

BULLETIN of the

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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POLPEX 91 DATES ANNOUNCED

Polpex Chairman Romuald Odrowski announces that POLPEX 91 will take place March 15-16-17, at the House of the White Eagle in Niles, Illinois. As the year 1991 is the 200th anniversary of Poland's Constitution of May 3rd, it is most fitting that this be the theme of our exhibition. Preparations are already in the making. Artist Leon Kawecki is designing a commemorative medal to be issued by the Polish American Numismatic Association. According to PANA pres., Louis Koncza, it is their plan to have the medal minted in time for the Polpex.

STEFAN KOCHANSKI PASSES ON

Polonus lost an active member when Stefan Kochanski succumbed to cancer May 17th, at age 65. Stefan was most known for his work as Polpex Chairman of our 25th anniversary show held at Przybylo's Andrew House on Division Street in Chicago. This was Polonus's first attempt to run a show on a grand scale, and it turned out most successfully. With over \$1,000 in our treasury, it was decided to donate this amount to the Polish Museum of America, the first such society to do so.

Stefan was vice pres. when Dr. Matthew Uznanski passed away. The doctor was president and Stefan took over his duties. A printer all his life, he was known for the many special souvenir sheets he printed at his own expense and distributed free of charge at the various Polonus events.

Of his collecting activities, he was most known for his topical Torun collection, philatelic material from the town he came from.



Stefan Kochanski (center) next to president Judge Lester Jankowski cutting the ribbon at the 25th anniversary POLPEX 64. Next to Stefan is our current President Roman Strzelecki.

THE TRUTH OF KATYN

The Soviet Union has finally admitted what Poles and Polish Americans have known for 50 years — that the massacre of more than 15,000 Polish officers in the Katyn Forest in 1940 was the work of Russian troops acting on the direct orders of Moscow.

Natalia Lebedeva, a historian for the Soviet Academy of Sciences, published a research article last month in the **Moscow News** which linked the mass killings to Stalinist secret police. "This was not an accidental action, but a well thought-out and well-planned operation", she wrote.

Ever since the bodies were discovered in a mass grave in 1943 the Soviet government, as well as the former Communist government of Poland, had officially blamed Nazi troops for the massacre. The Polish government took power but until last month, the Soviet Union had officially ernment took power but until last week, the Soviet Union had officially stuck by its version.

In addition to the 15,000 confirmed murders, the article states that evidence suggests that at least another 10,000 Polish officers were shot and buried in unmarked graves in other areas of the Soviet Union.

The admission by the Soviet Union is not news to anyone. What is significant is that the Russians seem to be finally admitting these crimes, thus ending a horrible chapter in the history of World War II. The admission will not help the families of those who were executed in the Katyn Massacre but it will help a nation begin to put an end to yet another tragic era so the people of Poland can concentrate on making its new democracy work.

RYTA JURASZ

Z głębokim żalem pragniemy przekazać smutną wiadomość że 21-go kwietnia odeszła na zawsze w wieku 60 lat, wybitna filatelistka z Okręgu Śląskiego od 1948 r. Organizatorka kilkunastu wystaw na tym terenie. Za swe zasługi odznaczona Złotą Odznaką Ministra Łączności i P.Z.F. Zasłużona przyjaciółka Polonusa. Cześć Jej Pamięci!

WINNERS CIRCLE

At the Stamp World London Exhibition held May 3-13, 1990 two Polonus members received Vermeil Awards:

Dr. Jozef Kuderewicz for his Disinfected Mail - Austrian - Hungarian and German Empire.

John Rutkowski for Poland Early Years.

REINSTATED

Russell Wright #1171
Mohonk Mountain House
New Paltz, NY 12561

NEW MEMBER

Mitchell Katnik #1397
1150 Randville Dr.
Palatine, IL 60067

IN OUR MAIL BOX

Dear Polonus Members:

We are very touched by your thoughtful remembrance of Stefan. It has been a great comfort to all of us having so many friends express their sympathy in our sorrow.

A \$50 donation has been made to the American Cancer Society with your generous check.

We send our thanks and deep appreciation.

