

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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

Issue 202

July-August, 1962

GLIDER POST IN POLAND

By I. Gust

From time immemorial man wanted to fly. He watched the birds gliding gracefully through the air. The mythical "Ikaros" burned his wings, but now man built a light craft which can glide in the air and imitate the birds. It is an exciting sport with followers in most countries of the world. It has its limitations, but also its thrills. Today experienced pilots can stay in the air several hours and cover long distances. It is a young man's sport.

With the increase in popularity local clubs appeared which later developed into national organizations. National competitions were staged, aimed to test the best home made gliders and to pick the best pilots who would represent their country in international events. Before World War II, the International Aeronautic Federation (F.A.I.) began to stage International Glider Competitions and several were held in various countries. In 1958 the



Cover flown on glider "Jaskółka S.P. 1538" on the Fifth Flight of the Glider Post which was active during the VIIth World Glider Championship Meet held June 15—29 at Leszno. It bears the proper markings and the official label at the top left. The label was issued with approval of the Central Aero Club of Poland which sponsored the meet. It also received official sanction from the Postal Administration.

F.A.I. entrusted the Central Aero Club of Poland to organize the VIIth World Glider Championship. The date was fixed (June 15-29, 1958) and the place chosen was Leszno (Wlkp.) located near Poznań. Such an historic event was a challenge to the local philatelic society which decided to hold a Philatelic Exhibition and at the same time to organize a "glider post." The Central Aero Club of Poland gave its consent and the Postal Administration its official sanction. On June 3, 1958, official instructions were issued regarding the handling of the glider mail. It gave permission to use an official label prepared by the Society, to the value of one zloty and advised that all such mail was to be sent by "Express" (Special Delivery.)

The mail was to be collected at certain post offices, put in a sealed bag and handed over to the glider pilot. The pilot of each glider flight received from the Postal Administration a special permit which he had to hand over after landing, to the nearest post office.

The charge of one zloty for the label was to cover the expenses connected with the events. The label was de-

signed by Romualda Biernacki, a member of the local Philatelic Society and it depicted a glider in flight with the word "Przesyłka" on top and "1 zł." on the bottom of the design. The color was blue and the year 1958 was in red. The initials of the designer R.B. were in the lower right corner. The labels were printed locally on gummed white and creamy paper in sheets of 20 (4 x 5) and the sheets were numbered. From 1 to 623 were perforated and from 624 to 650 imperforated. The imperforated stamps were reserved for the Jury of the Exhibition and the most active members of "Filpost 1958". All labels were sold out.

According to instructions all mail was to be cancelled with a commemorative postmark and a separate rubber stamp indicating the name of the glider. A second rubber stamp was to show the consecutive glider flight like "1 Lot poczty szybowcowej" (1st Glider-Post Mail). The ink was either red or violet. After landing, the delivered mail was to be backstamped and sent "express" (Special Delivery) to the indicated addresses. During the 7th Glider Championship the following five gliders carried Mail:

Flight	Date	Name of Glider	Amount of Mail	Landed at	Distance
1.	6/18/58	Bocian	901	Ostrów Wlkp.	96 Kilometers
2.	6/24/58	Bocian	863	Zydowo	117 Kilometers
3.	6/26/58	Jaskółka	1058	Zmigród	56 Kilometers
4.	6/28/58	Mucha	1244	Gostyn	38 Kilometers
5.	7/1/58	Jaskółka	1927	Warszawa	320 Kilometers

The details of each flight are as follow:

1. The first flight was on June 18, 1958. The glider Bocian (Stork) S.P. 1565 was piloted by Konrad Olszewski and landed near Ostrów, Wlkp., 96 kilometers from the starting point. Violet ink was used to cancel the mail and on landing it was backstamped in black "Ostrów Wielkopolski, 18, VI, 58—23".

2. The second flight was on June 24, 1958. The glider Bocian S.P. 1565 was piloted by Roman Sochacki and landed 117 kilometers away at Zydowo near Gniezno. Originally the flight was scheduled for June 22, 1958, but owing

to bad weather it had to be postponed. This is why all covers from this flight carry an additional rubber stamp which reads: "Owing to bad atmosphere conditions the flight took place on June 24, 1958". According to instructions the pilot handed over the mail bag to the postmaster at Zydowo. Unfortunately, the postmaster overlooked the instructions and without backstamping sent the letters further to the indicated addresses. When this was discovered, most letters were returned to Zydowo for cancellation.

