

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Editor Lester Jankowski, 10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

Vol. 2

July - August, 1947

No. 1

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION SEMI-POSTALS PROF. ANTONI LASZKIEWICZ



Issued October 10, 1946 in honor of the work of the Educational Commission. Designed by E. Bartłomiejczyk. Rotogravure by Courvoisier, Inc., La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland on Sihl, Swiss paper having red and blue fibres. Box perforation 11½.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|
| 74. 3+22z brick red | 200 | I. Minature sheet of 3 above | 2500 |
| 75. 6+24z blue | 200 | II to IV Miniature sheets of 12 | 7500 |
| 76. 11+19z green | 200 | | |

The above stamps were placed in circulation for the period from Oct. 10 to Nov. 10, 1946 per authority of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs dated Sept. 25, 1946.

No. 74 depicts two children at a school bench holding up elementary readers. The border inscription read Society for Elementary Books with the year of its founding, 1775 near the top.

No. 75 represents a fragment of the courtyard of the old Jagiellonian Library with the statute of Kopernik and includes the year of the founding of Krakow University in 1364.

No. 76 includes a portrait of the Jesuit scholar, Gregory Piramowicz, and the date of creating the Polish Educational Commission in 1773.

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NEW ISSUES

By JACK DOMAR

The Mme. Curie stamp in a new color, light blue, has just been received. It is issued both in perforate and imperforate form.

The 6, 15, and 20 zloty stamps of the Polish famous men set are to be reissued in new colors as follows: The 6 zl. in red, 15 zl. in brown and the 20 zl. in violet.

A new series was to be issued during July dedicated to Labor. It is a series of four stamps. 5 to 20 zloty.

The 5 zl. stamp shows a Worker.

The 10 zl. stamp shows a farmer.

The 15 zl. stamp shows a fisherman.

The 20 zl. stamp shows a miner.

This set is to be printed in France and the total to be printed is 160,000, 000.

Two new Postal Cards were issued during June. Both are commemorative and were issued to commemorate the opening of a National Museum at Oswiecim. Two values were issued, a 3 and 6 zloty. Both have a black border printed around the stamp.

The 3 zloty is printed in violet and shows a prisoner of Oswiecim.

The 6 zloty is printed in gray and shows the gate to Oswiecim.

A total of 500,000 were issued.

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION SEMI-POSTALS

(Continued from page 1)

All three stamps include the initials B.I.E. of the Bureau of International Education as well as its full name.

The stamps printed by Courvoisier in Switzerland under the supervision of the Postal Ministry in Berne.

Miniature sheet I was printed three colors from three rollers in larger sheets of eight, total printing 27,000 of the miniature sheets. Each includes a control number in the lower left corner.

Sheets 1—7500 appeared in Poland.

7501—25000 were distributed by B.I.E.

25001—25500 are in custody of Polish Postal Museum.

25501—27000 went 500 to printer, 500 to Postal Ministry, in Berne, and 500 to B.I.E.

Sheets II, III and IV were printed from rollers, each of which included four sheets of twelve stamps. 102,500 copies of each stamp were issued. This figure is not divisible by 12, because the stamps were packed in lots of 1000 or 500, requiring over 8500 sheets of each value. 25,000 sets of the total printing were distributed in Poland, 1,000 sets were given to the Polish Postal Museum and the remainder was sold by the B.I.E.

The original designs submitted by E. Bartłomiejczyk, and the adaptation of these designs by the printer to rotogravure, as well as two border designs for the sheets are in the Polish Postal Museum. The printing rollers, transfer plates and negatives used for reproduction, as well as all printers waste, were officially destroyed at the printers.

The surtax was assigned to the Bureau of International Education in Geneva and to the Ministry of Education in Poland.

The small miniature sheets were sold for 100 zlotys, as indicated in the lower right.

NOTE: Preliminary information on these issues was given in the December, 1946 issue of *Polonus Bulletin*.—M.E.S.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC STRIKES A CHORD ON STAMPS* By FRENCH CRAWFORD SMITH

Paderewski's niche in the world's Hall of Fame is indeed unique. This great pianist was a world figure as few musicians are. In addition to being recognized as the greatest pianist of his time and a composer of note, he served as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs in Poland after the First World War.

