

BULLETIN OF THE **POLONUS** PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Meets Every 2nd & 4th Friday at Weisz Stamps & Coins, 3936 N. Pulaski, Chicago

Issue No. 334

Price 50c

June, 1975

POLONUS WINNERS AT CANADA STAMPEX-75

STAMPEX—75, Canada's Annual National Exhibition, held in Toronto April 25th to 27th, saw many Polonus members' exhibit and win a good share of the awards.

The 82 exhibits were housed in 300 international size frames, and the event was co-chaired by Mssrs. M. Madesker and G. Snels. The five man jury, including the internationally famous experts Mssrs. Herbert Bloch and Zbigniew Mikulski, had their work cut out in judging the exhibition. Forty of the eighty-two exhibits were exclusively Polish or Polish related, and the overall quality of the material was very good which made the task of judging particularly difficult.

The Court of Honor featured four exhibits of some rare and seldom seen Polish material. Mr. Z. Mikulski had three exhibits in the Court of Honor: Central Lithuania—Warwizski and Grodno Issues of Poland and Lithuania; Polish Post in the Levant; and Ghetto Post, Litzmannstadt. Mr. M. A. Bojanowicz of England had a most interesting exhibit of the Postal History of Krakow.

Competitive Awards:

"Challenge Bowl" for the best exhibit by a non-resident of

Canada donated by H. R. Harmer. J. Poulie, Switzerland for "Poland Town & District Post." Gold medal of the Polish Museum of Rapperswill, Switzerland for the best exhibit of Polish Philately. Donated by Z. Mikulski. H. Voser: "Poland—1860 to 1939."

*Polonus Medal. Dr. M. Kamien-ski: "1919 Krakow Overprints."

Gold Medals:

J. Poulie

H. Voser

Vermeil Medals:

*J. Mazepa, Chicago: Stampless Covers of Poland, 1733-1865

*M. Kamienski, Canada: 1919 Krakow Overprints

T. Poulie, van't Noordende, Switzerland: 1st & 2nd Poznan Issues

*T. Gobby, Chicago: The Gniezno Issue.

*A. Szebel, Des Plaines: Postal History of Pilsudski Legions.

*M. Kamienski, Canada: 1918-1922 Covers in recovered Polish Territory.

*W. Poniecki, Chicago: WW II Polish Fieldpost.

Silver Medals:

H. Gorny: Kingdom of Poland, 1815-1858.

*) Indicates Polonus Member.

(Continued on page 334-9)

First Polish Postcard Issues After World War II

By STANISŁAW ŻOLKIEWSKI

Translated by Eva Borucki

The author is a well known authority on Polish postal stationery. His 3-volume work published by the Research Committee of the Polish Philatelic Association in 1958-60 "Polish Stationery and Items Currently Used in Poland" is the most comprehensive source of information in this field.

S. Żolkiewski had also been a member of the editorial committee of the Polish philatelic encyclopedia "Polskie Znaki Poczto-we". His scholarly articles on Polish postal stationery have been published both in Poland and abroad.

The time of Poland's liberation from the Nazi occupation was not propitious for the appearance of new philatelic issues. Poland was rising again out of ashes, ruins, and general devastation wrought by the ruthless German occupying forces.

The country's administration was making a slow progress, and at first was restricted to the areas, later known as "Lublin Poland". The front line along the banks of the Vistula remained static for a considerable time whilst the armies were regrouping in preparation for the final onslaught and advance Westward into Germany, which eventually led to victory. Poland's white and red flag was raised on the Berlin Shrine of Victory along those of her allies.

The postal network had to be rebuilt completely in the newly liberated territories. Not infrequently it was necessary to secure with great difficulty, ac-

comodation for post offices to replace those destroyed by the war. It was necessary to improvise means of transport and use every resource to obtain furniture and other essential equipment.

There were no postage stamps, no postmarkers and other cancellation stamps needed in everyday operations of postal services. Every effort was made to start the services despite these difficulties.

