



BULLETIN OF THE **POLONUS** PHILATELIC SOCIETY

No. 526

Spring, 2007



Poland #1

How much would you pay for this cover with the rare #152 cancellation?

Inside –

Letter to Our Members	2
Poland No. 1	3
Polish Issues Influenced by Polonus Member.....	6
Skalski Overprint – Truth and Fantasy.....	8
Displaced Persons S.G.	11
Society News	12
New Issues	15
Useful Web Sites	19

To Our Members

We owe a debt of thanks to Hank Bieniecki, our outgoing Bulletin editor. At one stage, he was editor, treasurer, membership chairman and webmaster, all in one. Without his selfless deeds to make sure that our Society survived and moved forward, I would not be writing this piece. He took the initiative to seek out and guide individuals who will propel Polonus forward. He did an excellent job keeping Polonus together and now it is time for him to enjoy the fruits of his efforts.

One of Hank's many jobs was editing and publishing the Bulletin. With approval of the Board I have assumed that responsibility. The bulletin is the glue that binds us together. Along with our soon-to-be-expanded website, it will be the vehicle to provide the services that members have been asking for.

This issue is my first and it reflects the changes in our group.

As your new editor, I would like to tell you what you may expect in the future.

Obviously, the format has changed. We have decided that it was time to change the size of the Bulletin to include more material. My goal is to make the Bulletin 20 pages (nearly double the previous size) and to expand it even more in the future.

We will have articles in every issue prepared by the various Study Groups already in existence. Over time, the number of these groups should expand, as more members see the benefits of participating in and forming groups in their areas of interest.

In addition, my goal, as was Hank's, is to provide articles for all levels of interests: the beginner, the intermediate and the advanced collector. In this I seek your input in more ways than one. We need articles, we need IDEAS for articles and we need associate editors for those three areas. I see the duties of these associate editors as coordinators in gathering articles and not in actual editing.

We will expand the "New Issues" section and I am looking for other ideas for regular "departments" e.g. The Study Groups.

There will be free space for members wishing to purchase or sell material. We will not, at the present, have any auctions in the Bulletin, but that is not the final word. If some one is interested in operating an auction in the future on a regular basis, please contact me.

Although two people have volunteered to actually translate articles from Polish, we are also trying another approach. Bob Ogrodnik, our V.P., will make contact with Polish students studying English and English students studying Polish to determine if there could be a win-win situation, where the student could hone their skills and we would submit articles for translation. There may be a minor cost involved in this, but we expect to cover those fees by selling advertisements in the Bulletin. These would be the size of a business card. There are several examples in this issue. If you are interested, or know anyone who is, the cost is only \$50.00 per year.

There will be other additions and changes, especially as I hear from you. One such change I am instituting now is the size of the font used in the new Bulletin. It will vary to fit the article i.e. this font is smaller than the rest of the articles to keep it to one page.

To make all of this work, we need your participation. We need articles, we need suggestions, we need participation in whatever way makes sense to you.

Everyone involved in this organization is volunteering. We don't have all the answers and we don't know everything. We may not even be asking the right questions in some instances.

So please, let us know how we can make this Society more meaningful to you, and how you can contribute to make collecting more fun for all. Let me know what you think.

Chris
chris@kulpinski.net
480-585-7114

POLAND #1 FORGED COVER

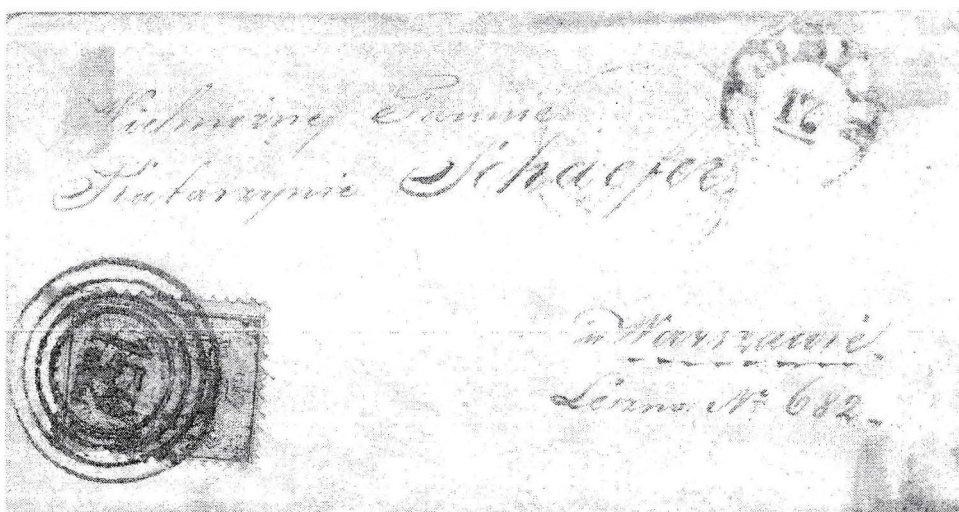
By Dr. James Mazepa

Recently a Polonus member submitted a Poland #1 cover to me for an opinion. (Fig. 1). I serve or have served on several expert committees and there is a process that one follows to determine the authenticity of an item. The owner of this cover thought the process was quite interesting and suggested I share it with other Polonus members.