He was born of a noble family at Kurylowka in 1860 and received his education in Warsaw. At the age of three he began his career as a pianist; fourteen years later he made his first concert tour. He studied extensively in Vienna and made appearances there, and in Paris, in 1889. He took both cities by storm.

In the year 1891, he visited London and made his first American tour. With those triumphant accomplishments behind him, it was generally acknowledged that, since Liszt, no greater pianist had been known.

Here in the United States, in 1900, he established the Paderewski Fund as a permanent trust to aid musical education with prizes being offered every three years.

His compositions, including an opera "Manru," are almost forgotten—with the obvious exception of his "Minuet in G." This work has been preserved in war several times through the recordings of top-flight pianists and, indeed, this great composer-pianist, himself. Ignace Paderewski died in 1941.

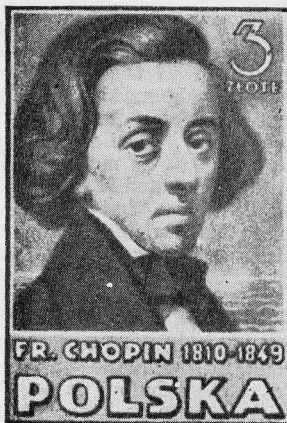
(Note: For a more comprehensive biography of Paderewski, refer to Frederic Holladay's article in GOSSIP—August 18, 1945.)

Poland's earlier gift to the piano-playing world, Frederic Chopin, son of a Frenchman, first saw the light of day on March 1, 1809 in a village named Zelazowa Wola, situated some twenty-eight miles from Warsaw. The family soon moved to Warsaw, however, where Nicholas Chopin became Professor of French at the Lyceum. There, he recognized a boys' boarding school in his own home. Inasmuch as the school was patronized by Poland's best families, Frederic's childhood was a bit more fortunate than that of other young musical geniuses. He soon showed an aptitude for the piano

and was allowed to have lessons. At the age of twelve, Chopin had mastered all his teacher, Adalbert Zywny, could offer him, and he was left to shift for himself—musically.

Having made several successful appearances, the lad soon became the pet of Warsaw's upper class. His rare musical gifts made him welcome everywhere. Already, he had begun to compose. His teacher wrote down the note as he played before the young pianist-composer could manipulate a pen. He began to undertake the study of composition with Joseph Elsner who became a life-long friend.

FREDERIC CHOPIN



Issue of 1947
(Scott No. 398)

During his fifteenth year, his first piano composition was published—a Rondo in C minor. In 1827, he finished his studies at the Lyceum and, the following year, journeyed to Berlin where he hoped to hear great music and, perhaps, meet the Berlin musical elite. He accomplished the former.

During the summer of 1829, Chopin and three friends went to Vienna where he gave a concert in the Imperial Operal House. It was a great success. So much so, in fact, that a second concert had to be given the following week!

(Continued on page 4)

THE WORLD OF MUSIC STRIKES A CHORD ON STAMPS*

(Continued from page 3)

He returned to Warsaw where he produced much piano music, including the famous Concerto in E minor. He was extremely devoted to his friends and family and thus, was reluctant to leave Warsaw even though he realized it offered no suitable field for his endeavors.

On November 1, 1830, following his third and last concert to be given in Warsaw, he left for Vienna. At a farewell gathering, he voiced the premonition that he would never return to his native land. And so it was to be.

Vienna, however, was less kind to the youthful composer this time and he set out for Paris, pausing long enough to present a memorable "morning concert" in Munich.

In Paris all was quite different. Everything Polish was in demand. Chopin's ever-sensitive temperament was well fitted to the romance and phantasy that abounded. In spite of the artistic success he reaped, his finances dropped. While considering a trip to America, he met Prince Radziwill who persuaded him to play at a Rothschild soiree that evening. As if by magic, Chopin's prospects brightened; he secured several wealthy patrons as pupils. He became popular among the titled families.

After a brief romance with Marie Wodzinski, daughter of a Count and the second bright flame in his life, Chopin met the fabulous Mme. Dudevant, better known in literary circles as George Sand, early in 1837. As her influence fell upon Chopin like a spell, they were seen everywhere together. In 1828, he fell ill and, from that time on, caused great concern

on the part of his friends. He gave fewer concerts and had less pupils. His vacations were spent at Nohant, Mme. Sand's childhood home.

As the culmination of an ever-widening breach between the two, they parted in 1847. Chopin's father had died in 1844 as had his sister. All of this tended to greatly undermine his health. Chopin was ill and lonely.