In many instances pre-war material carefully hidden and preserved by former postal employees — often at a great risk to their lives — had to be used.

With the absence of stamps, postal charges were paid in cash and correspondence was simply annotated by hand or stamped with a rubber stamp. This 'ad hoc' practise was resorted to in accordance with a postal regulation of the Directorate of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs of August 1st, 1944, under the heading "The Resumption of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services in the Liberated Territories of Poland" (official gazette of the Directorate No. 1, 1945, item 1). The regulation stated that: "Until new issues of Polish stamps are available, postal charges are to be collected in cash, and such payments are to be entered in the daily cash register."

The Directorate decided understandably enough, in view of the circumstances that the still existing stock of stamps issued by the German authorities of occupation could not be used

even with appropriate overprinting, and placed an order for Poland's own new stamps with the official printers in Moscow "Goznak".

However, pressure of demand and the delays in deliveries from Moscow forced the Directorate to issue in September 1944 a series of stamps popularly known as the "Leaders" set ('Wodzowie'). A series of pictorial postcards as well were reprinted from the originals issued on November 11th, 1938 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Poland's Independence (see photo 1).

In Autumn 1944 the following postal charges were in force:

- a) postcards—.25 zł
- b) letters to 20 grams—.50 zł
- c) additional charge on registered letters—1.00 zł

Stamps printed at J. Pietrzykowski Printing Works in Lublin complied with tariff specifications as did the postcards overprinted by the same firm with the nominal value.

The issue of postcards was authorized in the following letter, a handwritten copy of which is kept at the Museum of Posts and Telecommunications at Wrocław (exhibit No. 5057):

*Polish Committee of
National Liberation
Department of National
Administration and Finance
N.F. 35/44*

*Lublin, August 21, 1944
To the Directorate of Posts and
Telegraphs*

LUBLIN

*Correspondence cards reserved
for the Department of National
Administration and Finance and
printed in 1939:*

*56.000—at 15 gr
1.477—at 30 gr nominal value
are to be overprinted with new*

*values of 25 gr. The former
charges of 15 gr, and 30 gr respec-
tively are to be cancelled.*

*The Directorate is authorised to
sign the necessary contract with
the printers.*

*Before overprinting a proof post-
card is to be submitted to the Di-
rectorate for final approval.*

*Jan Stefan Haneman
Head of Department*

The Lublin Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs transferred the stock of postcards (as listed in the above letter) to the printers (J. Pierzykowski, Lubin, Kosciuszki 4) with a request for proofs.

Proof overprints were submitted on August 22nd and 23rd, 1944 and made on soiled or damaged postcards with a nominal value of 15 gr.

They were slightly thinner than the final one, because the space between the squares covering the old value was 13.5mm instead of 16mm.

The Museum of Posts and Telecommunications holds fourteen postcards with proof overprints, among them:

a) Postcards with a drawing of the overprint in green ink bearing the illustration No. 1 (Jan Dlugosz).

b) A drawing of the overprint and two trial overprints, one on the printed charge mark, another beside it. The postcard used was No. 24 (with a portrait of Marie Curie-Sklodowska).

c) Overprints in black with squares spaced at 13.5mm on postcards with illustrations: No. 1 (Jan Dlugosz), No. 2 (Mikolaj Rej), No. 4 (Piotr Skarga), No. 7 (Hugo Kollataj), No. 11 (Zygmunt Krasinski), No. 23 (Marian Smoluchowski), No. 42 (Romanesque-style Leczyca), No. 43 (Gothic Pelplin), and No. 44

(Gothic-Wislica).

d) Overprint in black with squares spaced at 13.5mm but reversed on card No. 42 (Romanesque-style Leczyca).

T. Gryzewski reports that to his knowledge there is yet another proof overprint on a postcard with the illustration No. 56 (King Zygmunt August and Barbara—reproduction of Matejko's painting), which is held by a private collector.

The Directorate of Post and Telecommunications approved the overprint recommending a wider spacing of the squares so that they could cover completely the original value of the postal charge. Thus the space between the squares was increased to 16mm (see photo 2).