I was immediately struck by the typical four-ring canceller with the number "152" of Orońsk. My suspicion that this was a rare town was confirmed by checking the Bojanowicz rarity scale where he gave this numeral a rarity factor of 9 on a 10 point scale. This means that only two or three examples were recorded by Mr. Bojanowicz.

The next step was a search of auctions of Poland #1. This number was not included in the sale of the collections of Bojanowicz, Domanski, Goss, Lichtenstein, Mazepa, Poulie, Steczynski, and several other no-name sales of #1. The only place I was able to find a Poland #1 with a "152" cancel was in the 1971 Kozakiewicz sale and this was an off-cover example.

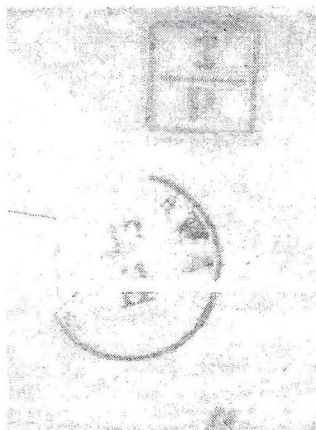
Next came a detailed examination of the cover itself. Actually, this "cover" is what is more accurately described as an outer letter sheet (OLS). This is



So far, no problems.

Fig. 1

The front of the letter has a red Lublin circular date-stamp (circular date stamp) with a clear day indication of the 12th, but the month is illegible. With the receiving mark of the 13th, this makes sense. However, the first "red flag" is that the numeral cancellation does not match the town postmark. One possible explanation might be that the sub-office, Orońsk, only had or only used a numeral canceller and the letter was postmarked in the district office in transit. But a study of the postal districts indicates that Orońsk is in the Radom district, not the Lublin district. Another possibility is that the letter was placed on a traveling rail postal car and cancelled in transit. A study of the rail lines show that no rail line existed between these two towns.

**Fig. 2**

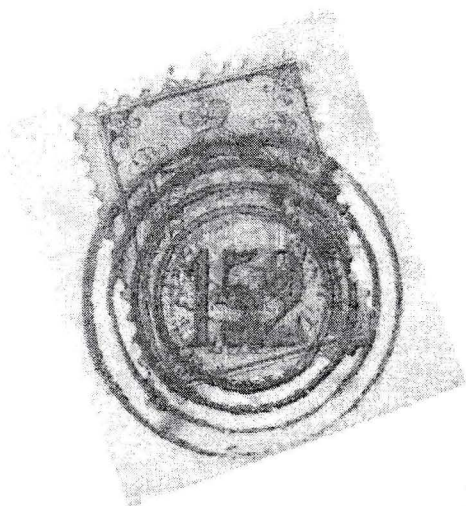


Fig. 3

Next, the stamp itself was studied with a 3x to 10x magnifying glass (Fig.3). The stamp has all the characteristics of a genuine stamp. It is possible to see several faint partial rings that do not match the rings of the canceller. I could find no other indication of a cancel on the letter or under the stamp. The ink of the cancel is a dull, watery ink, which when compared to other examples of cancelled #1s is unlike the ink used. The post office department issued a formula for the ink to be used to cancel stamps, so some uniformity should be expected. The watery nature of the cancel suggests a lack of sufficient black pigment in the ink. It is rather like our current "stamp pad" ink.

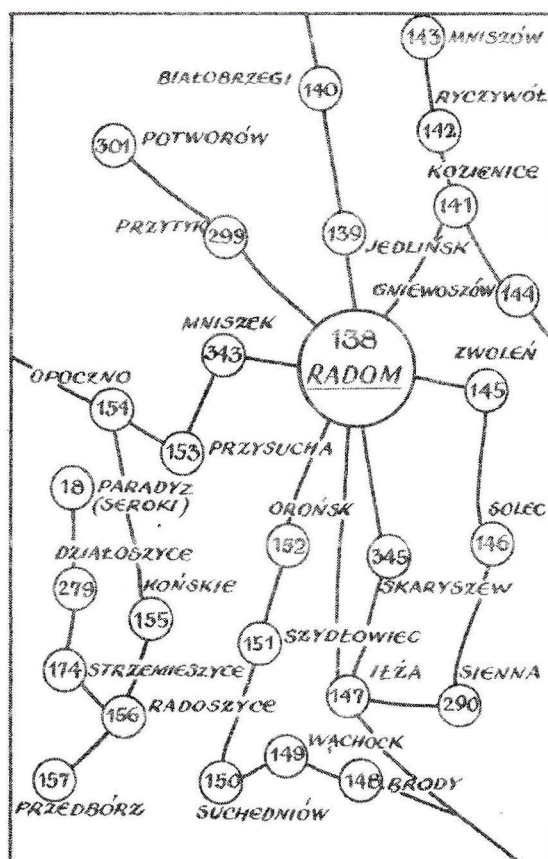
The rings and the numeral show a lighter impression in the centers and the ink pushed to the edges. This suggests a rubber canceller was used, however, original cancellers are believed to be made of some metal, perhaps brass or copper.