On February 16, 1848, he gave his last Paris concert. His playing was beautiful even though he was quite weak. It is said he fainted in the artist's room.

Seeking rest and a change of scene, he went to London in April of 1848, making several appearances playing with "wasted hands." In August, he visited Scotland and spent some time with a pupil, Miss Jan Stirling, to whom his two Nocturnes, Opus 55, were dedicated. In November, he returned to London; the following January, Chopin left England.

Aided financially by a Russian Countess and the generous Jane Stirling, Chopin's last days afforded every comfort. On October 17, 1849, Frederic Chopin passed serenely away.

The intellectual meaning of his prolific works is far outweighed by the lyric, emotional appeal. Nonetheless, he ranks as one of the greatest of piano geniuses. His works remain immortal favorites of the concert hall and on phonograph discs. The film, "A Song to Remember," based on his life and works, recently was accorded wide popularity.

*Reprinted by permission of Weekly Philatelic Gossip.

GENERAL ZELIGOWSKI

Lucjan (Lucien) Zeligowski, the Polish Army general who died in London early this month at the age of 82 was a philatelic familiar. It was he who seized the Lithuanian city of Vilna in 1920; Vilna was later annexed to Poland. In 1920-21 part of Lithuan-

ia, had a Government called Central Lithuania, which issued its own stamps. These include a 20-markka picturing Zeligowski's entry into Vilna and a 150m bearing Zeligowski's portrait.—Kent B. Stiles, in N. Y. Times.

THE CURRENT AIR MAILS OF POLAND PROF. ANTONI LASZKIEWICZ

Issued March to Sept. 1946. Portrays plane over Warsaw. Design by J Wilczyg. Rotogravure at National Printery in Krakow on heavy, yellowish-grey paper gummed before printing. Perf. 10¾.



60.	20z red-brown	57n.	imperforate
60n.	imperforate	58.	10z. violet
61.	25z green	59.	15z blue
62n.	imperforate	61n.	imperforate
57.	5z steel grey	62.	30z orange

The above stamps were placed in circulation as follows:

- 20z March 5, 1946 per authority of Feb. 26, 1946
- 30z March 15, 1946 per authority of Mar. 3, 1946
- 10z May 20, 1946 per authority of May 11, 1946
- 5z June 25, 1946 per authority of June 17, 1946
- 15z Sept. 1, 1946 per authority of Aug. 8, 1946
- 25z Sept. 10, 1946 per authority of Aug. 30, 1946

With the exception of No. 60, these stamps have marginal numbers at the borders and have the roller identification under position 91. They are printed in sheets of 100. Color trials of the 20z in various shades of red, the 30z in colors from yellow through red, and trials of the other values in the colors issued are preserved at the Postal Museum. No. 60 occurs with the white letters blurred.

The second issue of stamp 57, the 5z, has a finer screen of 80 lines per cm., or 6400 dots per square cm., whereas the first issue has a screen of 70 lines per cm. Besides this, the second issue is printed with glossy greenish ink.M.E.S.

ISSUES OF STAMPS 57 to 62.

Value	Roller	Printing	Good Sheets Printed	No. of Stamps Furnished by Printery	Date of Order
5z	N1W1	June, 3-15, 46	46,024	4,577,300	Apr. 8, 46
	N2W1	Nov. 30-Dec. 4	46,446	4,597,800	Oct. 21, 46
10z	W1	Apr. 24-May 6	41,930	4,157,400	Jan. 8, 46
	N2W1	Jan. 14-20, 47			Oct. 21, 46
15z	N1W1	Aug. 5-10, 46	45,731	4 569,400	Jan. 8, 46
	N2W2	Dec. 19-31, 46	46,817	4 665,100	Oct. 21, 46
20z		Feb. 12-21, 46	46,364	4,552,100	Jan. 8, 46
	N2W1	Oct. 10-15, 46	23,434	2,323,900	Aug. 30, 46
25z	N1W1	Aug. 12-19, 46	45,460		Jan. 8, 46
	N2W1	Oct. 17-24, 46	27,457		Oct. 10, 46
30z	W1	Feb. 21-Mar. 4	48,612	4,762,300	Jan. 8, 46
	N2W1	Nov. 13-20, 46	4 ,829	4,347,700	Oct. 15, 46

THE WHITE EAGLET

Official Organ of the Polish Philatelic Society in England

A lively and newsy booklet of twelve 5 in. x 8 in pages has come to us from England and represents the love and enthusiasm of H. M. Smith for Polish stamps. He will be remembered as the editor of Polish Post 7 Years War. Polonus wants to be one of the first to congratulate Mr. Smith for his fine work and to wish him success with the Polish Philatelic Society and with The White Eaglet in particular. Mr. Smith should be given every encouragement in his fine effort, and readers may reach him at "West Ridge," Lower Wokingham Road, price of the booklet is 1/-(20 cents).