Postcards thus overprinted bear the charge stamp with an effigy of King Kazimierz Jagiellonczyk on the throne in ceremonial Coronation robes, de-

signed by W. Boratynski and engraved by J. Pinczyk. On the left half of these cards there are illustrations of the salient features of Polish history and culture through the ages.

4,940 postcards with the design by professor A. Laszkiewicz sent for overprinting were rejected. They were probably those which represented the architectural styles to be found in the Northern areas (e.g., Wilno area, illustration No. 50 (Baroque), and No. 51 (Baroque-Berezwezczy)) or the South Eastern territories (e.g., Tarnopol voievodship—illustration No. 52 (Baroque), and the Lwow voievodship, illustration No. 46 (Gothic-Haczow), and No. 47 (Renaissance-Baranow).

On September 4, 1944 the overprinted cards were stored in the District Store of Postal Supplies at Lublin, which subsequently distributed them to individual post offices according to the list below:

**THE DISTRICT STORE
OF POSTAL SUPPLIES
at Lublin**

RECEIPT AND DISTRIBUTION LIST

of stamps received and supplied in 1944 by the District Store of Postal Supplies at Lublin, according to the copies of accounts of receipt and distribution of chargeable stamps and stationery for the period from September 4, to December 31, 1944.

No.	Date	Source Destination	Received: Postcards at 75 gr.	Issued: Postcards at 75 gr.
1.	4. IX. 1944	Directorate Lublin Distr.	56,000	—
2.	12. IX. 1944	Directorate Lublin Distr.	1,477	—
3.	4. IX. 1944	Lublin 2	—	8,000
4.	4. IX. 1944	Białystok 1	—	5,000
5.	5. IX. 1944	Lublin 1	—	10,000
6.	5. IX. 1944	Rzeszów Sub-distr.	—	8,000
7.	5. IX. 1944	Biała Podlaska	—	1,800
8.	5. IX. 1944	Biłgoraj	—	1,800
9.	5. IX. 1944	Chełm Lubelski	—	1,800
10.	5. IX. 1944	Hrubieszów	—	1,600

11.	5. IX. 1944	Krasnystaw	—	1,800
12.	5. IX. 1944	Kraśnik	—	1,800
13.	5. IX. 1944	Lubartów	—	1,800
14.	5. IX. 1944	Luków	—	1,800
15.	5. IX. 1944	Puławy	—	1,800
16.	5. IX. 1944	Radzyń	—	1,800
17.	5. IX. 1944	Siedlce	—	1,800
18.	5. IX. 1944	Tomaszów Lub.	—	1,800
19.	5. IX. 1944	Włodawa	—	1,800
20.	5. IX. 1944	Zamość	—	1,800
21.	12. IX. 1944	Lublin 2	—	1,477

57,477 57,477

Signed: *Czesław Bierut*
Chief Storeman

When the catalogue was being compiled the postcards were given consecutive numbers No. 89—overprint 25 gr./15 gr., No. 90—overprint 25 gr./30 gr.

Postcards with illustration No. 46 (Gothis-Haczów), now in the voievodship of Rzeszów), (photo no. 3); No. 47 (Renaissance - Baranów, now voievodship of Rzeszów) and No. 51 (Baroque - Be rezwecz, now in the Lithuanian Soviet Social. Republic), (photo no. 4), may be found occasionally but only in single copies.

According to T. Gryzewski only one or two copies of the postcards with illustrations No. 46, 47 and 51 are still in existence.

The existence of the postcard with No. 52 illustration (Baroque - Buczacz) was communicated by its owner in his letter to the editor of the Illustrated Catalogue of Polish Stamps published by RUCH. However, the death of the owner of the postcard made the identification impossible.

Postcards No. 90 may be found with illustrations No. 1-12, 14-15, 48-49 and 53-60. Postcards with the remaining illustrations (13, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 61-64) do not appear to be held by any collectors, and if they still exist, their whereabouts are difficult to ascertain.