3. The third flight was on June 26, 1958. The glider Jaskółka (Swallow) S.P. 1538 was piloted by Justyn San-

dauer and landed 56 kilometers away at Zmigrod. The flight took place under very bad weather conditions — it rained all day long. The mail was backstamped in black "Zmigrod k. Milieza, 6/26/58—19-b".

4. The fourth flight was on June 28, 1958. It was piloted again by Justyn Sandauer. The glider "Mucha 100" S.P. 1414 landed near Gostyn, 38 kilometers from the starting point. The pilot again had bad luck—it rained heavily and made the flight very difficult. The mail was backstamped, in black, "Gostyn, Pozn., 6/28/58—15".

5. The fifth flight was on July 1st under most ideal weather conditions. The pilot Roman Sokaczewski on glider "Jaskółka S.P. 1538" landed near Warsaw, 320 kilometers away and the mail was backstamped "Warszawa 33—7/1/58—18-a". This flight was to be held originally on June 29, on the day when the local philatelic exhibition was to close. Unfortunately the local group of activists could not handle both events. This is the reason why the flight had to be postponed.

A special "youth" glider flight was scheduled but was cancelled because of poor response.

This International Competition helped to make this sport more popular

and the 5th National Championship was again held at Leszno between June 7th and 28th, 1959. This time permission was received only from the Ministry of Communications (Gazette p. 320 dated May 5th, 1959). During the competition the local philatelic society again organized the glider post. It received permission to print a label to be used on all glider letters to the value of two złotych. The design was prepared by Zbigniew Chmielewski, a member of the local philatelic society, and depicted two gliders in flight; on top was the word "Przesyłka" and on the bottom "2 złoty". The labels were printed on gummed 80 gr. paper, imperforated in red and blue. Each sheet had 28 stamps. 180 sheets (5040 labels) were printed in blue and 239 labels (8 x 28 + 15) were printed in red.

The red labels were sold to the active members of the society and to those who helped in the organization of the mail. Only 4,959 labels were sold of which 3,974 were used on letters and carried by the gliders. The letters for the glider post were received at the Post Office Leszno 1, at the office of the Leszno Philatelic Society and at the airfield.

During the 5th National Glider Championships, the following three gliders carried mail:

Flight	Date	Glider	No.	Letters Carried	Landed
1. (VI)	6/15/59	Jaskółka	S.P. 1750	1177	Wrocław
2. (VII)	6/19/59	Jaskółka	S.P. 2065	1260	Wschowa
3. (VIII)	6/24/59	Bocian	S.P. 2038	1537	Lwówek k/N. Tomysła

A rubber stamp (22 x 10 mm.) was used to cancel the labels, as well as indicate the gliders' number. A separate rubber stamp in red, gave the sequence of the glider flight. A special commemorative mark was used to cancel the stamps. The pilot of each glider flight had to have the following documents:

1. A permit from the Ministry of Communications to carry the mail which also carried instructions to the Post Office nearest the landing.
2. A letter from the Leszno 1 Postmaster asking to use clear cancella-

tions on the date of landing.

3. A Post Office document showing the details of the content of the mail bag and a return postcard confirming the delivery of the mail bag.

The first (VI) flight on glider Jaskółka S.P. 1750 took place on June 15, 1959. It was piloted by Adam Witek, World champion of the "Standart" glider type. It landed near Wrocław. By an oversight part of the mail was cancelled "Wrocław 16 — 6/15/59" and the other "Wrocław 16 — 6/16/59, 8". All letters were badly cancelled. 35 let-

ters of this flight were autographed by the pilot. The letters for this flight were numbered: the blue 00001—01098 and the red labels from 00001—00079.

The 2nd (VII) Flight on glider Jaskółka S.P. 2065 was held on June 19, 1959. It was piloted by Jerzy Adamek, holder of the glider gold badge with three diamonds. It landed near Wschowa on 6/19/59. The blue label was cancelled in red and the red label in violet. The flight number was in violet, for the mail with the blue labels, and in red for letters which had the red labels. The letters with the blue labels were numbered 00001—01184 and letters with red labels from 001—076.