The feature article deals with "The Warsaw Issue" (Scott's 374-379) and Crowthorne, Berkshire, England. The gives details pertaining to the printing and quantities issued with corresponding dates. There is also a check list of the Post-War Issues including the current cultural set. The aims and scope of The Polish Philatelic Society are enumerated and these, if carried out, will not only promote Polish philately in general, but will help keep the individual with his collection and his philatelic interests. Many interesting notes on the philately of Poland and on such personalities as Paderewski and Pilsudski are included. There is also the announcement that a new catalogue-handbook

on Post-War Polish Post is about to come off the press at 4/6 (90 cents) post free. Display advertising, announcements and miscellaneous want-ads are included. They make interesting reading and without doubt tend to create closer ties among members and advertisers scattered over a wide territory.

No specific plans are given to the frequency of contemplated issues of The White Eaglet—we hope they will appear frequently and that they will continue as a permanent institution.—

Mr. H. M. Smith asks in The White Eaglet: "Can any member give us details concerning stamp-booklets issued by Poland in the past, please?"

The Polonus Bulletin asked precisely the same question in May, 1944. In April, 1945, Jack Domar gave definite information that such a booklet was acquired by S. P. A. Prexy, our own Vince Domanski, and in the May, 1946 issue, Polonus reprinted with permission of the S. P. A. Journal, Bert Powell's lengthy and fully-illustrated article on this subject. A copy of this Bulletin is going to Mr. Smith from Polonus. We are glad to be helpful.

By this time Doc Kozakiewicz, Doc Uznanski and Myron Steczynski have also added these booklets to their extensive holdings.—M.E.S.

NEW MEMBERS

- 335—Janta, Alexander, 62 West 58th St., New York, N. Y. (E.P.P.) POW Stamps.
- 336—Borowiec, Ryszard, Zagrody 752, Niepolmice, Poland. (G. G. & Poland since 1945)
- 337—Miarczynski, R. Okopowa 7, Lublin, Poland. (Poland & Ger.)
- 338—Kosowicz, Marian, Sienkiewicza 10, Lesno/Wlkp, Poland. (U. S. & Poland. Airmail on Cover.)
- 339—Walter M. Eisin, M.D.
6155 So. Kedzie, Chicago 29, Ill.
(Lith, Baltic States, & Epp.)

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP PENDING

Walter K. Krowicki, 86-04 Britton Ave., Elmhurst, New York.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 245—Dr. L. Jakubowski
2345 W. Cortez, Chicago 22, Ill.
- 207—Geo. Bobo, 21'1 Pierce Ave.
Chicago 22, Ill.
- 273—David Lidman
404 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 16, N. Y.
- 308—Dr. W. Langrod
50 Cromwell Place
Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y.
- 324—Joseph M. Paszek
Ward B2, Bldg. 21, Halloran V.A.
Hosp., Staten Island, N. Y.

THE CURRENT OFFICIALS OF POLAND PROF. ANTONI LASZKIEWICZ

Issue July 1, 1945. Portrays eagle on shield. Design by Ogorkiewicz. Roto-gravure at National Printery in Krakow on heavy, greyish-yellow paper, gummed before printing. Lin perforation 10¼ and 11.