Postcards No. 89 carry illustration No. 1-49 and 53-64. Cards bearing illustrations No. 61-64 depicting the work of the Polish Red Cross, are fairly rare.

The postcards described above were sold at post offices at 75 gr. each, the postal charge for an ordinary letter was then 50 gr., and this may be the reason why postcards No. 90 were not used for mailing purposes. Postcards No. 89 used for mailing are rarely to be found in philatelic collections. But they are fairly frequent with full series of the "Leaders" issues affixed bearing "courtesy" cancellations (mostly "Lublin 1"). Some collectors also hold single postcards No. 89 with "courtesy" cancellations of the Lublin, Hrubieszów, Zamość, Rzeszów, Chełm Lubelsk, etc., post offices.

These postcards bear two slightly varying overprints: type I in matt black, very sharp outline of digits and letters, and type II — deep black ink but less sharp imprint of digits and letters.

Postcards with illustrations No. 46, 47, 62 and 63 bearing type I overprint have not been noted. The overprint of type II may be found on all postcards including those with illustrations No. 46,



PHOTO 1



PHOTO 2



PHOTO 3

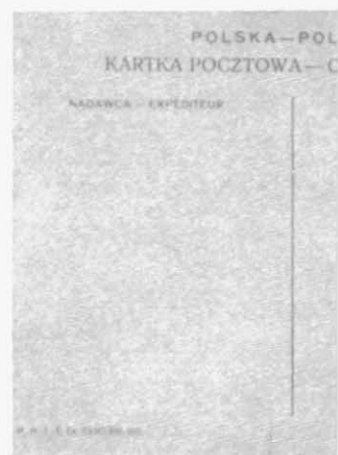


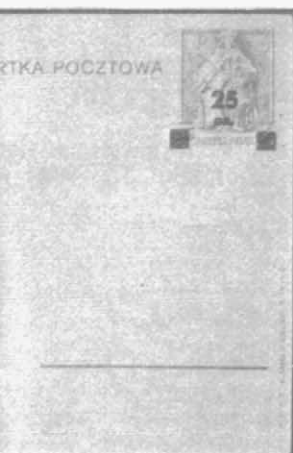
PHOTO 4

47 and 51. The type of overprint on the postcard with illustration No. 52 has not yet been ascertained.

Postcards No. 90 appear to bear only one kind of overprint of type I had been registered.

Postcards No. 90 are very rarely seen in collections of postal stationery exhibited at shows organized by the Polish Philatelic Association. There are only a few collections holding them, namely the Museum of Post and Telegraphs at Wrocław, the collec-

tion of A. Wojno of Lublin, A. Olecki's of Łódź and that of the author. Perhaps because of this rarity, no special features have been noted. On the other hand, in the case of postcard No. 89, a reversed overprint (in the left lower corner) on the postcard with illustration No. 9 (Adam Mickiewicz), and reversed overprint on one with illustration No. 33 (A. Grottger) placed on the reverse side of the card in the lower left corner, have been registered.



4



5



PHOTO 6

PHOTO 7



PHOTO 8

Another interesting variation held by A. Wojno is an overprint on the paper sheet dividing stacks of cards and used for packing of postcards by the printers in Warsaw.

Besides postcards No. 86 and 87 with overprint which changed them into cards No. 89 and 90, there is also postcard No. 83 (postage 25 gr.) intended for the privileged foreign mail (photo. 5), and No. 84 (postage 30 gr.) intended for general foreign mailing and bearing definitely

type I overprint.

This overprint is often partially applied, particularly on squares covering the old value. The character of those cards as well as that of card No. 77 with No. 20 illustration (Opátów-Kieleckie - Brama Warszawska) and overprint with the spacing of squares of 18 mm. (photo 6) had not yet been established.

It may be assumed, however, that the number of thus overprinted cards No. 77 (about 100-150) had been included in the

total of 1,477 cards No. 87 sent for overprinting.