The Kochanski Family



When the Prime Minister of Poland, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, arrived in Chicago March 23rd, he was welcomed by a delegation that included two Polonus members: (first row left to right) member Edward Moskal, President of Polish National Alliance and Polish American Congress, Lieutenant Governor George Ryan, the Prime Minister, and member Richard Owsiany, representing the Polish American Congress.

(Photo: Mark Dobrzycki)



During his visit to the Polish Museum of America, the Prime Minister viewed various exhibits. Member Stanley Dobrzycki (left) presented him with a special cover cancelled on the 45th anniversary of the Battle of Monte Cassino.

LETTERS TELL STORY OF A KATYN VICTIM

By EDWARD S. WOLSKI

In the fall of 1939, Soviet forces invaded Poland without a formal declaration of war, and deported thousands of Polish citizens.

Military personnel were placed in camps that were known only by their postal address, e.g. STAROBIELSK, P.O. BOX 15, USSR. Unfortunately, Soviet authorities did not honor the Geneva Convention. In spite of numerous difficulties, some mail did come through to the West (see *Polonus Bulletin* 1989, No. 438-7).

I shall follow step by step the correspondence concerning P.O.W. Lt. Michal Liibke, brother of Miss Helen Liibke from the Paderewski Aid Fund in Switzerland.

The first letter from Michal was dated December 3, 1939. He noti-

fied his sister that he was in good health and in no danger. After giving his address, he asked urgently for underwear, a shirt, shaving equipment, (but no razor blades), three handkerchiefs, and all that as cheap as possible. Further, two cans of condensed milk, chocolate bars, and most importantly, **a cheap wrist watch** with a luminescent dial. (From my experience as a P.O.W., this list means that anything of better quality would be confiscated.)

On page 2 of his letter he mentioned that he "had everything needed to live."

But the list of items

[illegible]

Figure 1 - First page of letter

he needed would indicate he had practically nothing. He wrote that he was captured "as he stood" so he had nothing to start with.

His letter evidently arrived in Switzerland before Christmas because Helen Liibke mailed a package to him on December 23, 1939 at the Morge Post office. Postal cancellations on the face and reverse of the receipt (Figures 3 and 4) indicate that the package reached Moscow where it was declared inadmissible by the customs office.

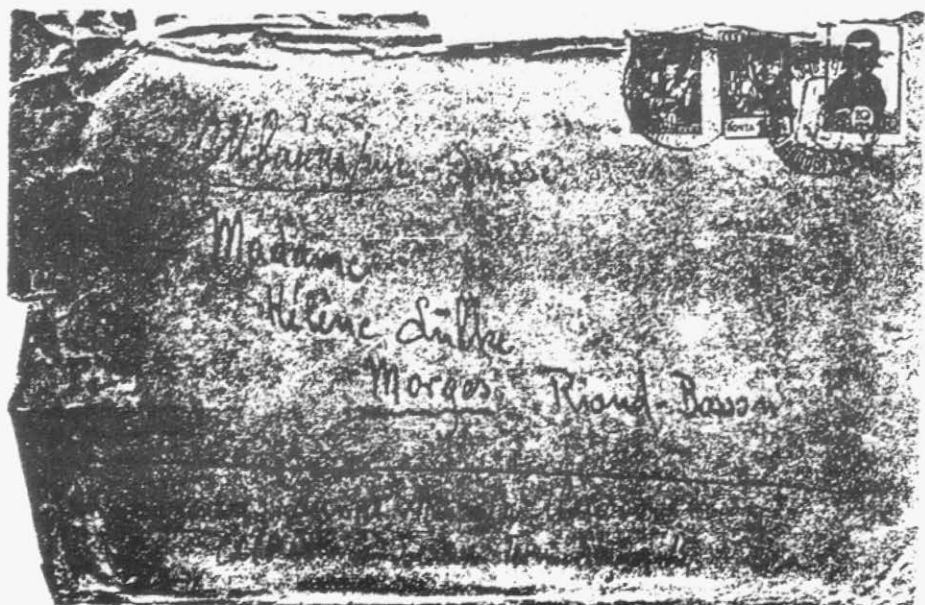


Figure 2 - Cover with return address.

