

BULLETIN OF THE POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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Postage Stamps and Their Classification in Polish Philately

by Prof. S. Mikstein

(Translated from Wiadomosci Filatelistyczne & Filatelista Polski)

Political and social upheavals, such as were seen after World War II, cause general confusion. In almost all walks of life, now can be seen with satisfaction, a stabilization and betterment of conditions, except in philately. And especially in Poland—there exists a fog (and it is unknown when it will lift) which revolves around a general confusion of fundamental philatelic principals.

Such a state of affairs came about by the disappearance of the philatelic press, on the pages of which could be discussed matters of interest to collectors, newest and latest information given, together with warnings of crafty speculative issues and forgeries and counterfeits, but above all, and most important, there could have been carried discussions concerning the fundamentals of the theory of philately.

In the unregulated conditions which prevail during wars, upheavals and often in normal time, certain busybodies take part, more or less, in this hobby with the sole purpose of exploiting collectors by issuing labels and seals, imitating postage stamps, which are receipts for payments to charitable or patriotic activities. Many of these labels and seals are just fantasies.

And so, after the last war there ap-

The Polonus Philatelic Society assumes a neutral attitude to the above article. We neither affirm nor reject the opinion of the author. The article is published for your comments.

peared in the philatelic market, various issues, purportedly from the years 1939 to 1947 similar to postage stamps, some even with the word "POCZTA." These were offered as rare postage stamps—war issues. Of the source of these issues little or nothing is known but they are given official recognition in some stamp catalogs distributed by dealers through the use of such general phrases as, "these stamps appeared," "appeared in the course of business," "stamps were issued," "stamps were used," etc. without giving any details of who, where, when and for what purpose they were issued, or whether they were receipts for welfare contributions.

In this state of affairs, collectors, especially those residing in small towns and on farms, found it difficult to differentiate between the many stamps and labels and seals. On the other hand the lack of critical and basic philatelic information together with the uncontrolled desire to mount pretty pictures in stamp collections will eventually give rise to an economic loss to collectors or to a charge of ignorance or lack of knowledge of the subject, that is, the postage stamp.

When we decide to put together a collection, we must at the outset have a clear picture of what we intend to collect, stamps or labels and seals—one or the other. In the latter case we must differentiate, for the subject matter of labels and seals presents an entirely separate classification, not having anything in common with

stamp collecting. Labels and seals issued as receipts for contributions to support conspiracies against the Invader, charitable and patriotic activities to maintain National morale are documentary evidence of the fight against the Invader and can be highly expensive rarities, very valuable mementos and historic treasures, but they can never be the subject matter of a stamp collection. The inclusion of labels and seals in a stamp collection can at best be considered as a lack of understanding of what a postage stamp really is.

The shortest definition of a postage stamp is as follows: "A postage stamp is a print of narrow limits, in the form of an adhesive, issued by authority over a given area and time to which postal functions are given and serves as evidence of money paid and a consequent obligation to deliver, under existing postal regulations."

This definition simplifies the exclusion of many expensive labels and seals advertised as postage stamps and notwithstanding their similarity to stamps as to the fact that they were printed on stamps can not be a subject matter of interest to stamp collectors, and by this very same token can not be included in stamp collections because they lack the elementary components of the postage stamp.

Having thus established what a postage stamp is, we can now proceed to examine definite classifications of stamps which do interest a Polish

collector, refreshing his memory by presenting them in their widest scope and including all those stamps which at any time were in circulation and in use in Poland even though not issued by Polish Authority.

Such an inclusive classification can be justified specifically by the history and geography of Poland. Poland, even prior to the Partitions, had a well established postal institution with many resultant costly postal markings. Polish pre-stamp collectors, after the Third Partition would be in a vacuum—but the collecting of Polish Town cancellations (German, Russian and Austrian, could fill this void), for at the time the postage stamp came into general use, Poland as a Country did not exist but was in slavery. Polish collectors can rightfully negative this suggestion and not collect the stamps of the Partitioning Powers. But there were those who wished to maintain tradition and did collect interesting collections containing all the then current stamps of the Partitioning Powers, either mint or used with Polish town cancellations. Collections of this type are highly prized and much sought after by Polish specialists.

There really are not any strict guides to bind or limit a Polish collector in the field of Polish stamps, only in his likes, his time and money.