Finally, the number itself was compared to the example in the Kosakiewicz sale where significant differences in some details of the numbers are evident.

Based on this analysis, I reached this conclusion: A genuine, but lightly cancelled Poland #1, was added to a Lublin pre-stamp letter and cancelled with a faked numeral canceller of the rare "152" Orońsk. A Lublin pre-stamp letter is worth about \$10.00; a letter with the #152 of Orońsk would easily be a \$1000.00 item.

To perform this kind of detailed analysis, one has to have a library of past auctions, references that give details of the postal roads and rail lines,

a knowledge of the printing processes, and the postal rules and regulations of the period. It took me almost two hours to research this letter. A lesson to be learned here is that valuable philatelic items, just as other valuable collectibles, are forged to deceive the uninformed. Beware of "bargains." They do not exist when it comes to rare material. This is especially true of the bargain prices of rare Kraków and Gniezno issues on ebay of which 95% (or more) are fake. I also recommend that if you are offered a rare item with a guarantee mark of even a recognized expert; ask for a new certificate, not just signature. Many of these expert marks, especially "MIKSTEIN," have been forged as well.



District Post Offices of The Kingdom of Poland

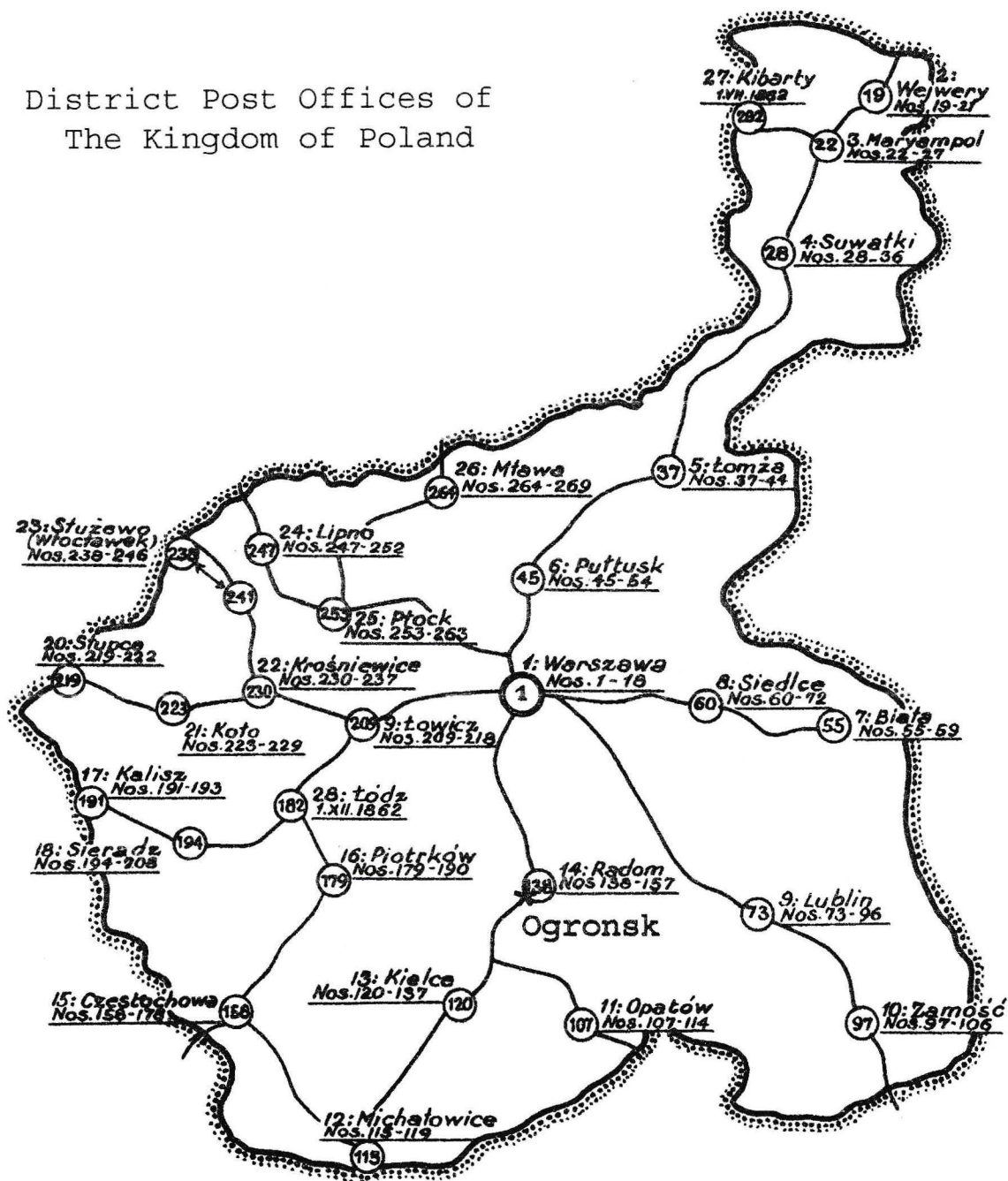


Fig. 4

- Ogróńsk is just south of Radom on the road to Kielce
- Lublin is to the east of Radom