The 3rd (VIII) Flight on glider Bojania S.P. 2038 was held on June 24, 1959. It was piloted by Tadeusz Dziuba holder of the glider gold badge with two diamonds. It landed near Lwówek k/N. Tomyśla on 6/24/59. The labels for this flight were cancelled in violet and the consecutive glider in green. The letters with the blue labels were numbered 0001—1461 and with the red labels from 001—076. None of the letters of this flight were autographed by the glider pilot.

1960 was a memorable year — the Olympic Games were held in Rome and in Warsaw an International Philatelic Exhibition "Polska 60" was organized under the auspices of F.I.P. (International Philatelic Federation.) The glider enthusiasts got busy and received permission from the Military of Communications to stage two glider flights during the Exhibition, provided they acted jointly with the Polish Olympic Committee. The Olympic labels were printed in sheets of 60 of which one half was in blue and the other in brown. The mat design of the label was a Roman wolf with the Olympic rings above the design. At the bottom of the frame were the abbreviations of the joint organizers the P.Z.F. and P.K.O.L. The labels were overprinted in red with the following words: "Przesyłka Szybocowa Leszno, Wlkp., 4 zł., 1960" (Glider Mail, Leszno, Wlkp., 4 zł., 1960). 4995 labels of each color were overprinted. Every letter was to be sent by "Express" (Special Delivery).

The labels were sold during "Polphil 60" at the Palace of Culture in Warsaw and the mail was dropped into a special mailbox at the temporary Post Office located in the building. The mail cancelled with the "Polska 60" commemorative postmark and stamped "Lot Olimpijski, nadano na wystawie Polska 60 do przewozu szybowcem. (Olympic flight, handed in at the Exhibition Polska 60 for the glider flight.) Then each letter was numbered.

The blue labels were used for the IXth flight and the brown labels for the Xth glider flight.

The closing time for the mail was as follows: for the IXth flight, 10 a.m., 9/6/1960; and for the Xth flight, 10 a.m., 9/11/1960. The collected mail was flown the same day to Leszno, Wlkp., where it was handed over to the glider.

The IXth thus took place on September 11, 1960; it carried 3372 pieces of mail and landed at Aleksandrów Łódzki, 185 km. from starting point. The Xth took off on September 12, 1960, carried 3582 letters and landed at Gniezno, 105 km. from the starting point

A special mark reading "Lot Jubileuszowy, Nadano na Wystawie 'Polska 60' Do przewozu Szybowcem". (Jubilee flight, posted at the Exhibition 'Polska 60', by glider flight). At Leszno, where the flight started, the labels were cancelled: "Lot Szybowcowy — 100 lecie znaczka pocztowego" (Glider flight — 100 anniversary postage stamp). After landing the glider transported the mail to Gniezno where it was marked on Sept. 13, 1960, and the mail was sent to its destination by express (Special Delivery).

The 11th and 12th Glider Flights were held in June, 1961 to commemorate the 1000th anniversary of the Polish State. The labels were designed by Zbigniew Chmielewski and were printed at the State Printery in Warsaw, offset and perforated. The labels were on two different combinations of colors. For the 11th flight the labels used had the silhouette of a glider in blue and the other colors were black and yellow. For the 12th flight, the silhouette of a glider was in red and

the other colors were light and dark blue.

10,000 labels were printed for both flights, but only 4301 were sold for the 11th flight and 4443 for the 12th flight. The labels were printed in the Government Printery, Warsaw, by offset method. The gliders took off from the historic places, the cradle of Poland's Nationhood. The 11th glider flight took off from Kruszwiec, on the 10th of June, 1961. The two seat glider of the Polish type "Bocian" was piloted by Jerzy Popiel, twice champion of Poland. The glider Bocian S.P. 2021 carried 1361 letters and landed at Jelenia Góra, 265 kilometers from the starting point.

The 12th glider flight took off from Gniezno, on June 17th, 1961, on glider Bocian S.P. 2044 and was piloted by Rajmund Jakub, holder of a glider decoration with three diamonds. It landed at Rogozno, Wlkp., 53 kilometers from the starting point. It carried 2135 letters. The letters were cancelled with commemorative postmarks.