With the definition of a postage stamp in mind and the authority that issued it, forming the essence of the postage stamp the following classifications are set forth:

Postage Stamps Pertaining to Poland and Polish Authority

A. Stamps issued in Poland by Foreign Powers.

I. By Partitioning Powers

1. Austrian—Stamps of Austria to 1918.

2. German—

a) Stamps of Prussia

b) Stamps of Northern German Postal district.

c) Stamps of German Reich to 1918 and private post of Posen and Bromberg.

d) Stamps of the Free City of Danzig to 1939.

3. Russian—Stamps of Russia to 1915.

II. By Occupying Forces

1. General

a) Austria—Field Post issues I-III

b) Germany—Russisch Polen, GGW, Ob-Ost, General Gouvernement 1939-1945.

c) Russia—VII, 1920 overprinted on Polish stamps.

d) Lithuania—4 III 1919 Grodno

e) Ukraine—Western Ukraine Provinces of Kolomyja and Stanislawow

f) Rumania—C. M. T. Pokucie

2. Locals

a) Bialystok 1 VIII 1916

- b) Delivery Report (Landesbotenpost) X Army Gen. Falkenhayn 1 VIII 1918
 - c) Grodno—Verbindungspost 1919
 - d) Sarny X 1941
- III. By International Authority (Plebiscite issues)
 - 1. Upper Silesia
 - 2. Eastern Silesia
 - a) overprinted on Polish stamps
 - b) overprinted on Czech stamps
 - 3. Allenstein (Olsztyn)
 - 4. Marienwerder (Kwidzyn)
- B. Stamps issued under Polish Civil Authority
 - I. By Postal Authority
 - 1. General
 - a) Within the Country
 - aa) for entire Country (general use)
 - aaa) obtainable in all departments
 - bbb) obtainable in some departments, Fairs, Exhibits, So-winiec, etc.
 - bb) for some localities
 - aaa) in mark value of occupation of Germany
 - bbb) in korona value for Galicia and Austrian occupation
 - ccc) in German value—for Upper Silesia 1922/3
 - cc) For places beyond Territorial Limits (Foreign) Port Dan-zig, Levant, Odessa
 - b) Foreign—London Issue 1941/45
 - 2. Sectional
 - a) For German Occupation—memorial 1918 PP/GGW 1919/19
 - b) For Austrian Occupation—Carol Fund and Lublin II Issue
 - c) For Austrian Partition—Cracow 1919 and P. K. L.
 - d) For German Partition—I and II issue of Posen and German Poland 1919
 - 3. Local
 - a) German Occupation—Aleksandrow, Blonie, Ciechocinek, Grod-zisk, Izbica, Kalisz, Kolo, Konin, Leczyca, Lowicz, Lukow, Ma-kow, Ostrolenka, Ostrow, Ozorkow, Plosk, Poddebice, Pultusk, Sieradz, Skierniewice, Wloclawek, Zdunska, Wola
 - b) Austrian Occupation—Zwierzyniec
 - c) Austrian Partition—Baranow, Czermin, Dziedzice, Skalat, Mie-lec, Przemysl, Rozwadow, Swiatniki Goralskie, Tarnow.
 - II. Through Political Authority—Kowel
- III. Self Authority (Autonomy)
 - 1. In Occupied Germany—Otwock, Sosnowiec, Warsaw, Zawiercie
 - 2. In Occupied Austria—Luboml, Przedborz, Zarki
- C. Stamps issued by Polish Military Authority
 - I. Within the Country
 - 1. Polish Legions
 - 2. Silesian Uprising 17 VI 1921 (Korfanty)
 - 3. Central Latvia
 - 4. Warwieszki
 - 5. Koszyce VII 1944
 - II. Outside Limits of Country
 - 1. I Corps Polish Dowbor Musnicki 1918
 - 2. Kosciuszko Division in U. S. S. R. 1941
 - 3. I Corps in France and England
 - 4. II Corps in Italy
- D. Stamps of Private Local Posts serving organized groups
 - I. Posts of Internment Camps in Switzerland
 - II. Posts in Prisoner Camps after fall of Germany
 - 1. Camp 11C Woldenberg
 - 2. Camp 11D Wielkie Bory
 - 3. Camp 11E Neu-Brandenburg
 - 4. Camp VIIA Murnau

(to be continued)

TID BITS

Dr. Edgar DeWitt Jones writes in the Detroit News that our Government has overlooked many deserving persons despite the great number of stamps being issued. "For instance," he states, "there is Haym Solomon, the little Polish Jew who gave in all \$300,000 to put shoes on the feet, clothes on the backs, and a roof over the heads of Washington's suffering soldiers at Valley Forge and other places." Dr. Jones states no government recognition has ever been given this man.