This may mean that T. Gryzewski's calculation that there were "thirty odd" copies of each illustration of card No. 90 is wrong, and these cards as well as cards No. 50 with illustration No. 28 (printing error in Czarnkowa - Karpaty Wschodnie, instead of Czarnohora) and No. 191 I (printing error: Gdansk, Zoraw, instead of Zuraw) are fine philatelic rarities because no more than 20 copies / of each illustration on postcard No. 90 may be in existence.

Attention should be drawn to the forgeries of the overprints on cards No. 89. The original overprint which changed card No. 86 to No. 89 is in typographical print, which according to the Polish Postage Stamps Vol. 1, p. 7

is characteristic in that "the printing parts are protruding thus holding the ink which is transferred to paper. Sharp lines result as well as a certain accumulation of ink on the edges of the design. Besides that the pressure of the individual letters in the letterpress printing makes an indentation showing in relief on the other side of the paper."

These characteristics as well as the 16 mm. spacing of cancelling squares are observed in all overprinted postcards.

Forged overprints are obviously hand made which may be seen in the irregularity of spacing between the squares which is 13-14 mm. and the retouching with draftsman's ink (photo 7). Moreover, the forgery is easily spotted when compared with the original overprint & carefully measured.

OVERPRINT	genuine	forged
Height of overprint	14 mm.	13—13.5 mm.
Height of digit "5"	4.5 mm.	4—4.25 mm.
Distance between top edge of 5" and top edge of cancelling square	9.5 mm.	9—9.25 mm.
Space between squares cancelling the old value	16 mm.	13—14 mm.

Forged overprints are occasionally found on cards with 'courtesy' cancellations or used in the mail but for philatelic purposes where pre-war invalid postage charges were also cancelled (photo 8). The illustration clearly shows that the forger placed the overprint on the date stamp.

Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Polish Philatelic Society of Australia

1975 DUES — A REMINDER

Have you overlooked paying your dues? Save us all a lot of trouble and mail your \$5.00 to the Treasurer: Al Rybarski, Box 82, River Grove, Ill. 60171.

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(Continued from first page)

E. Tymkow: Polish II Corps
*Z. M. Staron: Polish mail to
G. B. via Portugal (WW II).

W. Thorne: Warsaw, 1787-1967
*H. Fenigstein, Canada: Polish
1st Flights.

*Z. Wagrowski, Chicago: Po-
lish 1st Flights.

*J. Kuderewicz, New Hamp-
shire: Polish Zeppelin Mail

*H. Fenigstein: Polish Balloon
Mail.

H. Gorny: Polish Airmail.

Z. Wlodarski, England: Poland

Silver-Bronze Medals:

R. Poddubiuk: Kingdom Post-
marks, 1815-1870.

*J. Winstanley, Canada: Rus-
sian Occupation of Poland.

*W. Jusack, Chicago: Postal
History of Wielkopolska

*W. Gruszczyk, Canada: Central
Lithuania.

*M. Lubinski, Canada: P.O.W.
Woldenberg.

*S. Dobrzycki, Chicago: Chopin

*J. Bartczak, Chicago: Galicia
Postal History.

W. Nowicki, England: Coperni-
cus..

Bronze Awards:

J. A. Diak: Central Lithuania
P. Madej: Katowice Postal His-
tory.

*J. Winstanley, Can.: Gdańsk

*M. Lubinski: Canada: Polonica
Canadiana.

J. Siedlecki: Poland, German
Occupation.

*) Indicates Polonus Member.

Cool temperatures and the
\$1.00 admission price proved to
be no deterrent as paid attend-
ance was officially recorded at
7,184 for the three day show.

Polonus was well represented
at the show. Tom Gobby and
wife Elizabeth arrived on Thurs-
day afternoon and set up the ex-
hibits which they carried from

Chicago. Roman Burkiewicz flew
in Friday, & on Saturday Mssrs.
Szebel, Jusack, Mazepa, Poniecki
and Bartczak, after a pleasant
bus trip, arrived. Other Polonus
members who attended were Mr.
Bentkowski, Cleveland and a
contingent from Buffalo headed
by Dr. Gajewski and Mssrs. Skot-
nicki and Skibinski.