Our story would not be complete, without mentioning the 1962 glider flights organized in connection with the world skiing championship held in Zakopane. These were the 13th and 14th glider flights, organized by the Philatelic Society (No. 24) of the Central Aero Club Administration in Warsaw. As on previous flights, permission was granted to organize the glider flight and to print the special labels to commemorate the occasion. The labels were prepared by Jerzy Miller and were printed at the Government Printery in Warsaw (P.W.P.W.), offset, on gummed paper used for stamps. The labels were printed in small sheets. Each sheet had 4 stamps of the same design but differed in color, and 4 ornamental coupons. The top four were designed for the 13th Glider Flight, the background: light blue, the glider: yellow, and the letters: bronze. The lower four were for the 14th flight, the background: light yellow, the glider: blue and the letters in bronze. The start was supposed to be from the airfield in Nowy Targ, but owing to very bad weather conditions, the

flight had to be postponed. The weather did not improve for quite a while and it was then decided to transfer the mail to Warsaw and from there to organize the glider flights. After an unsuccessful start on March 14, 1962, the pilot, Janusz Krasiecki, took off on glider Bocian, SZD-9, bis S.P. 1928 on March 15, 1962, from the airport Goclaw (in Warsaw). It carried 8428 pieces of mail and landed 40 km. away at Minsk Mazowiecki. The 13th flight labels were used.

Next day, March 16, 1962 the same pilot took off from the same place and on the same plane and landed at Radom, 82 km. from Warsaw. It carried 9470 pieces of mail and the labels used were those of the lower part of the sheet printed for the 14th glider flight. The envelopes from both flights had a special rubber stamp explaining the reasons for delay.

Every philatelist who collects air-mail is no doubt also interested in glider post. This article is based on articles published in the Polish Philatelic bi-weekly "Filatelista" since 1958 and on information received from friends. Special thanks to Mr. Zb. Chmielewski who suggested the article and supplied additional information.

POLPEX 1963

Plans are being made NOW for Polpex 1963. Your president will announce the Polpex 1963 Committee next month — the prospectus will be prepared — the committee will be hard at work. All we will need is the cooperation of the members. Plan now to exhibit.

Polpex 1963 will be held on March 1, 2 and 3, 1963. The place will be announced shortly and the theme of the show will be commemorative of the 100th anniversary of the "Powstanie Styczniowe" and the "Battle of Gettysburg."

ERRATA

In Issue 201 of the Polonus Bulletin in the article "The History of the Polish Field Post in the East During World War II", on page 201-9, the 18th line from the bottom should read: "Field Post 102 on April 4, in Cairo."

WHAT GOES ON AT POLONUS . . .

By Roman H. Strzelecki, Secretary

Back in 1959, our Bulletin inaugurated a new column with the above title. This column was meant especially for out of town members who cannot be present at our meetings, and directly participate in discussions, in the Chicago activities and in the work connected with putting on our Polpex shows.

Because of certain difficulties, the column was temporarily discontinued in 1961. Recently, at one of the Board of Directors Meetings, the standards of the Bulletin were discussed. Many members voiced their disappointment that this column was not being continued.

Back in 1959, I was Secretary and started this column. Since I now again hold the office of Secretary, I will once again undertake to write "What Goes On At Polonus".

Through this column I hope to create a better understanding between all members and reduce the coolness created by the distance dividing us. We'd like you to be active members of the Society. We'd like you to share our pitfalls and progress, and know every step the Society is making. At the same time we'd like to hear more from each of you. Remember, this is your Society and you the members make it tick.

As your Secretary, I would be more than happy to receive all news of philatelic activities of our members and make it known to the whole Society through this column.

At the same time, the Board of Directors, headed by the President, are at your service, ready to help you. So please, do not hesitate to write to us.

MEETING OF JULY 13th, 1962

The reading of the minutes from the previous meeting got under way at 8:30 p.m. sharp. Attendance was very good, considering that at this time of the year many Chicagoans were vacationing. There were 22 members and two visitors present. The Membership Committee reported five new members, who were unanimously accepted. One

of the new members, Mr. Bogucki was present and introduced himself to all present.

R. Strzelecki made his final report on the sale of the 1962 Polpex Seals, Covers and Program Books. This year's theme proved to be of wide interest to collectors, as a very large number of orders was received. This year's sales topped all previous figures, however the final net profit from the Polpex will not be as great.