[illegible]

Figure 3 - The face of the package receipt.

Verpackung des Absenders.

Der Absender muss hierauf und auf dem Stück angeben, was ein Fall der Unmöglichkeit mit der Sendung zu geschehen kann. Es sind nur folgende Verträge zulässig: der entweder schriftlich oder durch Unterschriften oder Zeichen des Absenders Textes angebracht werden können.

a. dass das Stück als unversehrt empfangen werden soll;
b. dass das Stück nicht angebrochen werden soll;
c. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
d. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
e. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
f. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
g. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
h. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
i. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
j. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
k. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
l. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
m. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
n. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
o. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
p. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
q. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
r. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
s. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
t. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
u. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
v. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
w. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
x. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
y. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
z. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;

Instruktionen à donner par l'expéditeur.

L'expéditeur est tenu d'indiquer clairement et sur le colis la manière dont il doit être traité et son contenu en cas de non-réception. Les instructions ci-dessous sont les seules admises. Elles peuvent être données soit par écrit, soit en abrégé ou en complétant le contenu imprimé.

Les colis pour lesquels l'expéditeur n'a pas donné d'instructions sont réputés non être.

Si le contenu du colis décrit au recto du présent bulletin ne peut avoir lieu, le demandeur:

- que le colis soit renvoyé immédiatement ou à l'expiration d'un délai de jours après l'arrivée de celui à destination;
- que le colis soit réexpédié au même destinataire dans une autre localité;
- que le colis soit réexpédié à l'expéditeur.

Disposizioni del mittente.

Il mittente deve indicare, qui sotto e sul pacco, il modo in cui intende disporre dell'invio in caso di mancata ricezione. Sono ammesse soltanto le disposizioni qui appresso. Esse possono essere date, sia per iscritto, sia abbreviando o completando una parte del testo stampato.

I pacchi per i quali il mittente non ha dato istruzioni sono ritenuti non essere.

Se il pacco descritto al recto del presente bollettino non può essere ricevuto, il mittente:

- che il pacco sia immediatamente o dopo un termine di giorni dall'arrivo del pacco a destinazione;
- che il pacco sia riacquisito allo stesso mittente;
- che il pacco sia consegnato a un altro destinatario.

d. dass das Stück als unversehrt empfangen werden soll;
e. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
f. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
g. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
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y. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
z. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;

d. que le colis soit renvoyé immédiatement ou à l'expiration d'un délai de jours après l'arrivée de celui à destination;
e. que le colis soit réexpédié au même destinataire dans une autre localité;
f. que le colis soit réexpédié à l'expéditeur.

d. che il pacco sia segnalato come caduto in rifiuto;
e. che l'arrivo di pacco sia indirizzato a l'expéditeur.

f. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
g. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
h. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
i. dass das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll;
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que le colis soit renvoyé immédiatement ou à l'expiration d'un délai de jours après l'arrivée de celui à destination;
e. que le colis soit réexpédié au même destinataire dans une autre localité;
f. que le colis soit réexpédié à l'expéditeur.

che il pacco sia venduto a mio rischio e pericolo o trattato come abbandonato.

Unterzeichnet des Absenders

Signature de l'expéditeur

Firma del mittente

7. Adresse des neuen Empfängers; formell anzuzeigen, so dass das Stück dem Empfänger der Nachnahme oder gegen Entgelt nachgeliefert werden soll.

7. Indiquer le nom du nouveau destinataire et mentionner éventuellement si le colis doit être livré sans perception du montant de remboursement ou contre paiement d'une somme inférieure au montant primitif.

7. Indicare l'indirizzo del nuovo destinatario e menzionare se il pacco deve essere recapitato senza riscuotere l'importo del rimborso o riscuotendo un importo inferiore al primitivo.

8. Allfällige Bezeichnung einer Dreipersonen-Bestimmung.

8. Indiquer éventuellement le nom et l'adresse d'une tierce personne dans le pays de destination.

8. Indicare eventualmente l'indirizzo della terza persona della stessa di destinazione.

Wann die Sendung, das das Stück nicht zerlegt werden soll, hat es dies auf der Rückseite des Rückens und auf dem Stück zu vermerken.

