

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 No. 180

April-May, 1960

IT'S OFFICIAL — U. S. POST OFFICE DEPT. TO ISSUE PADEREWSKI CHAMPION OF LIBERTY SET

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, D. C.

INFORMATION SERVICE
STerling 3-3100 Ext. 500

Monday, May 2, 1960

Release No. 132

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield announced today that the Post Office Department would issue "Champion of Liberty" stamps in 4-cent and 8-cent denominations during 1960 honoring Ignace Jan Paderewski, world-famed statesman, patriot, and musician.

In making this announcement Mr. Summerfield said, "I could not find a more appropriate time than May 2nd for announcing the issuance of these stamps. This is the eve of the day when the people of Poland and millions of Americans of Polish ancestry commemorate the adoption of the Polish Constitution of 1791. Poland's Constitution of that date was patterned after our own American Constitution, and is considered one of the outstanding documents of the free world."

The actual issuance of the stamps will take place in Washington, D. C. sometime during the fall of the year. Further details will be announced later.

Philatelic Announcement Made at Historical Rally

by Roman H. Strzelecki

This sounds a little out of line but it is a true fact. The City of Chicago was the site of a happy and memorable day for the Pole-Americans who witnessed the colorful May 3rd Parade and Rally on Sunday, May 1st, 1960, held on the 169th Anniversary of Poland's Constitution Day. An estimated 100 thousand crowd turned out on a cool but sunny day at Humboldt Park in front of the Kościuszko statue. Many distinguished figures were present. The main speaker and guest of honor was Vice President Richard Nixon. Among the usual speeches and resolutions, an important announcement was made by the Vice President.

Mr. Nixon brought with him a personal letter from the Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield, informing us that Champion of Liberty stamps honoring Ignace Jan Paderewski will be issued during the fall of this year.

As he made this announcement the crowd received the news with enormous enthusiasm. This resulted in the biggest ovation that afternoon. Because the Paderewski Stamps were publically and officially announced, the hearts of many were filled with joy—especially those of the Polonus members present. Our hard work and efforts in the drive for having these stamps issued—finally met with success.

Until now our plight looked hopeless. There were some encouraging moments but nothing definite. But that Sunday, May 1, 1960, all this was in the past.

The enthusiasm of the huge crowd at the announcement of the issuance of the Paderewski stamps demonstrated the importance of this stamp issue and it was indeed a boost to philately.

Now is the time for us to plan and for our Society to prepare for the important philatelic event to come. We will have the opportunity to show everyone what we do here in America. We can show our friends in Poland how we honor the memory of a real Champion of Liberty. Ignace Jan Paderewski will occupy an honorable position



Ignacy Jan Paderewski

in the rank of great peace fighters.

We are very grateful to the Stamp Advisory Committee and especially to Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield for this favorable decision.

"Thank you from deep down in our hearts!"

NEW MEMBERS

- Mrs. Lidia Andrew (Mokrzycka)
931 No. Yale Ave.
Fullerton, California
- Edm. J. Marciniak
3215 8th Ave.
Great Falls, Mont.
- Felix Barylski
2918 Caroline Ave.
Lorain, Ohio
- Mrs. Helen Dennis
2670 Yemans Ave.
Hamtramck, Mich.
- Victor J. Van Lint
8163 Sewell Ave.
Fontana, Calif.
- Rev. Arthur Lowry
32460 Pierce Ave.
Birmingham, Mich.
- Robert Speering
2734 Quaker Bridge
Trenton 9, N. J.

THE REVENUE STAMPS OF POLAND

"AN EXPLORATORY ABSTRACT"

By Chester J. Mikucki

Reprinted from THE AMERICAN REVENUER of February, 1960

One of the least known sections of Polish philately is the section devoted to the revenue stamps. As the last Revenue Catalogue (FORBIN) was published in 1915 there was no mention of Polish revenues with the exception of a few of local use as they were limited to an individual city.

Poland became a sovereign state on Nov. 11, 1918. The postal and revenue system was in chaos. After being under foreign rule for almost 150 years, it was difficult to get the postal system in a working order. For the first few months the stamps of the occupying powers were used, some were with surcharges and others without. Revenue stamps of Germany, Austria, Russia, Prussia and Bosnia were found to be used in the areas where the occupant held the territory since the last partition of Poland in 1795.

Whatever amounts found in the postal offices were surcharged with a rubber-stamp, reading Ministry of the Treasury (Ministerstwo Skarbu). These are found on the German revenue stamps of 1912 which were originally surcharged GEN. GOUV. WARSCHAU. The only ones known are 10 fen, 20 fen, 50 fen, 10 mks and 20 mks.



Some were officially overprinted in blue, these are found in the following denominations, 10 fen, 20 fen, 40 fen, 3 mks and 10 mks.

The first definite issue came out in 1919 in the early part of the year. This particular set was issued in three types of monetary value. The issue for Southern Poland was in values of hellers and kronen. The set was issued in imperforated and perforated condi-

tion, in the following denominations::



- 10 hellers, Light brown
- 16 hellers, Olive
- 20 hellers, Gray olive
- 34 hellers, Light blue
- 40 hellers, Dark gray
- 50 hellers, Lilac brown
- 1 Krone, Brown and blue
- 2 Krone, Black and yellow
- 3 Krone, Green and light green
- 5 Krone, Brown and blue
- 7 Krone, Red and yellow
- 10 Krone, Lilac and yellow
- 20 Krone, Orange and gray
- 50 Krone, Blue and gray

The issue for the provinces that were under German rule had it's value in Fennigs and Marks.