And of course it was good to
meet and visit our Canadian
members: Drs. Kamienski and
Fenigstein, Mssrs. Lubinski, Win-
stanley, and Gruszczyk. The hos-
pitality of Dr. Kamienski and
Mr. Lubinski was most appre-
ciated.

A 45 dealer bourse operated at
the show and did a brisk busi-
ness, though Polish material was
rather sparse. The Post Offices
of New Zealand, Papua, and New
Guinea, India, Canada and the
USA also operated sales booths
at the show.

One interesting item was the
official souvenir sheet of the
show. Printed in full color and a
quantity of 2,000 it depicted the
number one stamps of Canada
and Poland. April 25th was Co-
pernicus Day at the show and a
special cancellation was avail-
able. There were other cancels
for the other days of the show
and a limited number of sets are
still available. Interested collec-
tors may write to: Michael Lu-
binski, 8 Atercliff Ct., Rexdale,
Ontario, Canada.

The verdict. It was a good
show featuring much good Po-
lish material. Polonus members
responded to the call and en-
sured STAMPEX'S success. This
was a demonstration of our So-
ciety's ability and those members
who contributed are to be con-
gratulated. It was a job well
done!

—Tom J. Gobby

TO EXHIBIT OR NOT TO EXHIBIT

By TOM J. GOBBY

Quite a bit has been said about exhibiting of late. Many collectors shy away for such reasons as: I don't have the material; my material is not good enough; do not know where to start; etc.

STAMPEX in Toronto demonstrated what can be done. Polonus members responded in force — and walked off with quite a few of the medals. Two of them, Jim Mazepa and Bill Jusack, first exhibited at POLPEX this year. Well, they did pretty darn good up in Canada at the national stamp exhibition. Jim won a Vermeil, and Bill took a Silver-Bronze Medal. They are to be congratulated. They took the time to put their material together. But more importantly they have started to exhibit. Perhaps many more of our own members will pick up the cue and start exhibiting.

In my opinion an exhibitor is a true collector because he allows his fellow collectors the opportunity to see his material — and in the process helps in the overall knowledge of philately. If you think or feel otherwise, I would like to hear from you.

INSURANCE

How many of you have your collections insured? Surprisingly, the answer is that very few collectors have taken this simple precaution. While homeowner's insurance policies do cover philatelic collections the usual \$500. loss limit hardly proves adequate for most collectors in today's market. The national philatelic societies offer special insurance packages for their members, and are worth checking into. Or you can obtain an endorsement to your existing insurance or ob-

tain separate coverage under a special policy. It's best that you discuss your requirements with your insurance agent.

Another simple and relatively inexpensive option is to rent a safe deposit box to store your material. However, this does have drawbacks. The point is — take precautions with your material. Insurance, safe deposit box, home security and storage should all be considered.

POLISH PHILATELIC ARTICLES

Have you noticed the general lack of articles on Polish philately in the philatelic press. I have, and so did Dr. Kamienski who raised the point at one of our meetings earlier this year. I have also heard many of my fellow collectors bemoan the fact that nobody is doing much about it. Maybe they're right. I can do something. And so can a lot of you out there. A lot of you possess excellent material and knowledge. Write it up and submit it to the publications. It's like exhibiting, you have to start somewhere. Once you've started it gets easier. Or how about translating pertinent articles and submitting those. If we don't do it — no one will. It's up to us to get the ball rolling. As so many others are doing today we will have to start beating our own drum. Let's put Polish philately where it belongs—up front. It's a rich field that deserves all the promotion we can give.

P.S. Does anyone have articles on the Gniezno Issue (Scott (77-78) in any language besides Polish? I would be interested in seeing same.