L'expéditeur qui désire que le colis ne soit pas réexpédié doit l'indiquer par une annotation au recto du bulletin d'expédition et sur le colis.

Se il mittente non desidera che il pacco non sia reimpedito deve indicare sul recto del bollettino di spedizione e sul pacco.

Empfängerbestimmung des Empfängers.

Reception du destinataire.

Accettazione del destinatario.

Der Empfänger hat die Bestimmung des Absenders zu befolgen.

Le destinataire doit suivre la déclaration de l'expéditeur.

Il destinatario deve seguire l'indicazione del mittente.

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Il destinatario deve seguire l'indicazione del mittente.

Helen's sister, Jadwiga Liubke wrote on December 6, 1939 to report that she had no news about Michael (called Miszel-Michel) except that he was called up for military service on August 22nd (see Fig. 5)

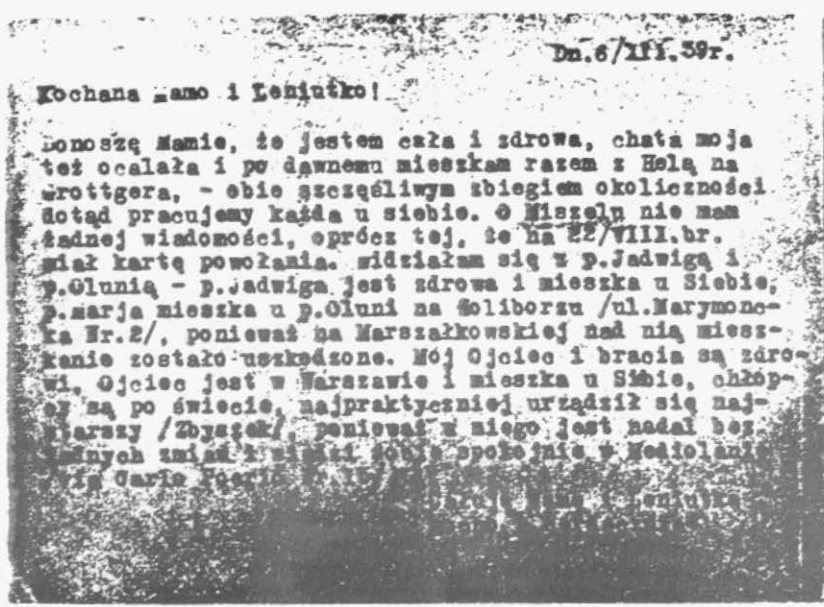


Figure 5 - Reverse of post card from Warsaw.

In 1940, Helen Liibke received notice from the Polish Red Cross in Warsaw that... "Michal Liibke, Soviet captive since October 1, 1939, passing through Rowne on October 10, 1939, asked to relay this message to you" (see Fig. 6.)


POLSKI CZERWONY KRZYŻ
 BIURO INFORMACYJNE
 Warszawa, ul. Czerwonego Krzyża Nr. 30

Warszawa, dnia 23 stycznia 1940r.

pp. Liibke Helen
 Monag.
 Biod Bae. Sui

Przekazuję wiadomość, że p. ~~Michał Liibke~~
 , będąc w niewoli, został przesłany 1.10.39r.
 przejeżdżał 10.10.39r. przez Rowne i prosił, aby o tym zawiado-
 miało Państwa. Informację tę otrzymał Państwa z dnia 10.10.39r.
 Czy więc, że Państwa posiada już późniejsze wiadomości.

Biuro Biura Informacyjnego

Figure 6 - Polish Red Cross message dated January 23, 1940.

After these pieces of correspondence, evidently no more mail came through. Helen continued her efforts to resume contact with her brother. On August 25, 1942, she applied to the International Red Cross for help. But, like in so many cases, the I.R.C. was not able to contact Michal, because of the Soviet refusal to cooperate.

Pour toute correspondance ultérieure,
 veuillez rappeler ce No :
 Serv. Pol. Mil.
 Réf. No DP 31811/AL.