- 10 Fen, Lilac
- 10 Fen, Lilac gray
- 20 Fen, Rose
- 40 Fen, Brown
- 50 Fen, Green
- 1 Mk, Brown and blue
- 3 Mk, Green and light green

- 4 Mk, Red and yellow
- 5 Mk, Brown and blue
- 10 Mk, Lilac and yellow
- 20 Mk, Orange and gray
- 50 Mk, Blue and rose

For the provinces that were under the Russian rule the stamps of the two issues mentioned above were issued with additional surcharge, "Z. Z. W." The initials stood for Eastern Land Administration, (Zarząd Ziem Wschodnich). The surcharge is found on the following stamps as known to the writer:



- 10 Hel, Light brown
- 10 Fen, Lilac
- 20 Fen, Rose
- 50 Fen, Green
- 1 Mk, Brown and blue
- 3 Mk, Green and light green
- 5 Mks, Brown and blue

There was an additional set of stamps surcharged P.Z.W. This surcharge is found only on the Mark value and on perforated stamps. What the initials stand for is not known to the writer. They are found on the following denominations:

- 1 Mk, Brown and blue
- 4 Mk, Red and yellow
- 10 Mk, Brown and blue

In the later part of 1919 a new set was issued for the Eastern Provinces with the same design and with the addition at the bottom of the stamp of the letters Z. C. Z. W. The initials stand for Civil Administration for the Eastern Provinces. (ZARZĄD CYWILNY ZIEM WSCHODNICH).

They are found in following denominations:

- 10 Kop, Gray lilac
- 20 Kop, Red



- 1 Rb, blue
- 4 Rb, Red

An additional stamp was issued to the set, the only change was in the monetary value, it was a 1 Mk Gray-blue instead of 1 Rb. The stamps of the above issues of 1919 are found perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ and also found imperforated. There are many shades of color and a variety of paper. These difficulties are the same as with the regular stamps of that era.

In 1920 a new set was issued with the monetary value being Fennigs and Mks. This was for use in all of Poland. This set is found perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$ and also found imperforated. The denominations are as follows:



- 10 Fen, Blue
- 20 Fen, Blue
- 40 Fen, Blue
- 50 Fen, Blue
- 1 Mk, Brown
- 3 Mk, Brown
- 4 Mk, Brown
- 5 Mk, Brown
- 10 Mk, Brown
- 20 Mk, Brown
- 50 Mk, Brown
- 100 Mk, Brown

From 1920 to 1923, a new set was issued, and as the inflation kept spiraling new stamps were added. This is the first set that is partly found on watermarked paper. These were in use until May 1924. The stamps were issued in the following values:



- 1 Mk, Light brown
- 2 Mk, Brick red
- 3 Mk, Dark blue
- 4 Mk, Green
- 5 Mk, Dark lilac
- 10 Mk, Orange
- 20 Mk, Brown lilac
- 50 Mk, Black violet and rose
- 100 Mk, Lilac, dark red and gray
- 200 Mk, Green, dark red and olive
- 500 Mk, Blue, dark red and brown
- 1000 Mk, Gray lilac and yellow
- 2000 Mk, Olive, brown and yellow
- 3000 Mk, Brown, light brown, gray
- 5000 Mk, Gray, brown and red
- 10000 Mk, Dark brown, light brown
- 20000 Mk, Brown and red
- 30000 Mk, Brown and blue
- 50000 Mk, Blue and brown
- 100000 Mk, Green
- 500000 Mk, Brown and green
- 1000000 Mk, Carmine and green

In the later part of 1923 some of the above stamps were issued on thick paper, they are of the following denominations:

- 100 Mk, Lilac and gray
- 200 Mk, Green and olive
- 500 Mk, Light blue and brown
- 500 Mk, Dark blue and brown

In addition there was an extra set issued for the Silesian Province. One was with Polish monetary value, and the other had German values. Both were issued up to 500 mks. As the inflation set — the stamps with the

German monetary value were surcharged with a new value and the words WALUTA POLSKA. (Polish Money). They are as follows. Horizontal Surcharge, in black.



- 1,000 Mks, on 1 Mk, brown
- 2,000 Mks, on 2 Mk, rose
- 3,000 Mks, on 3 Mk, blue
- 5,000 Mks, on 5 Mk, dark lilac
- 10,000 Mks, on 10 Mks, orange
- 20,000 Mks, on 20 Mks, brown
- 50,000 Mks, on 50 Mks, black violet and red
- 100,000 Mks, on 100 Mks, lilac, dark red and gray

Horizontal Surcharge In Red

- 2,000 Mks, on 200 Mks, dark red and olive
- 5,000 Mks, on 500 Mks, blue, dark red



Vertical Surcharge In Black

- 10,000 Mks, on 10 Mk, orange
- 20,000 Mks, on 20 Mk, brown
- 50,000 Mks, on 50 Mk, black violet and rose
- 100,000 Mks, on 100 Mks, lilac, dark red and gray
- 200,000 Mks, on 200 Mks, Green, dark red and olive
- 500,000 Mks, on 500 Mks, Blue, dark red and brown

1,000,000 Mks, on 1 Mk, brown

There are many varieties in this particular set of surcharges, as the inflation set stamps were overprinted from day to day. To the writer's knowledge there are double prints, inverted prints and in some cases part of the overprint is missing.

Provinces under German rule had a special set of their own. The design was a fascimile of the revenue stamp of Prussia. The difference was a Polish Eagle instead of the German Eagle and the wording was in Polish. They were issued in the following denominations:



- 10 Fen, Blue
- 20 Fen, Blue
- 50 Fen, Blue
- 1 Mk, Rose
- 1½ Mk, Rose
- 3 Mk, Rose
- 50 Mk, Rose

An additional set of stamps with higher denomination and new design were issued to counteract the inflation. They were as follows:

- 5 Mk, Gray
- 10 Mk, Rose
- 25 Mk, Green
- 50 Mk, Violet
- 300 Mk, Green

These were later surcharged with higher values, which were in use until May, 1924.