—STAMPS 4/9/49

At the recent SOJEX exhibition in Camden, N. J., the first prize in the national division went to Stephen G. Rich, who also won a trophy for his Cape of Good Hope stampless covers.

A limited amount of STAMPS magazines dated Feb. 26, POLONUS issue, are available at 10c plus postage. First come, first served.

At NORPEX held at Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Col. O. H. Schrader won a first award for his U. S. Airmail, also one for his Foreign Airmail, and another in the miscellaneous class. He also won a second award.

Did ya' all know Polonus member John Wendt was the major domo at the stamp exhibit held at the Chicago Coliseum in connection with the World Hobby Exposition, Inc. Feb. 19 to 29.

Member Vincent Domanski Jr. has been elected Treasurer of the National Helvetia Society. David Lidman was appointed to the Membership Committee and the Publicity Committee.

NEW MEMBERS

- Dr. Al. M. Rackus #385
R. R. 2
Oaklawn, Ill.
Dr. M. A. Obremski #388
910 W. Genesee St.
Syracuse, N. Y.
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(Stanley S. Kwiatkowski)
86 Seymour St.
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Vladimir M. Polchlopek #387
2351 Duncan St.
Philadelphia 24, Pa.

APPLICATIONS PENDING

- George Apking
Alexandria, Nebraska

BODY OF SOLDIER FELIX PIENKA TO BE RETURNED FOR BURIAL

The Society has been informed that the remains of charter member Felix Pientka, who lost his life in Italy during the war, is being returned to his home in Evanston for burial. Complete details are not available. Members interested in attending the services or wake, write to the Secretary who will advise when definite information is received. Write to John Wendt, 5535 Justine St., Chicago 36, Ill.

CONDOLENCES

It is with deep regret that we learn of the passing of the father of member Al Rybarski. Our most profound sympathy to him and the family.

RESIGNED

- Frederick A. Webb #251
Ebenezer A. Mizdrak #267
Walter K. Krowicki #340
Raymond Reaber #344

CHANGE OF NAME

- Walter A. Franck #226
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4178 W. 62nd St.
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REINSTATED

- J. Witkowski #35

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THE "POSTAL REGION OB. OST"

by Curt R. Noske

(continued from May issue)

Following an attempt is made to set up a list of these provisional cancellations:

A.—In the former Gouvernement Estland.

One-line (emergency) long stamps without frame. (Rubber stamp).

1. Black ink.

Hapsal (occasionally printed in the upper part of the former Russian double circle bridge-stamp from which the place name has been removed).

2. Violet ink.

Baltisch-Port (written in two words). Hapsal, Weissenstein, and Wesenberg.

With few exceptions, like in Dorpat, where the former Russian bridge-stamps, from which the place name has been removed, with two stars and the control letters "K" and "3 K" in black ink, emergency stamps were used namely:

B.—In the former Gouvernement Livland and the regions of the Gouvernement St. Petersburg and Pskow

a) One-line (emergency) long-stamp without frame (rubber stamp).

1. Black ink.

Dorpat.

only with capital letters with capital and lower case letters.

Fellin, and Lemsal.

2. Violet ink.

Dorpat, Pleskau, Walk, and Wenden.

b) Double-line (emergency long-stamps without frame (rubber stamp)

1. Black ink.

Dorpat (upper line; "Ob-Ost" and lower line "Dorpat") and in same execution.

2. Violet ink.

Dorpat (only used 4/28/1918).

Postage stamps which were canceled with the above described emergency stamps (old Russian double-circle bridge cancelers from which the place name has been removed, and the German long rubber stamps) carry besides these cancellations the double-circle bridge cancellations of those "Ob-Ost" postoffices at which the mail was censored (those going to Germany in Riga; letters from Pleskau in Walk) to give a complete devaluation of the stamp.

The great scarceness of all the above described provisional cancella-

tions is due to the brief existence of the "Ob-Ost" postoffice, and particularly the provisional long-stamps of the Baltisch-Port" which were used only a few days, belong to the most rare of the German war cancellations.

Occasionally the "Ob-Ost" stamps also were canceled by the German Fieldpost, when by way of exceptions, letters of the early civilian postoffices were delivered through the Fieldpost, often with hand cancellations.