Our President, who took care of the finances of the Polpex, made a comparison of past years and proved that each year the expenses are getting larger.

During Polpex 1962 some Official Polonus Paderewski F.D.C. were sold. We still have a small supply left, so if any of you are interested, read our ad in the Bulletin and drop me a line.

The President informed us about the formation of three study groups, which started preliminary work. Further details will be made known when available.

J. P. Rux made a short report on the Central Federation of Stamp Clubs.

A thank you note was read by the Secretary received from Father Holubowicz of Chelsea, Mass. He was grateful for the little write-up in the Bulletin and for the remembrance of his 40th anniversary of priesthood.

MEETING OF JULY 27, 1962

The President, Lester Jankowski, called the meeting to order at 8:30 p.m. sharp. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary to 20 members and three visitors.

As most of the business was taken up at the Board of Directors Meeting, there was very little business left to be dealt with at this meeting.

As announced at a previous meeting, this meeting was going to be devoted to reading, discussing and correcting the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

The President started to read each paragraph of the Constitution and By-

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Laws and as it was necessary, discussion was conducted. Because of a certain amount of legal language in the various sections and paragraphs, there was misunderstanding of their true meaning. Fortunately, our President being an experienced attorney, handled the situation very well. He skillfully explained the paragraphs in question and conducted the discussion fruitfully. After 45 minutes of reading and discussion, further reading was postponed to our next regular meeting.

Roman Reinowski then began his auction. At several past meetings Roman auctioned off material from the late Bert Powell Collection. At this auction the lots were made up of parts from Bert's Air Mail section.

MEETING OF AUGUST 10, 1962

(The meeting got under way with the reading of minutes from the previous meeting and the minutes from the Board of Directors meeting held Aug. 8th.

It was decided that we would like to begin the work connected with Polpex 1963 a little earlier this year. The President called a special meeting of the Board and the 1962 Polpex Committees in order to discuss plans for 1963.

The President stated that a Polpex Chairman and a number of members have already agreed to serve on various Committees. At the first meeting in September, he will announce the names of members on the respective Committees.

During the summer months, there is always less business at the meetings, so by 9:05 p.m. most of the business on the agenda was cleared. We then proceeded with further reading and discussing the Constitution and By-Laws. Here again a lengthy discussion developed with some arguments. We got into a little of the past history of Polonus when some of the "old timers" explained how in the early days of the Society, the formulation of the Constitution and By-Laws took place. They also cleared up certain aspects of some of the paragraphs in the existing By-Laws. We found that some paragraphs are already unnecessary and others are

outdated. In this manner of reading, discussing and correcting each paragraph the stumble blocks will be cleared and upon final agreement we shall have some up-to-date By-Laws to govern the Society.

TID BITS

The International Exhibition of Sport Stamps will take place in October, 1963 in conjunction with the European Basket Ball Championship Games in Wrocław, Poland.

Myron E. Steczynski spoke before the Evanston New Trier Society at the Evanston Public Library on Poland's Fight for Freedom. He told how both the Germans and the Russians settled their differences on Polish territory and how Poland suffered as a result. The Warsaw Uprising of 1944 was especially stressed, together with the impressive reconstruction of the city since that time. Prisoner of War issues, the Underground, the many commemoratives and even Poland No. 1 were some of the philatelic items used to demonstrate their historic background.

NEW MEMBERS

Henry E. Dowgiert
5071 E. Gage Ave.
Bell, California

Harry R. Thorwirth
2929 "O" St.
Lincoln, Nebraska

M. Kalawski
53½ Upsala
Worcester 7, Mass.

M. D. Miodus
W. Main Street
Oblong, Ill.

Eugene J. Bogucki
4622 N. Kelso Ave.
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Official Stamps of the Polish War Office in France

By Captain A. Stocki

(Reprinted from Bulletin No. 2 Nov.—Dec., 1943 of the Association of Polish Philatelists in Great Br.)



In the first half of March, 1940, in Paris, I submitted an official report, addressed to the Polish War Minister, suggesting and explaining the need of introducing stamps for the needs of official correspondence, which stamps would have a peculiarly Polish appearance. Poles represented then a fairly large and continuously growing Army, Polish officers and institutions were re-appearing, but a Polish Post was still non-existent, and the same happened to Polish stamps.