In May, 1924, when the financial set-up was changed from Fennigs and Marks to Groszy and Zloty, a temporary set was issued identical to the one issued in 1920. These latter stamps were prepared in 1920, but due to the inflation conditions were kept in vaults until 1924 (same design as lower

illustration on page 180-4 except for monetary value).

They are found in the following denominations, and are only found perforated 11½.

- 10 Gr, Blue
- 20 Gr, Blue
- 40 Gr, Blue
- 50 Gr, Blue
- 1 Zl, Brown
- 2 Zl, Brown
- 3 Zl, Brown
- 5 Zl, Brown
- 10 Zl, Brown
- 20 Zl, Brown
- 50 Zl, Brown

In the later part of 1924 a new definite set was issued, which consisted of the following denominations. They are found on watermarked paper, perforated 11.



- 5 Gr, Gray brown
- 10 Gr, Orange
- 20 Gr, Light green
- 30 Gr, Red
- 40 Gr, Violet
- 50 Gr, Green
- 1 Zl, Brown
- 2 Zl, Lilac brown
- 3 Zl, Dark blue
- 5 Zl, Dark brown
- 10 Zl, Olive brown
- 20 Zl, Green
- 40 Zl, Violet
- 50 Zl, Dark gray

A new set was issued in 1926, with a new design. This set was issued over a period of two years. These stamps were perforated 11½. Some of the stamps are found perforated 12½. They are watermarked with wavy lines. They are found in the following values:



- 10 Gr, Orange
- 20 Gr, Green
- 25 Gr, Black
- 30 Gr, Red
- 40 Gr, Blue
- 50 Gr, Green
- 1 Zl, Brown
- 2 Zl, Lilac
- 3 Zl, Violet
- 5 Zl, Olive gray
- 10 Zl, Rose

About 1932 a new set was issued on watermarked paper, perforated 12½. The stamps appeared in the following values:



- 10 Gr, Gray
- 20 Gr, Brown
- 25 Gr, Violet
- 30 Gr, Rose
- 40 Gr, Gray brown
- 50 Gr, Red brown
- 1 Zl, Light blue
- 2 Zl, Brick red
- 3 Zl, Brown
- 5 Zl, Rose

The higher values are engraved and are in the following values:

- 10 Zl, Red brown
- 20 Zl, Violet
- 40 Zl, Red
- 50 Zl, Brown
- 100 Zl, Blue

These were in use until the war broke out in 1939.

There were also special statistical stamps issued between 1919 and 1924

in the following values. The first design consisted of an eagle in a square with value in four corners.



- 20 Fen, Black
- 30 Fen, Dark blue
- 150 Fen, Dark blue
- 5 Mk, Black
- 25 Mk, Blue
- 100 Mk, Rose

In 1922 and 1923 additional stamps were issued. These stamps are watermarked.

- 500 Mk, Green
- 1,000 Mk, Violet
- 10,00 Mk, Red
- 50,000 Mk, Green and Olive

With the change of currency from marks to zloty one of the stamps were overprinted with a new value.

- 5 Gr, on 1,000 Marks

A new set was issued in May 1924. This became the set in use until Sept. 1, 1939.



- 10 Gr, Red
- 10 Gr, Blue
- 50 Gr, Blue

In 1926 a change in the size of the stamp was made. The following values were issued:

- 5 Gr, Violet
- 10 Gr, Rose
- 50 Gr, Blue
- 1 Zl, Green

The writer wishes to express his thanks to Mr. V. Rachmanoff, author of the articles on Polish revenues in

the *Ilustrowany Przegląd Filatelistyczny* in 1926 to 1928, and to the members of *Polonus Philatelic Society*, member of the American Revenue Association, and to the collectors in Poland for their welcome assistance in getting the necessary information on this article.

Cuts courtesy 'The American Revenuer'

• NOTES FROM LONDON •

February. — For this meeting we had 'Danzig' presented by Mr. A. Langley. The display opened with some fine pre-stamp covers showing a variety of marks and progressed through the various stages of stamped mail in use until the end of World War No. 1. On the way Mr. Langley showed the use of various adhesives under the differing administrations. One cover drew special attention, a rare item dispatched from a member of the British Army stationed in Danzig at the conclusion of World War No. 1. Mr. Langley's remarks were both modest and informative. More power to his elbow.

March. — This was annual competition day for the 'Mason Trophy', won on this occasion by Mr. S. J. Capes with an entry of "Warsaw Cancellations, 1860-1890". Other notable entries were by Dr. Bieberstein — Kraków Overprints; Mrs. Horowitz — Groszy Overprints; Mr. E. Mason — Warsaw Marks.

The co-incidence of two entries covering the same ground (Warsaw) is, perhaps, not so surprising in a Society specialising in one field. The winning entry gave illustration of the varied use of concentric circles, squares and octagons, together with examples of the various types of cancellation used in Warsaw during the early days of Russian domination prior to the turn of the century. All entries were of a high standard, showing evidence of much careful work on the part of the competitors.

Judging was carried out by Mr. A. Turner who followed up with a display of the issues of Malaya starting with the well-known Tiger issues and so on to the more modern issues. A most satisfying afternoon.

—S.J. Capes

POLISH METER STAMP CATALOG

"The Meter Postage Stamps Of Poland" is the English title of Tadeusz Hampel's recently published "Polskie Frankatury Mechaniczne" catalog covering Polish meter mail franking. It deals with the field from its inception in 1927.