A very interesting case is here described. This letter comes from a member of the Volunteer Battalion No. 5, in the ranks of which many young Baltics could be found, and which till the end of January 1919, delivered its Fieldpost mail to Libau, where after the withdrawal of the Civilian Post the German Fieldpost No. 168 was functioning. This letter carries the soldier's mail stamp "S. B. 4. Kompagnie, Freiwilligen-Balt. No. 5", and also a circular censor stamp with the inscription "Der Deutsche Gesandte b. d. lettisch. u. b. d. estnisch. Regiurung" (the German ambassador to the Lithuanian and Estonian Government). In the inner part there is a smaller circle which encloses the German eagle with the crown. It should here be noted that the Fieldpost 168 was the originator of the Libau provisionals.

The author also has a letter with 3 German stamps without any overprint, which originated from the Field Telegraph Formular and which were canceled with a similar long-stamp, as the one used for the preparation of the Libau provisionals.

Railroad and steamship cancellations do not occur on the "Ob-Ost" postage stamps.

A free state of Estland was declared on Nov. 11, 1918, and a few days following this day the first two lithographed stamps (5 and 10 kop.) of Estland were issued and distributed. Since these Estland stamps, right at the beginning, were only valid within the boundaries of the country, those letters addressed to the outside had to be franked with the postage stamps of the German "Ob-Ost" Post, and these stamps were, according to the author's table, obtainable at the windows of the German postoffices until the end of the year 1918, and many were still in the hands of the civilians. On the other hand, the stamps of the "Ob-Ost" Post were not valid within the

country after its declaration as a free state, so letters going to Germany in December 1918, had to be franked with Estonian stamps to the boundaries of the free state of Estland, and at the German border postoffice with "Ob-Ost" postage stamps.

The author has in his collection such letters with these interesting double-frankings. It is now a question whether these double-frankings during the period of transition were official regulations or whether they are to be looked upon as philatelic creations. The author is inclined to believe in the first case. Who is able to give us any information about this? For a long time the cancelations of the transition periods in all philatelic fields were a very interesting province for research.

Since the stamps of the former "Ob-Ost" postal region are today easily obtainable, it would be therefore very profitable to become more interested in the study of their cancelations. On the other hand, genuine postally used covers with "Ob-Ost" stamps, are harder to get than is generally assumed; while covers with complete sets of these stamps canceled to order are very abundant. It seems to be accepted now more and more, that the collection of stamps on covers in conjunction with collections of entires and their cancelations is very important. This will be to philately a great advantage because the collection of covers, entires and cancelations broadens the knowledge of the individual collector.

May this treatise spur on all friends to collect cancelations, to search in their collections and enrich the meager knowledge of the Postal Region "Ob-Ost."

List of Postoffices of the "Ob-Ost"

POSTOFFICE	Region	
	OPENED	CLOSED
	Day/mo./year	
Alt-Auz	18/3/1917	14/5/1917
(reopened)	15/11/1918	26/12/1918
Annenburg (Kurland)	15/10/1918	16/12/1918
Arensburg (Oesel)	1/5/1918	2/12/1918
Augustow	15/1/1916	26/12/1918
Baltischport	1/5/1918	15/10/1918
Bausk	15/1/1916	23/12/1918
Bialowies	1/7/1916	15/12/1918
Bialystok (2) *	15/1/1916	22/12/1918
Bielsk	15/1/1916	9/12/1918
Brzostowica Wielka	1/7/1916	20/12/1918

Daudsewas (Kurland)