222

Genève (Date du timbre)

Le Comité International de la Croix-Rouge a l'honneur de vous accuser
 réception de votre lettre du ~~25.8.42.~~
 Demande du 25.8.42.
 relative à Liibke Michal, né 1903, offic. de res. armée pol.

Il voue tous ses soins à votre demande et ne manquera pas de vous
 faire parvenir les informations qu'il pourra recueillir.

Comité International de la Croix-Rouge

GENÈVE

Agences centrales des prisonniers de guerre

Figure 7 - Reverse of the I.R.C. Notification card.

Unfortunately all these efforts were in vain. Helen's brother was among the thousands who were murdered at Katyn in the spring of 1940.

From Warsaw to Tokyo and Back Again



A Fine Tale, But Few Flown Covers Are Attributable to Historic Flight

by Stanley Kronenberg

In the mid-1920s, when many countries were showing interest in aviation and when long-distance first flights were being undertaken throughout the industrialized world, the commander of the Polish Air Force, Col. Rayski, planned a flight from Warsaw, Poland, to Tokyo, Japan.

To pilot the flight, he chose Lt. Boleslaw Orlinski, the acrobatics instructor of the Polish Air Force Flying School at Grudziadz. To accompany Orlinski and to serve as mechanic during the flight, Sgt. Leonard Kubiak was selected (Figure 1).

The aviators took off from Warsaw on the rainy morning of August 27, 1926, cheered on by a delegation that included representatives of the Japanese government.

The men were piloting a Breguet XIX two-seater, open-cockpit biplane powered by a Lorraine-Dietrich three-bank, twelve-cylinder "W," 450-horsepower engine. The plane's cruising speed was 145 kilometers an hour, and its instrument panel consisted of an altimeter, a tachometer, an air speed indicator, a banking indicator, and a compass. It was equipped with extra fuel tanks, including one installed beneath the pilot's seat.

Orlinski and Kubiak flew during the day, at an average altitude of 1,000 meters, and landed each night. Their route included stops at Moscow, Kazan, Omsk, Krasnojarsk, Chita, Harbin, Mukden, and Seoul.

On September 5, 1926, the Breguet and its two-man crew arrived in Tokyo, where Orlinski and Kubiak were the news of the day. Numerous parties and celebrations honored the distinguished aviators, and the men received word by telegraph that their achievement had earned them promotions — Orlinski to captain, Kubiak to staff sergeant.

According to the original plan, the aviators were to return to Warsaw by surface transportation, but Orlinski preferred

to fly back instead. He telegraphed his superiors in Poland, obtained permission for the return flight, and, on September 11, 1926, he and Kubiak took off before sunrise, heading for home.

Leaving the Tokorozawa airport near Tokyo, the aviators soon encountered a severe storm. Eleven anxious hours later, they finally landed safely in Osaka, some 500 kilometers southwest of Tokyo. They resumed their journey the following morning, but met with another storm that blew their little plane so far off course that they were beyond the range of the flight maps on board. The only thing that saved the men from drowning in the Sea of Japan was a map Kubiak had torn out of a magazine during their stay in Tokyo.

The misadventures of the return flight didn't end there. After the Breguet left Seoul, an oil line broke and the plane was forced down in Chinese territory, close to the Manchurian border. When the oil pressure failed again 180 kilometers farther west, at Byrka in Siberia, oil had to be brought from 280 kilometers away by railway handcar.

While the plane was grounded at Byrka, a severe storm blew up, tossing the plane about and damaging both the tip of the left bottom wing and the wooden propeller. With the help of a Russian mechanic, Orlinski and Kubiak simply sawed off the damaged wingtip — then, for balance, they sawed a corresponding piece off the opposite wing! The propeller was repaired with wood glue and reinforced with bailing wire.

After many more problems with the oil pressure, and overnight stops at Chita, Irkutsk, Krasnojarsk, Omsk, Kazan, and Moscow, the aviators and their battered Breguet arrived in Warsaw on September 25, 1926, having completed a 12,390-mile round trip.