The paper bound volume is illustrated with numerous line cuts of the various designs. While the first section of 70 pages is printed entirely in Polish, the remaining 27 pages are in English, affording a condensed duplication of the longer Polish language portion.

Included in the English section, along with the catalog listings, is a brief history of the development of postage meters in Poland. This covers both the 1927 beginning and post-World War II developments.

This is a must for Polish Meter Collectors. Until now there has been very little information published on this subject.

Further details and information about obtaining copies may be requested from the publisher, *Polski Związek Filatelistów, Zarząd Główny, Komisja Naukowo-Badacza*, ul. Widok 22, Warsaw, Poland.

POLISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

We wish to extend our heartiest congratulations to members Mr. I. Gust who was elected President and to Mr. T. W. Kuźma who was elected to Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Polish Philatelic Society in Melbourne, Australia.

We are sure that under the guiding hand of Mr. Gust and Mr. Kuźma and the other officers the Society will develop into one of the outstanding philatelic organizations "down under." Good Luck and Best Wishes.

We also had the pleasure of receiving their Club Bulletin under the Editorship of C. Malecki.

It is a 10 page mineograph edition, very well edited and certainly well prepared. I'm sure their members are proud of their effort, which they should be.

—J. J. D.

PLEASE PAY YOUR 1960 DUES ! !

The Polish Post During the Warsaw Uprising

By Thaddeus Gryzewski

(Continued from previous month)

The first of these legal acts, published officially in the Orders of the Local Command was Order No. 20 dated August 20th:

"Pkt. 7/IV

"FIELDPOST—Improvement

"For the purpose of improving the activity of the Fieldpost, maintaining military secrecy at the same time, Fieldpost members will be assigned to individual units and outlying staffs.

"Commanders of units and outlying staffs will be assigned their respective number by separate orders.

"For units scattered over the terrain, and for individual staff commanders, their chiefs of staff will assign them consecutive Fieldpost numbers.

"At the same time I emphasize that the failure to keep military censorship and to list the number of the Fieldpost will result in non-delivery to addressee.

"(Signed) Commander Monter,
District A.K. Warsaw"

According to the Chief of the Main Fieldpost, they had a copy of the numbers assigned to the Fieldpost sub-stations furnished by the Local Command.

Actually, many units did not follow this order which was perhaps unknown to them, and by this we note that the order was not rigorously enforced.

Very few letters did I see addressed to numbered Fieldpost sub-stations, and of those that I had in my hands it can be stated that Fieldpost No. 201 was assigned to Śródmieście South sub-station; No. 203 grouped under Captain Ruczaja in the vicinity of Kruczej, Pius and Koszykowej streets; and No. 205 was used in Region No. 2 located at Wilamowska at Czerniakowska streets sub-station.

The second legal act was the printing of Orders of the Warsaw Command, Order No. 25 dated August 20th:

"Pkt. 3/IV

"FIELDPOST—Clarification

"It is permitted to send unsealed postcards and letters weighing not more than 20 grams. Letters and cards should

be legibly written in the Polish language, and must not contain pre-arranged codes, markings, etc.

"Letters and cards are free of postal duty. Correspondence should be marked with the correct address of the sender and the receiver.

"Applying cancellations is the sole duty of the Fieldpost and **it is not permitted to use postage stamps**, seals or cancellations of any other kind.

"All handstamps, seals, printed forms and **postage stamps of the Polish Government and of the General Government**, and those that originated during the Uprising are subject to immediate delivery to the Local Quartermaster for the disposition of the postal authorities.

"(Signed) Commander Monter,
District A.K. Warsaw"

Although this order was issued at a late date, it must be treated as a willingness to straighten out postal conditions and should be treated as a type of small "postal regulation" of the Uprising authorities.

The careful reader must take note that the text of this order was edited in a professional manner, surely with the help of former postal employees now working with the Fieldpost during the Uprising.

In the reorganization and formation of the Fieldpost, particular attention was given to the laying out of proper instructions to be given to censors in accordance with the relevant legal regulations.

With these instructions each censor was assigned to a particular section of the capital. Each censor was responsible for letters sent from his section. Being assigned certain streets from which the letters came, the censor became acquainted with the senders. By reading the letters of these same senders the censor was in a position to learn their morale, outlook and general feelings. More important, the censor could spot suspected information sent by German spies of which there were many in the territory occupied by Poles.

One of the duties of the censors was to give a daily report to the Chief Commandant of the Fieldpost which was forwarded to Colonel Chirurg, acting Chief of Staff of the Warsaw Command.

The increase in the amount of mail necessitated a larger number of censors to about 20 persons.

Each censor had his own handstamp with the word "Cenzurowane" and his assigned number.

CENZUROWANE № 3

The censorship was done in the sub-stations at Plac Napoleon, at Wileza, and at Mokotow. The sub-stations at Czerniaków and Powiśla did not have the prerogative of censorship. Letters sent through these sub-stations were controlled by Śródmieście. In addition to the official censorship enforced at the sub-station, some army units and staffs carried on their own censorship. This was done by Intelligence officers.

In their difficult and important work the censors were often faced with complex problems, and decisions had to be made. For instance, one day a letter was received written in Chinese! In accordance with the regulations this letter should be destroyed since it was not written in Polish and no censor could read the Chinese characters. Some of the workers pondered whether or not to let it go through as a courteous gesture to this Chinese who was probably from the large colony of Chinese living many years before the war in Warsaw. Rational thinking in view of the situation outweighed courtesy and the letter was destroyed.