	1/10/1918	26/12/1918
Doblen (Kurland)	1/9/1918	26/12/1918
Dombrowo	20/4/1916	26/12/1918
Dorpat (2)	1/5/1918	29/11/1918
Ellei (Kurland)	1/11/1918	26/12/1918
Fellin	1/5/1918	28/11/1918
Georgenburg (Litauen)	10/9/1918	24/12/1918
Goldingen (Kurland) (2)	1/7/1916	26/12/1918
Grobin (Kurland)	1/9/1918	27/12/1918
Grodno (2)	15/1/1916	26/12/1918
Hapsal	1/5/1918	17/11/1918
Hasenpoth	15/1/1916	14/12/1918
Jakobstadt	1/10/1918	26/12/1918
Janischki (Litauen)	11/11/1918	26/12/1918
Janow	1/7/1916	26/12/1918
Kalwarja	20/4/1916	25/12/1918
Kiejdany (Litauen)	11/11/1918	26/12/1918
Kielmy	15/1/1916	19/10/1916
Knyszyn	20/4/1916	30/11/1918
Kowno (2)	15/1/1916	31/12/1918
Leegen (Kurland)	1/11/1918	23/12/1918
Lemsal	16/5/1918	7/12/1918
Libau (Kurland) (3)	15/1/1916	4/1/1919
Lida	1/7/1916	25/12/1918
Lunno	1/7/1916	31/10/1918
Majorenhof	14/7/1918	26/12/1918
Mariampol	20/4/1916	29/12/1918
Mitau (2)	15/1/1916	26/12/1918
Narwa	21/5/1918	16/11/1918
Neuenburg (Kurland)	1/10/1918	26/12/1918
Niederbartau (Kurland)	1/9/1918	21/12/1918
Olita	15/1/1916	21/12/1918
Pernau	1/5/1918	25/11/1918
Petschory	1/6/1918	30/11/1918
Pilten (Kurland)	5/9/1918	8/12/1918
Pleskau (Pskow)	27/7/1918	25/11/1918
Poniewicz 2)	15/1/1916	26/12/1918
Prekuln	1/10/1918	17/12/1918
Radziwilischki	11/11/1918	26/12/1918
Rakischi (Litauen)	11/11/1918	9/12/1918
Reval (2)	1/5/1918	20/11/1918
Riga (6)	22/10/1917	26/12/1918
Rossienie	1/7/1916	31/12/1918
Russ. Krottingen	1/7/1916	26/12/1918
Schaulen (2)	15/1/1916	26/12/1918
Schluxt (Kurland)	1/9/1918	26/12/1918
Schloek	17/7/1918	26/12/1918
Sejny	20/4/1916	1/12/1918
Siemiatycze	20/4/1916	31/10/1918
Skaudwile	20/10/1916	26/12/1918
Sokolka	15/1/1916	30/11/1918
Subat	1/8/1918	6/12/1918
Suwalki (2)	15/1/1916	26/12/1918
Swenzjany	1/8/1918	20/12/1918

Swislocz	1/7/1916	31/10/1918
Szczuczyn (Litauen)	11/11/1918	26/12/1918
Talssen	1/7/1916	17/12/1918
Telsze	1/7/1916	20/12/1918
Tuckum	1/7/1916	26/12/1918
Uzjany (Litauen)	11/11/1918	17/12/1918
Wainoden (Kurland)	20/9/1918	29/12/1918
Walk (2)	1/5/1918	19/12/1918
Weissenstein (Estland)	1/5/1918	16/11/1918
Wenden (Livland)	1/5/1918	20/12/1918
Werro	1/5/1918	28/11/1918
Wesenberg (Estland)	2/5/1918	18/11/1918
Wilkomierz	1/3/1918	26/12/1918
Wilna (2)	15/1/1916	26/12/1918
Windau	15/1/1916	17/12/1918
Wladislawow	20/4/1916	26/12/1918
Wolkowysk	20/4/1916	15/12/1918
Wolmar	1/5/1918	17/12/1918
Wilkowischki (2)	15/1/1916	28/12/1918
(from 15/1/1916 to 1/10/1916 the cancellation was Wylkowyszki)		

*The numbers in the brackets denote the number of bridge-cancellation stamps known.

1949 POLPEX FINANCIAL REPORT

EXHIBITION	Receipts	Disb.
Entry & Insurance Fees	181.00	
Hall Rent		80.00
Insurance		10.00
Watch Service		20.00
Table Rental & Hauling		88.00
Frames Hauling		30.90
Glass Replacement		8.50
Court of Honor Signs		15.00
Stage Decorations		25.00
Award Certificates		8.25
Photographs		18.00
Ribbons		8.00
Flowers, etc.		4.90
Supplies		1.12
Postage		10.68
Tape		1.25
Total	\$181.00	329.60
Loss		\$148.60

SOUVENIR SHEETS & COVERS	
Sales	182.67
Preparation	37.08
Printing	81.25
Cards	2.80
Stamps for Covers	22.32
Postage	7.10
Total	182.67 150.55
Profit	\$32.12

PROGRAM	
Ads	141.00
Patrons	33.00
Goodfellows	3.25
Printing	181.25
Postage	2.01
Total	177.25 183.26
Loss	\$6.01
MEDALS & PLAQUES	
Sales	8.00
11 Plaques	55.00
200 Ribbons & Medals	125.00
Total	8.00 180.00
Loss	\$172.00
BOURSE	
Profit	\$150.00
BEEBA	
Sales	126.08
Food & Expense	118.04
Profit	\$8.04
Combined Disbursements	961.45
Combined Receipts	825.00
Loss	\$136.45

Respectfully submitted,
J. P. RUX
Finance Committee

The 1949 Polpex Committee and the Society are very grateful and wish to express their appreciation and thanks to the following who so generously furnished the funds for the purchase of the Trophies awarded to the major winners at the show: Dr. E. Dom-browski, Dr. J. Hillebrandt, Mr. F. Horowitz, Dr. J. Jakubowski, Dr. L. P. Kozakiewicz, Mr. A. Matuszak, Dr. F. J. Tenczar, Dr. J. F. Tenczar, and Dr. M. E. Uznanski.