Figure 2. Special 5-zloty air mail stamps for the Warsaw-Tokyo flight were printed in sheets of 5 x 4 stamps. One stamp in each sheet was printed upside down, and several sheets were left imperforate.

Philately of the Flight

Philatelists were eager to obtain souvenirs from the Warsaw-Tokyo flight, and to this end submitted letters to be flown to Japan to the LOPP (Liga Obrony Powietrznej Państwa), the Polish National Air Defense League.

Because it originally was planned as a Paris-Warsaw-Tokyo flight, the submitted letters received, in addition to Warsaw cancellations, the oval postmark "Raid Polonais. Raid Polski * Paris-Warszawa-Tokyo * Mai 1926" imprinted in red-violet ink.

On May 22, 1926, special 5-zloty stamps were issued by the LOPP for the very high additional payment required for letters to be flown to Japan (Figure 2). The design of these stamps was similar to that of the 50-groszy LOPP donation labels of 1926 (Figure 3).

The 5-zloty stamps were printed in dark green on white paper in sheets of twenty, 5 x 4, line-perforated 10. On each sheet, one stamp was printed upside down (Figure 2), and a total of 1,000 stamps was printed. These stamps were affixed to the previously submitted and postmarked letters and were canceled with the same oval postmark, which now was imprinted in black rather than red-violet.

All of this planning came to naught when Orlinski simply refused to fly the heavy load of mail. Nevertheless, to avoid disappointment to the philatelists, all of the letters submitted were sent secretly to Japan

in two parcels that traveled overland via the Trans-Siberian Railroad, then on to Tokyo by ship. There they were held, awaiting Orlinski's arrival. On that historic day, one of the two parcels was opened, and the letters were postmarked in violet ink with the western-style date cancellation, "TOKYO-Japan, 5. 9. 26" (Figure 4).



Figure 3. The LOPP 50-groszy donation label of 1926 has a design similar to that of the 5-zloty special flight stamp.

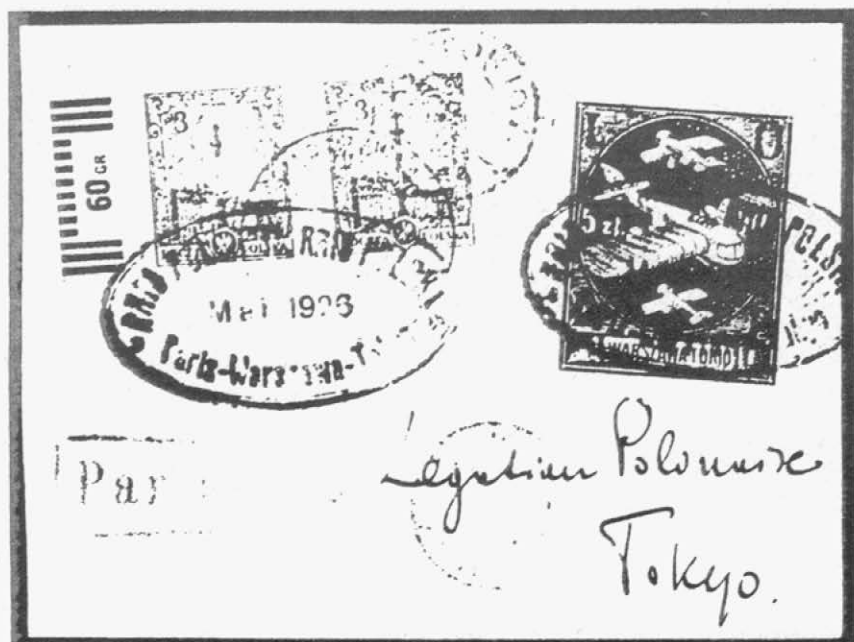


Figure 4. A Warsaw-Tokyo flight cover that was transported to Japan and back by surface mail. The stamps were canceled with the commemorative oval postmark in black. Under the 5-zloty LOPP stamp is the same postmark in red-violet — part of it is visible to the right of the stamp. The Tokyo arrival postmarks are dated September 5, 1926, in violet and September 27, 1926, in black.



