheat among flames

Designer of the 40 gr. St. Szymanski;

the 60 gr. St. Gsspodarek; the 2.50 zł. S. Matecki.

The three stamps present logical thematic sequence—prevention, fire and and fireman's action.

They are to be printed by rotogravure, in two colors, 25.5 x 31.25 mm.

To commemorate the Centenary of the Poznań Friends of Science Society, a 60 gr. value, printed in rotogravure, and designed by J. Skoracki, is to be issued.

Another to be released during Sept. is one stamp to commemorate the 1957 Fourth World Trade Union Congress organized in Leipzig. Rotogravure.

In connection with the Polish Regional Costume series, which is now being prepared by the Polish Postal Authorities for release in early 1958, we learn that according to the Central Board it will be a long set, probably consisting of ten characteristic regional dresses or costumes. Its main attraction, besides its very interesting thematic value and printing technique (bi-colored, combined printing of steel engraving and offset) will lie in the actual setting of sheets which will be arranged in pairs in alternate rows, on the left a man, on the right a woman, in the appropriate regional dress.

Up to the present time, four pairs have been printed. The values of the first stamps are as follows:

- 20 gr. dresses of Rzeszów
- 40 gr. dresses of Kraków
- 1. zł. dresses of Silesia
- 2 zł. dresses of Łowicz
- 2.50 zł. dresses of Tatra Mountains
- 6.40 zł. dresses of Szamotuly

These stamps were designed by Cz. Kaczarezyk, and are the result of long costumological studies and consultation with leading ethnografic and regional art experts.

Another set which should prove interesting is one consisting of 5 stamps in values 40, 60, 95 groszy and 1.35 and 2.50 złoty, showing various fishes of Poland. The illustrations were shown in "Filatelista" but no information was given.

## **MEMBERSHIP NO. ASSIGNED**

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### COUNTERFEIT ITALIAN ERRORS

Police in Rome arrested several persons involved in counterfeiting postage stamps for philatelic purposes. An Italy stamp expert Italo Pergolesi, had arrangements with two employees in the government printing office to fabricate postage stamps with "errors." Pergolesi then sold these "errors" on the market for profit. Some of the imperforate "errors" brought as much as 50,000 to 100,000 liras per copy. The police estimated that Pergolesi sold 2,000 such stamps.

—Polish Daily News

### ATTENTION STAMP WRITERS!

Polpex Chairman Frank Rizzo is planning to go all out for articles for this coming Polpex 1958. Polonus will supply many of the major philatelic publications with articles on Polish stamps to help publicize its show. Now is the time to select your topic and begin writing.

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