	Mint	Used
1. Regular mail—violet	5	1
1n. imperforate	5	1
2. Registered mail—orange (dark orange in reddish shade)		
a. orange, 17x22mm.	10	1
b. pink, 16x21mm.	10	1
c. orange, 16.4x21.2mm	10	1
n. imperforate	10	1

The stamps were authorized by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs on June 11, 1945. The sheets embodied 200 stamps separated in the center by a gutter 9.5mm. wide on No. 1, 11mm. wide on 2a, and 20mm. wide on 2b. Proofs and printers waste exist in blue and grey-violet of No. 1n, and in dark cherry and orange of No. 2n (price 250z each). The stamps were printed in the following issues:

No.	Roller	Printing	Good Sheets Printed	No. of Stamps Furnished by Printery	Date of Order
1	1	28 May-9 June 45	50,505	9,906,800	8 May, 45
	1	24 Nov.-7 Dec. 45	54,734	10,674,400	18 Sept. 45
	N3W1	6-11 Apr. 46	39,309		27 Mar. 46
	N3WII	12-78 June, 46	36,767		
	N3WIII	16-20 Jan. 47	27,682	2,768,200	
	N3WIV	22-25 Jan. 47	31,492	3,147,200	
2a	1	30 May-9 June 45	25,579	5,000,000	8 May, 45
2b	2	14-18 Jan. 46	28,032	5,354,000	18 Sept. 45
	N3WI	7-18 May, 46	54,607	10,921,200	27 Mar. 46

The officials for regular mail from the second issue of Roller 1 show a defect in position 8 of the right-hand pane in the form of a spot in the upper right. The stamps of the third issue reveal marginal control numbers M-01709.

Proofs Of Official Imprints

In December 1944 the Ministry of Posts wanted to make use of remaining stocks of the 1935 officials. A delegate was sent to Zamosc to imprint these stamps. Forms of 25 were proofed with the surcharge zł 25zł and horizontal obliterating block 12x2.2mm. in two segments. A total of 6 blocks (150 stamps) of the regular officials and 1 block (25 stamps) of the registered officials were imprinted. Since the imprinting came out on a slant, further efforts were abandoned.—M.E.S.

TID-BITS FROM POLONUS

The Catalogue Postal issues of Democratic Poland can be bought from the Centrala Filatelistyczna a branch of the Postal and Telephone workers in Poland. Address: Centrala Filatelistyczna U1 Nowogrodzka 45 Warsaw. Konto P.K.O. Warsazawa 1-695. The cost of the atalogue is 150 zloty plus cost of postage. This catalogue was in the Polonus Bulletin #55.

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The talk given by member Ben Reeves on Covers was welcomed with enthuisasm as showned by the membership in asking question. Here is a chance for our Chicago membership to get on the grounr floor. The program chairman is doing his part all we need is that the membership do their part by attending our meetings as there is always some thing new always added.

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Member L. Bielecki of New York has started on a new venture. He has come out with a new type of Stock Book and Album Combined. or souvenir sheets. For more information one can write direct to Mr. Bielecki 221 W. 78th St. New York 24 N. Y.

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The covers that were sent out by the society in ocassion of the Polpex 47 are finally showing up in Poland after taking three months to get there.

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A catalog of the P. O. W. stamps from the camp Marnau has been issued by the publishing firm of Nowe Horyzonty of Przemysl Poland, this catalog is edited by Major T. Chlebowski who was a prisoner of war in the Marnau camp. Any member wishing to get a copy of this catalog can write direct to Nowe Horyzonty Micikiewicza L. 8 Przemysl Poland. Cost is 40 zloty plus postage.

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A thank you to J. Bieniecki and B. Powell for their donations to the stamps for the wounded. There is a need for philatelic material by the Committee "Stamps for the Wounded". If any member has any duplicates or any Philatelic material. It can be brought down to the meeting or mailed to the Chairman of that Committee who is J. Jaworski 1282 Milwaukee Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

* * * *

Member Bert Powell spoke before the Blue Island Philatelic Society on his Polish collection.

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Member Larry Zieler writes from Berlin. That the stamp market is getting down to normal as it is harder to find the better material. Also mentions if any member wishing to get a copy of Michels Catalog for Europe years 44 to 1946. He can write to ihm at his present address. S/Sgt. L. C. Zieler 6827137,632nd Air Material Squadron 37st Air service Group, A. P. O. 742-A Postmaster N. Y. N.Y. Price is 52c in mint commemorative Stamps This includes Postage.

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Congratulations to member Aloysius A. Mozewski upon his election to the office of Director of the Polish National Alliance at their recent convention in Cleveland.

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The new 1847 "Prinet" Catalog for Germany, includes a complete listing of all the stamps issued for Poland which it was occupied by Germany.

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In this April number of the official organ of the Universal Postal Union known as I Union Postale, one Bronislaw Blazek, of Poland contribltes a study on the problem of international rates.

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