After the reorganizing of the Fieldpost, the organizational scheme remained much the same as the old. The Main Fieldpost and its activity was subject to the Warsaw Command. All postal regulations were authorized by the Local Commander. The head of the Main Fieldpost was the Local Quartermaster. He settled all matters of personnel, quartering, feeding, uniforms, etc.

The Main Fieldpost, as before, had control of regional sub-stations, was

the collection point — intermediary in forwarding correspondence from one section to the other. It had the list of the locations of the Fieldpost numbers assigned to the army units and sent the mail to the directed unit. Letters were sent by special couriers to such cut-off sections as Starówka, Mokotow and even Żolibórz. Correspondence addressed to streets controlled by the Germans was kept here.

Among the duties of the Fieldpost was the delivery of Official correspondence of the Authorities as well as Official Orders. These carriers were entrusted with the carrying of news and propaganda posters.

According to the report of the the Provisional Local Quartermaster, the Postal personnel, consisted of 70 persons, the largest part of which were carriers.

The Postal workers had red and white armbands with the letters "S.P." ("Służba Pomocnicza"—Service Forces), with the Scout emblem of the Fleur-de-lis in the center.

In accordance with Order No. 25 the sub-stations received daters with the wording "Poczta Polowa". These were probably changed from the one used

Report of Station Postmaster 20.3.18

<i>1. a. Poczta Najibniejsza (pod górką)</i>	<i>8.</i>
<i>b. na wjeździe</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>c. na wjeździe</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>2. a. Poczta cywilna (pod górką)</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>b. na wjeździe</i>	<i>94</i>
<i>c. na wjeździe</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>d. na wjeździe</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>e. na wjeździe</i>	<i>17</i>
	<i>125</i>

Stacja 193

Ameryka!

1-1 Cypri



Every sub-station was required to submit a report to the Main Fieldpost. Shown is an example of a typical report.

by the Germans. Only the Main Fieldpost used a dater of the Main Fieldpost of World War I of 1919-20. The Postal Authorities instituted postcards which were distributed without charge. A detailed description of these cards is found in the Department of Requisitions of the Post. Also circulated were old Fieldpost cards of 1939 which were found in the Post Office Building.

Also planned were printed forms for the handling of official orders. The only known example of such a form is found in the Historical Museum of Warsaw.

Many people, not familiar with existing conditions, believed that correspondence had to be franked, and since they had no Polish stamps, they thought even an occupation stamp would insure delivery to the addressee. Even printed postcards of the General Government were used for correspondence. The Post honored such franking, always stamping them with the Boy Scout or Fieldpost killers, always making sure to efface the words "General Government" or the hated swastika.

It came to the realization of plans for the issuance of special postage stamps. The history of their existence will be covered in a later part of this article.

We did not rejoice long in this growing Post. Its activity suffered considerably with the bombing of the Main Post Office Building and the surrounding buildings housing the Postal Service. It was here that Major "Embiez" and postal worker Szepiechowski were killed in the performance of their duty.

Incidentally, in this bombing, Włodzimierz Polański also was killed. He was the Curator of the Museum of Posts and Telegraphs, a known philatelist and author of many articles pertaining to Poland No. 1 of 1860, who during the time of the occupation lived in this building.

After the demolition of the Post Office Building, the Main Fieldpost and also Śródmieście North moved to the old Scout Post on Świętokrzyska No. 28.

After the liquidation of Śródmieście North, the Main Fieldpost, after the

bombing of the building at Ul. Wileza No. 44 on Sept. 6th, moved to Ul. Wileza No. 41 where also Śródmieście South was located.

It was at these quarters that the only Post for entire "Free Warsaw" functioned to the time of surrender on November 3rd.

As stated in the publication "Robotnik" of September 3rd—up to September 1st the Scout Post together with the Fieldpost handled 116,317 pieces of mail during the entire Uprising.

This amount of mail was received but unfortunately many letters addressed to persons located in enemy held places could not be delivered. These letters were deposited in the Postal Archives and found first after Liberation, at the time of wrecking the ruins of the Postoffice Building in preparation for new construction.

Several pouches of mail found were turned over to "Związek Bojowników o Wolność i Demokrację" (Alliance of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy), which were to have been given to the Red Cross for eventual delivery to the addressees. It is not known to me whether this project was carried out. It is known to me that many letters, interesting from a Postal History viewpoint, were turned over to the Museum of Posts and Telegraphs at their request.

At the time when only one Post Office was functioning, its activity was limited. The reason for this was that the part held by the Poles was shrinking by several square kilometers. The residents adjusted themselves to existing conditions. While at the start of the Uprising the residents hid in shelters and came out only in emergencies, now residents of Śródmieście, if they had matters to attend to, "leisurely strolled" among the ruins in the streets as they would in quietest peacetime. Only in dangerous places was the "Warsaw Meter" used—that is improvised streets made from connecting openings in cellars of neighboring homes.

The Uprising arteries of communication are among the best inventions of

the Uprising. I do not know to whom credit for this idea or invention is due, but it eased living in Warsaw at that time and the organizers of the system of these cellar streets deserved a medal. Every artery was lighted at intersections or at bad crossings by candlelight or a light bulb; many signposts directed the travellers, and in some places residents of these locations gave directions.

One obstacle of easy "street traffic" was the main street "Aleje Jerozolimskie" which separated Śródmieście North from South, and which was under constant German fire from one end at the Main Railroad Station, with the "Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego" at the other end. The sanitary canal (sewer) across the Aleje gave safe passage. Passes were required and were not granted to common mortals.

The ease of getting about of the residents of Śródmieście resulted in a smaller amount of mail. In the month of September the volume of mail decreased noticeably.