Our thanks also go to Mr. A. A. Banasiak for the splendid service rendered in connection with the cachet cover cancellations.

We regret that Mr. Alfred J. Ochab's name was omitted from the list of patrons in the program. Sorry for the error.

The following members who exhibited in the show received Honorary Mention Award Certificates: M. E. Steczynski, John Waksanski, F. E. Wolosowick, Chester Schafer, Stanley Kucharz, Alfred J. Ochab, Barney Fialkowski, M. Schumacher, Co. O. H. Schrader, Chester Makowski, Dr. C. L. Jakubowski, Anthony Banasiak, Leonard J. Zeller, and S. F. Kunicki.

1949 Polpex Committee

NEW ISSUES

by Jack Domar

Two new postage dues have been released, 100 zloty and 150 zloty values. The same style and design of the recent postage dues:

As reported last month, on February 15th a 2 zloty (yellow-brown) value of the President Bierut stamp was released. The series now consists of 7 stamps released as follows:

October 14th, 1948—15 zloty
December 1st, 1948—5, 6, 18, 30, and 35 zloty

February 15th, 1949—2 zloty

The following postcards have been withdrawn from circulation:

	zloty
Belweder Palace	12-22-1945 1.50
Belweder Palace	2-1-1947 3
Oswiecim	6-14-1947 3
Oswie im	6-14-1947 6
Belweder Palace and	
Town Hall in Leszno	11-25-47 3
Chopin and Hala Gasienicowa in	
the Tatra mountains	10-26-47 3
Daszynski	12-14-17 3
Church in Pmow	2-29-48 6
Castle in Bedzin and Post Office	
in Warsaw	2-29-48 6
Castle in Lanckorona & Views of	
Kalwaria Zebrzydowska	2-29-48 6
22 Famous Poles	2-29-48 6
3 Fighting Eagles	2-29-48 6
Easter Greeting Cards	2-29-48 6
Marx and Engels	10-7-48 6

These will all probably be put back into circulation after being surcharged 10 zloty.

On February 7, The Stamp Committee of the General Post Office held its first meeting, at which it was decided that no future issues of Poland would be printed in less than 500,000 pieces. It also was decided that no issue with the exception of the Anti-Tubercular would have a surtax. All other stamps would be of low denominations (this refers to the commemoratives).

All new designs will be selected from entries submitted in public competition.

At the next meeting of the G. P. O. Committee consideration will be given to the new Anti-TB series and stamps to honor Frederick Chopin and Andrzej Strug. Also under consideration will be a 500 zloty airmail stamp, (which is needed for heavy airmail parcels, sent abroad).

Przegląd Filatelistyczny—#7

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John Gapinski, Lester Jankowski

OLONUS MEETINGS PROGRAM

At the April 8th meeting of the Society two Polpex trophy winners spoke on their prize-winning collections. Bert Powell showed his Poland Postage Dues, specialized according to paper types, and Lester Jankowski lectured on Jozef Pilsudski—The Stamp Highlights of a Hero.

On Friday April 22nd, our program chairman Lester Jankowski presented Waldo V. Kenworthy. Mr. Kenworthy spoke on the mounting of stamps from a new approach, and showed what difference a little color made in enhancing the appearance of a collection.

Bourse Night was held at Polonus May 13th. Members were asked to mount some stamps, mark them and bring down to the meeting. Because of the lack of interest on the part of the members, this was a "flop." Why should this be so?

May 27th was designated as Polonus Auction Night. Over 60 lots were auctioned off by Roman Reinowski who acted as auctioneer.

Wilbur Hayne is scheduled as a guest speaker for the June 24 meeting. His topic—Netherlands.

Member Rev. Walter R. Korycki, who has been attending the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception at Huntington, N. Y., will be ordained to Holy Priesthood on June 11.

MEMBERS MART

POLAND, mint, used and on cover, new issues, FDC, Germany, Austria, etc. Everything on approval to members of POLONUS. Conditions and prices guaranteed to satisfy. WANTED, offers from members in Poland.

Joseph Bieniecki, 2509 East 23rd St., Granite City, Illinois, U. S. A.