My report, having passed through several interested departments, had a favorable reception, and, as a result, a resolution was carried out, ordering the Polish War Office Chancery, to use exclusively and on all official letters from the War Office — the current French stamps, perforated with the initials W.P. "Wojско Polskie" (Polish Army). These stamps were planned for a transitory period, as provisionals, and their use in different Polish Army camps throughout France was considered. In preparation, owing to the initiative of late I. Paderewski, were definitive stamps for Poles by the French Postal Ministry. Unfortunately, it was May, and neither of these plans materialized — the Germans entered Paris on June 13th, and on 17th — a truce was concluded, and the whole country was raving for "Armistice."

These perforated stamps were first used on May 3rd, and the last day for them was June 10, 1940. As a rule, they went in majority to the Polish Army

camps, and I am much afraid, that many were destroyed or lost in waste-paper baskets, or, even if not, they were left behind across the Channel. Very few, however were brought here, and there are, as far as I know, some British philatelists, who possess the most scarce war covers, with stamps "W.P." on them.

On June 11, the rooms of the Polish War Office in Paris were empty, on June 22, what was left of it — was aboard British ships, bound for Great Britain. Ships were not plentiful, and each one was well crowded, much too crowded, and no room was available for boxes and cases with documents. Ship captains were masters to decide on the spot — and one man — one case was the rule, the rest of the cargo went to the bottom.

The box with documents, perforating machine, and a small remainder of stamps went the same way somewhere in the Bay of Biscay.

The perforation of stamps, done carefully, required some experience and care, and during the stay in Paris, I was asked to come and help the Chancery Chief with each batch of freshly bought stamps. My presence there had this advantage besides, that I was recording the numbers of stamps perforated, and we were able afterwards to state an exact quantity of stamps of each kind, which were perforated.

There was no restriction in acquiring these stamps by the members of the Polish Army, and a few did it, and

should now be well congratulated.

In order to vouch for an exact quantity of these stamps of each kind, bearing the W. P. perforation, an official document was written in French, and is now in the hands of Polish authorities here.

It reads in English:

GHQ Polish War Office, Le Verdon, 6/22/1940.

It is stated herewith, that the War Office used for all its correspondence exclusively as from May 3, 1940 up to June 10, 1940 when in Paris, the provisional postage stamps.

These stamps were created in agreement with the (French) Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, by perforating the French stamps with the initials: W. P. (Wojsko Polskie).

The following stamps were created:

TYPE	VALUES	Copies Each
"Semeuse"	2, 3, 20 & 30 cts.	100
"Paix"	50 cts.	2800
	90 cts.	500
"Mercure"	5, 10, 20 cts.	500
	30, 40, 50	400
	70 cts.	100
"Flambeau"	100, 1 fr. 30	300
"Ceres"	2 fr. 50	250
	3 frs.	750
"Soldats" (2), "Marshalls" (Joffre and Foch)		75
"Languedoc" 70 cts., "Lyon" 90 cts.		100
"Genie" 70 + 50 cts.		40
Red Cross Nurse 90 + 35 cts.		40

The majority of the above stamps was used for franking the official correspondence, the remainder and the perforating machine were lost during the present evacuation.

This is the perforation type:
(a stamp "WP" is affixed) Polish War Office official stamps. (Two signatures) (-) Stocki, (-) Menhardt.

KRAKÓW, U.S.A.

Does anyone have any postmarks from the towns of Kraków in the U.S.?

We are told there were (or are) post offices named Kraków in Nebraska, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio. We would like to help a collector in Poland in this matter. If you have please communicate with Lester Jan-kowski, 10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

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NEW ISSUES

By J. J. Domar

Additional information has been received in regard to the 15th Bicycle Race Issue. The 60 gr. and 3.40 zloty values were printed in sheets of 80 and the 2.50 zloty in sheets of 40 stamps.

Amounts printed:

- 60 gr. 2 million
- 2.50 zł. 1.3 million
- 3.40 zł. 600 thousand

On April 16, 1962 a set of ten postcards "Warsaw - Old City" were issued.

The illustrations on the postcards were designs based on woodcuts by Eug. Pichell, who also designed the stamps on the postcards.