Figure 5. A cover flown by Orlinski to Tokyo and then returned to Warsaw by surface mail. It is on LOPP stationery and was addressed by Orlinski to himself. The oval commemorative postmarks are imprinted only in black ink. The black Tokyo arrival postmark is dated September 27, 1926.

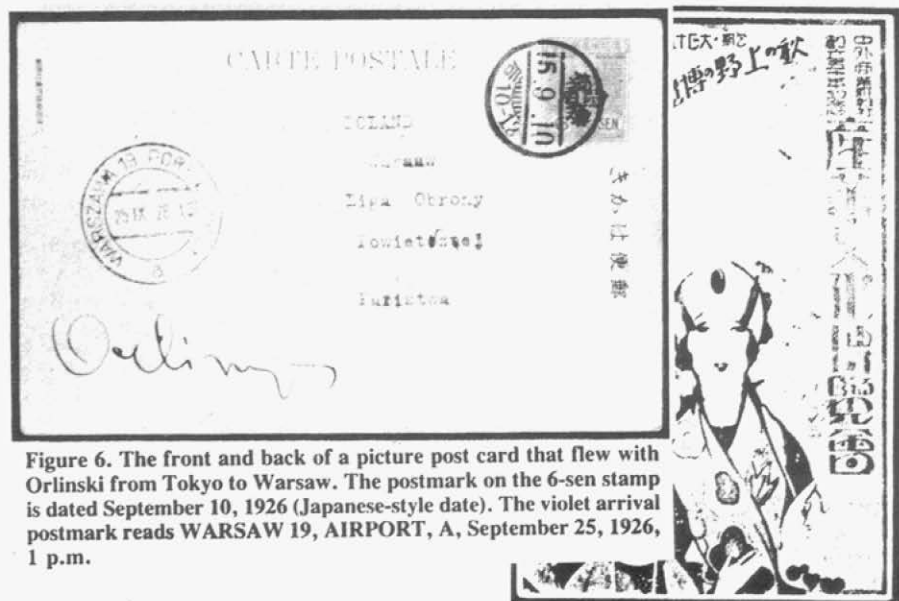


Figure 6. The front and back of a picture post card that flew with Orlinski from Tokyo to Warsaw. The postmark on the 6-sen stamp is dated September 10, 1926 (Japanese-style date). The violet arrival postmark reads WARSAW 19, AIRPORT, A, September 25, 1926, 1 p.m.

Although he had refused to fly the philatelic mail, Orlinski did carry some letters with him in his map case. He prepared several tens of covers using LOPP stationery, addressing them by hand to "Mr. Orlinski, à Tokyo." The 5-zloty LOPP stamps he added to the usual air mail postage were canceled with the oval commemorative postmark in black (Figure 5).

On the day he arrived in Tokyo, Orlinski handed these covers to Col. Wacław Jędrzejewicz, the Polish military attaché at the Polish Embassy there. Col. Jędrzejewicz added these covers to the second parcel of mail that had not yet been back-stamped, and they were forgotten until after Orlinski's departure on the return flight to Warsaw.

On September 27, 1926 — two days after Orlinski and Kubiak successfully completed their return flight to Warsaw! — these covers were found and back-stamped with the Tokyo European-style dated postmark in black ink. Then all of the Warsaw-Tokyo mail — that from the two surface mail parcels, as well as that actually flown by Orlinski — was shipped back to Warsaw in a single parcel. Some of the surface mail covers received both Tokyo arrival postmarks, September 5 and September 27, 1926.

Flown from Tokyo to Warsaw

Before leaving Japan, Orlinski bought several picture post cards, signed some of them, affixed 6-sen Japanese stamps, and had them canceled (Figure 6). The postmark bears the Japanese date, "15. 9. 10," or September 10, 1926. (The year of the rule of the Emperor Taisho plus 1911 equals the Western year.) A Japanese typist addressed these cards to "Poland, Warsaw, Liga Obrony, Powietrznej, Panstwa," misspelling Polish words that Orlinski later corrected by pen.

These cards were flown from Tokyo to Warsaw in Orlinski's map case. There they received the violet arrival postmark of the Warsaw airport with the date: "25 September 1926."