—Tom J. Gobby

COPERNICUS CANCELLATIONS

The Astronomy Study Unit of the American Topical Association announce plans to publish a fully-illustrated report on worldwide cancellations honoring Nicolaus Copernicus. Primarily known today for his work in astronomy, Copernicus also was a physician, mathematician, economist, and a canon of the church. The international celebration in 1973 of his 500th birth anniversary inspired numerous stamp issues and related philatelic activity. Scheduled for release in July 1975, the 48-page Copernicus cancel report contains more than 250 illustrations plus related information. In addition to astronomy motifs, these cancellations feature many other subjects: aircraft, art, music, medicine, scouts, ships, space, sports, stamp designs, trains and more. Prepublication orders are now being accepted at \$2.00 per copy postpaid in U.S.A. and Canada; \$3.00 to other countries. Orders and remittance to Astro Study Unit, Box 9805, Austin, Texas 78766.

The Astronomy Study Unit was organized and officially chartered by the ATA in June 1972. Current membership is nearly 100 persons in twelve countries. The Unit publishes a quarterly newsletter, *Astrofax*. Annual dues are \$3.00 to ATA members; \$5.00 to non-ATA. Additional information about the Astro Unit from address given above.

A SAD NOTE

Dr. Walter Kolakowski of Great Neck, N.Y. is very seriously ill. He has had major surgery and is presently hospitalized. The office of W. Kolakowski Co. is temporarily closed until further notice.

"NICOLÒ COPERNICO— ASTRONOMO"

Part II of the above booklet by Marian Szwemian and Nino Barberis, printed in Italian at Torino, has just appeared. Page 1 of the booklet shows the souvenir sheet issued by the U.S. Postal Service for POLSKA 73. Page 2 has a bibliography and page 3 a Preface by co-author Nino Barberis. Pages 4 to 11 list Copernican stamps issued by countries listed alphabetically from Afars & Issas to Viet Nam and has an abundance of illustrations. Pages 12 to 4 list and illustrate postal cards while pages 15 thru 32 list and illustrate Copernican cancellations.

The booklet is a must for Copernicana collectors. May be obtained for \$3.00 postpaid from Nino Barberis, Viale Famagosta 24, 20142—Milano, Italy.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Friday, June 27, 1975:

Program meeting: PANA NITE. Members of the Polish American Numismatic Association have been invited to attend this meeting. Lou Koncza will speak on their recent Bicentennial Medalion Contest, and show the winning designs. Beeba to follow.

Meeting will be held at the new location of the Polish Veterans Association. It is the former bank building at 6005 W. Irving Park Road at Austin Ave. Parking half block East in former bank parking lot. Meeting starts at 8:00 p.m.

NEW ISSUES

International Amateur Radio Union Conference

On April 15, 1975 a commemorative 1.50 zł. was issued on the occasion of the International Amateur Radio Union Conference held in Warsaw. Shown is a symbolic drawing of the globe with radio waves and the logo of the International Amateur Radio Union. Multicolor printed in offset on chalky paper in sheets of 20 stamps by PWPW Warsaw in a quantity of 8,000,000. Designed by Stefan Malecki.

—RUCH

STAMP MARKET TIPS

By John G. Ross

(Reprinted from "STAMPS")

If you are able to buy Poland from your dealer on the basis of Scott Catalog, you will be doing very well with all pre-War II issues. Most European catalogs are considerably higher and dealers over there are willing to pay high prices for some items. A good buy at today's prices is the miniature sheet issued by Poland in 1928 to commemorate the First National Stamp Exhibition held at Warsaw, Scott No. 251. Mintage

OLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

Annual Dues are \$5.00

was small with only 26,020 sheets sold at three zloty which included the admission ticket. Scott 1975 raised the catalog price on that miniature sheet from \$40.00 to \$60.00, but dealers in Europe are paying as much as \$55.00 at this time and I have seen it offered as high as \$80 over there. Years ago I saw some fairly crude forgeries of that sheet which were lithographed. If you are offered a sheet, make sure it is engraved as the genuine sheet is engraved while the forged ones are lithographed.

PRE-WAR POLAND

Varieties, proofs, postal history,
rarities, locals

Polish Camp Post in Germany

Woldenburg - Grossborn - Murnau

Polish Camp Post in Italy

Polish Fieldpost cancellations in
the last War

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