The illustrations and amount printed are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Piwna Street | 50,000 |
| 2. The Old Town Barbicon | 50,000 |
| 3. The Deanery Street | 50,000 |
| 4. The Old Town Market | 50,000 |
| 5. The house "Under the Ship" | 50,000 |
| 6. The Narrow Danube Street | 50,000 |
| 7. St. Marys Church | 25,000 |
| 8. The Old Town Roofs | 25,000 |
| 9. The View from the Vistula | 25,000 |
| 10. The General View | 25,000 |

There are three types of each postcard — Olive black, printed in chamois black, and bluish black.

It was planned to realease the second part of the "Great Poles" series on the occasion of the Polish State Millenium. This part consists of six stamps of 60 gr. denominations. The following are persons honored:

Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855) Poland's greatest poet. His 'Pan Tadeusz' is considered a masterpiece of Polish literature. In 1840 Mickiewicz became a professor of Slav literatures at the College de France in Paris. His revolutionary ideas were expressed in numerous articles published in the "Peoples Tribune."

Julius Slowacki (1809-1849) One of the most famous masters of Polish poetry.

Fryderyk Chopin (1810-1849) Polish composer and pianist.

Romuald Traugutt (1826-1864) Leader of the January 1863 uprising.

Jarosław Dąbrowski (1836-1871) Leader of revolution movement against the tyranny of Czarist Russia. He was killed during a fight on the barricades.

Mary Konopnicka (1842-1910) Polish poetess, novelist, translator and author of many literature essays.

Two of the stamps (a Mickiewicz and J. Slowacki) are recess printed. They have been engraved by St. Łukaszewski and J. Miller. The other four stamps are printed in offset.

Size 43 x 25.5 mm. - 2 million of each printed. The two stamps recess printed are on watermarked paper in sheets of 70 and of 72 (offset). They were designed by A. Heidrich.

Scheduled for release on July 21, 1962 are three pairs of stamps making the set "The Polish Northern Territories."

The stamps were designed by Cz. Kaczmarek, and are devoted to the territories of the Koszalin voivodship (60 gr. denomination), Gdańsk voivodship (1.55 zł. denomination) and Olsztyn voivodship (2.50 zł. denomination). They will be recess printed on watermarked paper — 28 pairs in a sheet.

In March of 1947, Walter Swierczewski lost his life in a fight against the Ukrainian facist bands at Jablonki by Baligrod. During World War II, he fought against Hitler's Germany. To commemorate the 15th Anniversary of his death, the Polish Post Office will issue in July 1962 one postage stamp of 60 gr. value, designed by S. Jasinski. The stamp engraved by J. Miller will be recess printed, monocolored on watermarked paper in sheets of 80, amount printed: 2 million.

In the first part of June, four postcards were released to celebrate the Mazowsze Region Year.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

August 24, 1962 — Program Meeting

Another Auction of material from the extensive Bert Powell Collection.

Further consideration of changes in By-Laws.

September 14, 1962—Business Meeting

Another Member's Bourse. This activity increases in popularity with each meeting. Some very excellent material is available. Come to the meeting and fill up those holes in your collection. Bring your duplicates and offer them for sale.

Further consideration of changes in the By-Laws.

September 28, 1962—Program Meeting

Something new! A round table discussion of Polish Airmails — Stamps — Flights — Forgeries — Myron E. Steczynski, Zdzisław Wagrowski, Walter Szymlek and Lester Jankowski, will show their airmail collections and discuss the manner in which such a collection can be built, how to mount it for your own pleasure and what to do to prepare the collection for exhibition.

This program will be of great interest. A Beeba will follow — you know what that means!

October 12, 1962 — Business Meeting

After the business of the Society is disposed of, another Member's Bourse! More and more members are finding it to their advantage to buy and sell at the Members' Bourse. Why don't you

try it?

Another Bert Powell Auction is planned for this evening.

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Norridge 31, Illinois

Ann E. Mikucki
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Norridge 31, Illinois

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

— Annual Dues are \$2.50 —

LAST CALL FOR DUES

This is the last notice to those members of the Society who have not paid their dues for 1962.

All members whose dues for 1962 are not paid by September 1, 1962, will be dropped from membership.

Send your dues to: Edw. Gawencki, Treasurer, 7507 No. Milwaukee Ave., Niles, Ill.

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