Epilogue

In 1953, Orlinski, a veteran of World War II, emigrated to Toronto, Canada. In 1926, he described his adventures during the Warsaw-Tokyo-Warsaw flight in *Do Krainy Wschodzącego Słońca* (To the Land of the Rising Sun). This book was reprinted in 1978 in Polish, by Głos Polski, 1089 Queen Street W., Toronto, Canada.

GEMS OF POLISH PHILATELY

By ED SUPERSON

During the heroic Warsaw Uprising (August 1–October 2, 1944), among other stamps, the AK (Armia Krajowa "Home Army") had issued five fieldpost stamps. The total issue was 13,750. The majority of these stamps perished during the Uprising, since the City of Warsaw, on the orders of Hitler, was totally destroyed by the Nazis.

50 sets of these stamps were affixed by the Polish Boy Scouts, who participated in the Uprising as mail-carriers, to the reverse side of the Polish pre-war 15 groszy Jagiellonczyk type postcard, overprinted by the AK, as illustrated. These stamps were cancelled by the AK fieldpost system.



It is unknown how many of these 50 postal cards had survived, but it is speculated that only a handful of them managed to remain in existence.

This item has not only philatelic value, but is as well a distinguished historical memento.

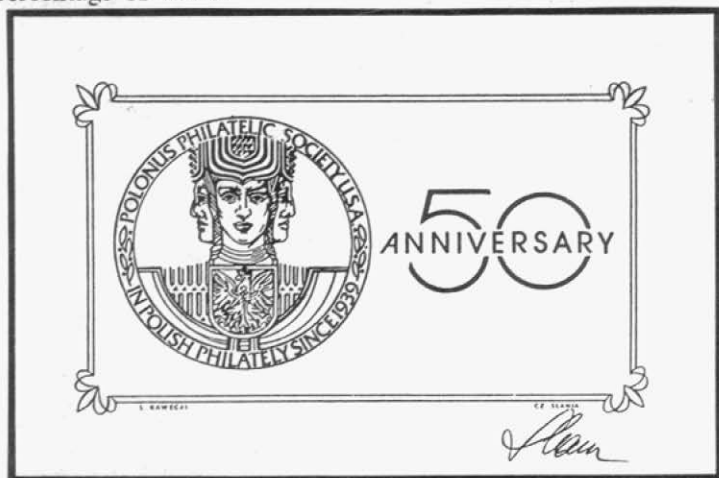
POLISHFEST POSTAL CARDS

Christmas in Poland will be the subject of a set of three souvenir postal cards issued by the Polish American Stamp Club to complement Milwaukee's 1990 POLISHFEST held June 15-17, 1990. The United States Postal Service will operate a special postal station during POLISHFEST 90 using a special pictorial postmark.

Interested collectors may order the POLISHFEST postal cards with USPS postmark for \$2.50 for the set of three. Orders should be sent to: POLISHFEST Cards, Polish American Stamp Club, Box 1920, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53201. Checks should be made out to the "Polish American Stamp Club" and a stamped, self addressed envelope should be furnished for the return of the cards.

SLANIA ESSAY SHEET — A FIRST FOR POLONUS

Czeslaw Slania, world renowned artist and engraver to the Royal Court of Sweden, etched the illustrated essay sheet on the 50th anniversary of Polonus. The execution of the project met difficulties. Due to personal problems, Slania was unable to print the essay by himself. Because it is a complicated process, printing one at a time, it had to be done by the banknote printing shop in Sweden. This process is very costly with a high percentage of waste.



Early in February, upon his return from Poland, Slania signed a small quantity of the essay sheets and mailed them to Fred Szebel. They arrived on the last day, too late for distribution at the Polpex.

Members may purchase this rare and only engraving of Czeslaw Slania for Polonus. It was originally designed by Leon Kawecki. Both are Polonus Honorary Members. A mint sheet signed by Slania costs \$25.00. A used sheet on cover with Polpex 89 cancel of February 12th costs \$35.00. Only a limited amount available. Write to: Al Rybarski, Box 82, River Grove, Illinois 60171.

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