The Scout Post and later the Fieldpost, besides carrying out its regular duties, helped in the charitable action of gathering books and periodicals designated for the wounded lying in hospitals. Books were given as payment for correspondence sent by the users of the Postal Service. The amount of books received numbered several thousand volumes, and this increased the hospital library at the intersection of Hożej and Marszałkowska streets, as well as the library gathering place of the Scouts at Wileza street.

The surrender ended the activity of the Fieldpost. All archives of the Post rescued from fire — the various daters and stamps, as well as the balance of postage stamps — were placed in two red postoffice boxes and sealed by Lt. Górecki and buried in the yard of the house at Wileza street No. 44, which among other things was the headquarters of the Grey Ranks.

In April, 1957, representatives of the Warsaw Historical Museum with members of the old Grey Ranks, tried to dig out these boxes. The boxes were not found; instead, residents were to have testified that during an excava-

tion a new building, the boxes were found and taken into custody by the Civilian Militia. Their further fate is unknown.

From undelivered letters found, we herewith reprint typical letters, the contents of which tell us of tragedies, conditions of existence, and even of love. Here are some of the letters:

"Dearest Ones:

"Home bombed. Mother killed under wreckage. At present unable to dig her out. Balance of home burned.

"Marion and Father"

* * *

"Dear Uncle:

"How do you feel; is everyone well? I ask because you live in the vicinity of the bridges. By us everything is well. Father is Commander of the OPL* and is always hollering. In general there is great activity.

"Uncle Stasiek, Aunt Zocha and Janek Główna are all in the ranks of the A.K. Our section is in the hands of the Poles. Now it is together like one family. When you have time, write. Letters are delivered by Scouts.

"I kiss you and hope to live to see a Free Homeland. "Hanka"

* * *

"My Dear Przeciu:

"Today after you have left, in my heart there is sadness and loneliness. I love you so much and could constantly speak of my love. Yesterday as you were leaving you did not look back... you went straight ahead... afraid that if you would look back... you would have to return. My heart is covered with a mist of tears and is weighed down by the burden of pain. Come to me again.

"Grandma is sewing some underwear for our grandfather. With yours, I have seven light-weights, but still need some flannels. Perhaps I can get them somewhere.

"I am happy with our baby, but a millionfold I pine for you and more than a thousandfold I love you. I love you with all my soul.

"Tenia"

* "Obrona przeciwlotnicza"—anti-aircraft defense.

(Continued next month)

ZŁOTY JUBILEUSZ
ZWIĄZKU HARCERSTWA POLSKIEGO



HARCERSKA WYSTAWA ZNACZKÓW SKAUTOWYCH
CHICAGO 7-8 MAJ 1960

SCOUTPEX I

Shown is a reproduction of the souvenir sheet issued in commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Polish Scout Association and SCOUTPEX I, the Scout Philatelic Exhibition. Both perf. and imperf. sheets are comprised of four different stamp designs and the sheet is printed in four colors.

The overall design of the sheet depicts the history of the Polish Scout Movement. Each of the four stamp designs has as its subjects an important phase of Polish Scouting.

The first adhesive portrays Britain's Lord Baden-Powell's book "Scouting For Boys" which was translated into Polish by Andrzej Małkowski the founder of Polish scouting, whose silhouette also appears on the stamp. The second adhesive has a reproduction of the official seal of the Silver Jubilee Jamboree held at Spała, central Poland in 1935. Shown is a silhouette of the Golden Bison, symbol of that Jamboree. The third adhesive depicts the activities of the Scouts in Poland during the war, and particularly in the Warsaw Uprising. It was during this heroic action

of the Poles against Nazi Occupation that the Scouts performed unequal services. The last of the adhesives shows a map of the U.S. with major Polish Scout centers indicated by the Scout insignia. Also, the four black cranes in flight from West to East represent the taking to the youth in Poland something from this great Jubilee year, in which they have been denied the privilege to participate.

These souvenir sheets can be obtained from A. Walinski, 2735 W. Potomac Ave., Chicago 22, Ill. Price: 25 cents per set, plus postage.

SCOUTPEX I was held May 7 and 8, 1960 at the P. R. C. U. Museum, Chicago. The exhibition, even though it was their first, was presented in a professional manner and showed Scouts on stamps of the world. In the Court of Honor was a display of Poland's only Scout stamp of 1938, Scout cancellations of 1935, Warsaw Uprising cancellations and documents, Scout items from POW Camps, Local Post service issues and Scout Fund seals. This exhibit belonged to A. J. Goszezycki who also happens to be a Polonus member.

An impressive catalog and program book was given free to visitors attending. It contained a twenty page history of the Polish Scouts and was richly illustrated with photos.

All in all it's amazing how this Scout organization built up and presented a whole Exhibition based on Scout stamps.

Polonus sends its congratulations and best wishes to Group No. 72 "Znicz" of Chicago, Polish Youth Assoc. of USA in their philatelic endeavors.

We must also mention the Special Chopin Exhibit presented by the Museum in the museum part of the exhibition hall. It had manuscripts, photos, literature, philatelic items—all material pertaining to Chopin. This presentation was made on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of Chopin's birth this year.

TID BITS

According to Sister M. Fidelma, Curator of the Regis College Philatelic Museum, an exhibit of their famous Nowak Collection of Poland was shown at INTERPEX last March in New York City. The Polish exhibit created much interest in the stamps of Poland and in the unusual way of stamp-mounting and philatelic write-ups.

At the Cup Competition of the British Society of Russian Philately in January, member M. A. Bojanowicz was awarded the Buchanan Cup for attractiveness of display for his "Polish Markings."

APPLICANTS PENDING

William W. Jagielski

318 Summit Ave., 18th Wd.

Reading, Pa.

Edmund Gendzielewski

222 Lathrop Rd.

Syracuse 4, N. Y.

Jan R. Kowalski

6130 Durocher Ave.

Montreal 8, Quebec
Canada

Patrick J. Lenard

1504 N. First Ave.

Wausau, Wis.

Mrs. Jane Snyder

9 Sutherland Drive

Scotia 2, N. Y.

Theodore H. Labus

5022 East 68th St.

Indianapolis, Ind.

THE THREE EMPIRES CORNER AT MYSŁOWICE

by E. Vogt

Again and again we find in auction catalogs and in catalogs of various stamp dealers offers of the Three Empires Corner at Myslowice picture postcards franked with Russian, Austrian and German stamps and marked presumably genuine.

In reality we have to deal with the "evil philately" of some picture postcard dealers. On the left half of the postcard there is a Russian 1 kopek yellow stamp with a rubber cancellation "Graniza", and underneath there are Austrian stamps of 1 and 3 hellers or similar values with a rubber cancellation "Szezakowa." When sold, the dealer threw in the bargain an additional German germania 5 pf. stamp so that he could mail it, usually from Kattowitz or Konigshutte, and if he forgot, to mail it from some other place.

Originally there was a difference between the cancellations of only one day, and this difference gradually increased to almost a half year. Apparently it became too troublesome for the dealers to travel to Graniza and Szezakowa, so they had rubber stamps made (without dates) and manufactured these "genuine" pieces at home and without any further expense.

Perhaps the other side of these postcards is more interesting as it depicts the landscape, coins and banknotes current at that time, and a likeness of the three ruling Emperors.

Some fifty years ago an elder of philately, Mr. P. Ohrt of Dusseldorf sent out a warning in the No. 16, Vol. 20 Oct. 1909 issue of "Deutschen Stempelzeitung."

These three empires are smashed, the boundaries shifted, yet these fakes are still haunting philately, searching for gullible fools!

Translated from "Deutsche Zeitung fur Briefmarkenkunde of Mar. 5, 1960 by John Gapinski.

STAMPS FOR THE WOUNDED

Give your old stamp catalogs, albums, magazines, and your duplicates to — Stamps For The Wounded. Send your material to Barney J. Fialkowski, 2952 No. Avers Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

WHAT GOES ON AT POLONUS . . .

By Roman H. Strzelecki

MEETING OF APRIL 8, 1960

The meeting got under way with some hot discussions. This was the first meeting after the Board of Directors meeting and there were many recommendations of the Board which had to be thoroughly discussed and digested Polonus fashion before approval would be given. The attendance was great.

A lengthy discussion developed regarding an article appearing in both Chicago Polish dailies. It was a delicate matter as we had to deal with an anonymous writer. The anonymous letter was regarded as a waste basket item.

Further possible steps in our drive for the issuance of a Paderewski stamp were discussed. Lester Jankowski promised to continue with more pressure and more letters. A new printing of resolutions was ordered. President Strzelecki reported that because of the cartoon in the Polish daily "Dziennik Chicagoski" with his name and address listed underneath, he received an enormous amount of mail and had sent out a large number of resolutions.

The Membership Committee surprised us and produced seven new applicants for membership.

As announced in our previous Bulletin, member Jack Domar provided the entertainment for the balance of the evening by showing over 50 color slides. At his own expense, Jack shot photos of the exhibition, personalities, individual exhibits, etc. This was something really pleasant to see. Here Jack made a permanent record of a Polpex show and scored a Polonus first.

At a previous meeting several color slides were shown taken by the Chairman R. H. Strzelecki. Both sets of slides will be combined, proper descriptions written up so that they could be sent out to other Polish clubs to give them an idea of our activities. Our sincere thanks to J. J. Domar for his efforts.

The customary beebea followed the entertainment portion of the evening.

MEETING OF APRIL 22, 1960

The meeting got under way without our Secretary and the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting had to be postponed until his arrival. Fortunately, the Secretary arrived with just a few minutes delay.

A report of the Central Federation was discussed and a detailed report of the expenses of our last picnic will be prepared by Roman Reinowski, Picnic Chairman. This was somehow overlooked. We're sorry and promise to straighten things out.

Chester Schafer announced that Linn's Weekly issued a special issue devoted to articles on Poland stamps by Polonus members. We wish to thank the acting editor Mr. Carl P. Rueth and his staff for giving us such fine publicity.

Our Society received an invitation to attend SCOUTPEX, the first Polish Scout Philatelic Exhibition to be held May 7 and 8 at the P.R.C.U. Museum. Polonus loaned 120 frames to the Polish Scouts at no expense to them as a good will gesture for their first philatelic exhibition attempt. The Scouts promised to help us with our Paderewski Stamp Drive by collecting all possible signatures. John Bor volunteered to make up frame and easel to show the Paderewski material at their show.

During philatelic announcements we learned that member Chester Makowski participated at the Barcelona Exhibition with his Polish Postal History and received a bronze medal at this International competition. Also—Zdzisław Wągrowski received a silver medal, Alfred Szebel and Walter Szymlek got diplomas at the London POLPHILEX Exhibition. Congratulations!

At this time I would like to appeal to all members, and particularly the out-of-town members, for more articles and philatelic news for our Bulletin. We can always use something of interest. Philatelic activities of our members should always be brought to the attention of our other members. Please report the news to R. H. Strzelecki, 1439 N. Bell Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

NEW OLYMPIC STAMPS IN PREPARATION

by Dr. M. A. Rayall de Ragan

In the second quarter of 1960 a commemorative set honoring the International Olympic Games in Rome will be issued.

The Commission of Proposing of Stamp Designs of the Polish Ministry of Posts when setting to work upon the commemorative Olympic stamps, has taken into consideration suggestions presented by the Polish Olympic Committee. It has been suggested to issue stamps showing the participation and results of Polish Olympists at past Olympic Games since the first appearance of the Polish teams.

In 1920, Poles did not participate in the International Olympic Games at Antwerp, (April 21 to Sept. 21), but since 1924 (Paris), we have taken part in all International Olympic Games and won events, represented in designs of



stamps of this set.

All total, the Poles participated in seven Olympic Games and in the 8th, 9th, 10th, (no 12th and 13th due to World War II) 14th, 15th, and 16th. The next at Rome are the 17th Games.

In all, Poles won 43 medals — 8 gold, 14 silver and 21 bronze, as follows:

OLYMPIC GAMES

YEAR	NO.	AT
1924	8th	Paris
1928	9th	Amsterdam
1932	10th	Los Angeles
1936	11th	Berlin
1940	12th	proposed Helsinki
1944	13th	proposed London or Cortina
1948	14th	London
1952	15th	Helsinki
1956	16th	Melbourne
1960	17th	Rome

WHEN

WHEN	MEDALS WON BY POLES		
	Gold	Silver	Bronze
May 3 to July 27	0	1	1
July 28 to August 12	2	1	4
July 30 to Aug. 14	3	2	4
Aug. 1 to 16	0	4	5
no games due to World War II			
no games due to World War II			
July 20 to Aug. 14	1	0	1
July 19 to Aug. 3	1	2	1
Nov. 11 to Dec. 8	1	4	4
	?	?	?

The winners of gold medals were:

Halina Konopacka in year 1928 Amsterdam—women discus throw.

Janusz Kusociński in year 1932 Los Angeles—10,000 meter run.

Stella Walsh (Stanisława Walasiewiczówna) in 1932 Los Angeles—100 meters sprint.

Zygmunt Chychła in year 1952 Helsinki in boxing.

Elżbieta Krzesińska-Duńska in year 1956 Melbourne in broad jump for women.

Three medals won in cultural events (Amsterdam 1928, Los Angeles 1932 and London 1948).

The stamps will be printed in an arrangement of a block-of-four with various stamps of the same face value and various designs. Each block-of-four represents a design of a whole Olympic

stadium, (each stamp represents a quarter of a stadium), and each stamp will represent a design of a sportsman for which Poland had won an olympic-medal. Along the inner side of the stadium an inscription is placed, indicating when, where and what for the medal was won. In the unoccupied corners of stamps the Olympic-symbol: Five-circles, and in the external margins of stamps the inscriptions: Rzym 1960 (Rome 1960) and XVII Igrzyska Olimpijskie (17th Olympic Games).

The curiosity of this set consists in the various quarter parts of the stadium on each of the stamps. When four corresponding stamps are put together, then the whole stadium oval is formed. This fact induced printing of the set of four stamps-segments, as is shown

in the illustration.

The distribution of the stamps into four segments necessitated the fixing of two face values only, the 60 groszy and 2.50 złoty. The total set is composed of eight stamps, four of face value 60 gr. and the other four of face value 2.50 złoty.

Face Value 60 gr.

Upper left:

Design of discus thrower, Amsterdam 1928, gold medal for discus throw for women (Halina Konopacka).

Upper right:

Design of runner, Los Angeles 1932, gold medal for 10,000 meters run — (Janusz Kusociński).

Lower left:

Design of a cyclist, Paris 1924, silver medal for the team cycle-race of 4000 meters distance — (Lange, Latarski, Szymczyk, Stankiewicz).

Lower right:

Design of a horse-riders, Berlin 1936, silver medal in horse-championship — (Kulesza, Rojewicz, Kawecki).

Face Value 2.50 zł.

Upper left:

Design of a boxer, Helsinki 1952,— gold medal for boxing, — Zygmunt Chychła.

Upper right:

Design of a broad jumper, Melbourne 1956, gold medal for broad jump in women competition, — Elżbieta Krzeńska-Duńska.

Lower left:

London 1948, gold medal for Olympic music (Olympic Symphony), Turski.

Lower right:

Devoted to XVIIth International Olympic Games, Rome 1960.

Designed by Stefan Małeckı, and printed by bichrome offset, in 3,000,000 copies of each stamp (total 12,000,000 of each face value), from this 300,000 copies of each stamps imperforate, the others perforated. Size 1-11/16 x 1 1/4".

REFUGEE ISSUES

"NON GRATA" IN POLAND

One of my correspondent friends in Poland writes as follows:

"It appears that collectors of the 'Refugee Year' issues will have a lot of trouble in acquiring them. These stamps are confiscated if the letter happens to be opened by customs. If these stamps are used for postage on covers, they are being peeled off or smeared with ink. This is done on the basis of an article of the UPU convention dealing with 'Non Grata' issues.

"Yesterday, I received a letter from Switzerland without a postage stamp and which apparently was very carefully peeled off, and the cover marked: 'received without postage stamp by U.W.P.' However, it appears that the stamp affixed was the 50 cent stamp of the World Refugee Year issue" ...

— V. Rachmanoff

Translated by R. J. B.

P O L A N D

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CC 27	500 zł. Air Mail, mint	.80
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**TALK ON "SUBMARINE MAIL"
TO BE GIVEN FRIDAY MAY 27**

A most intriguing topic in philately "Submarine Mail" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. M. E. Uznanski who is scheduled for our May 27th program meeting. The good Doctor will show us his famous collection along with some related material.

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Geo. C. Kobylka

1433 S. Cuyler Av., Berwyn, Ill.

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