- Both are south of Warsaw

It is very unlikely that a piece of mail would travel from Ogróńsk, to Radom, to Lublin and then to Warsaw

Polish Issue of 2004 Influenced by Polonus Member

It is not very often that a collector is able to influence his choice of a stamp issue. Your chances are even slimmer when trying to influence foreign postal authorities. However, due to perseverance and hard work **Jan Niebrzydowski**, a member from New Britain, CT in getting not one, but 2 stamps, to be issued by the Polish government.

These two stamps are the "Poles Abroad" set issued by Poland in 2004 (Fischer 3947 & 3948). One stamp honored Rev. Lucjan Bojanowski and the other Mrs. Helena Paderewska.



Rev. Lucian Bojanowski
Fischer 3947



Helena Paderewska
Fischer 3948

Most collectors are familiar with the name of Ignacy Paderewski. Helena was the wife of the Polish pianist, politician and post-WWI president of Poland. Her own independent efforts resulted in the formation of the Polish White Cross (not to be confused with the Polish Red Cross, a part of the International Red Cross) in America, with branches in Poland.

Through her efforts and that organization, Polish/American nurses went to France to help in Haller's Army and to the Canadian Camp Niagara on the Lake to minister to Polish nationals and helped hundreds of Polish soldiers in various other ways.

Her fund raising is today remembered by the "Polski Bialy Krzyz" labels used both in the United States and in Europe.



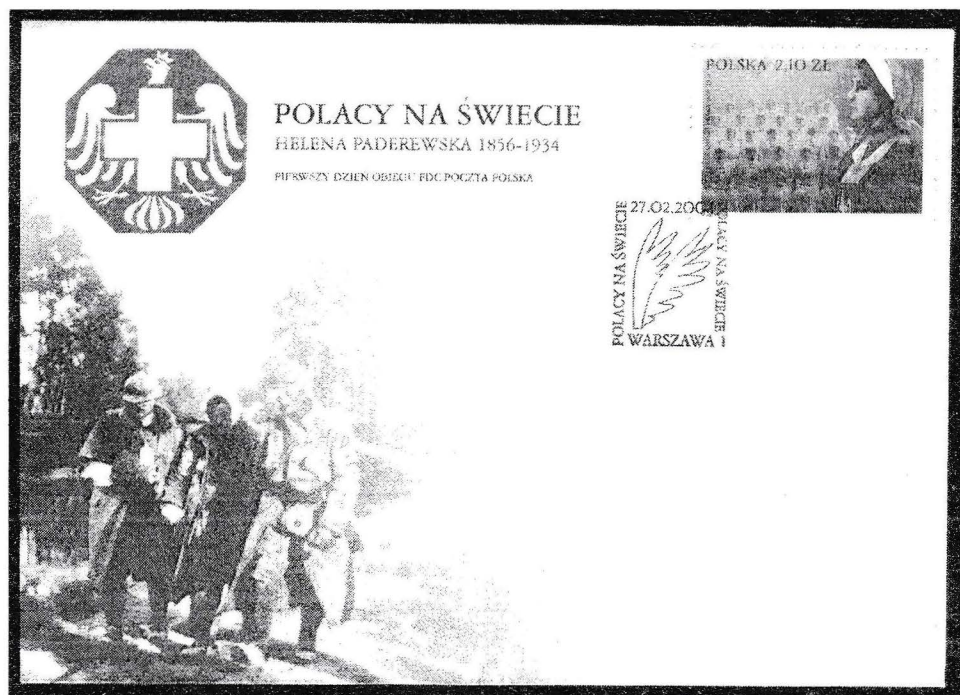
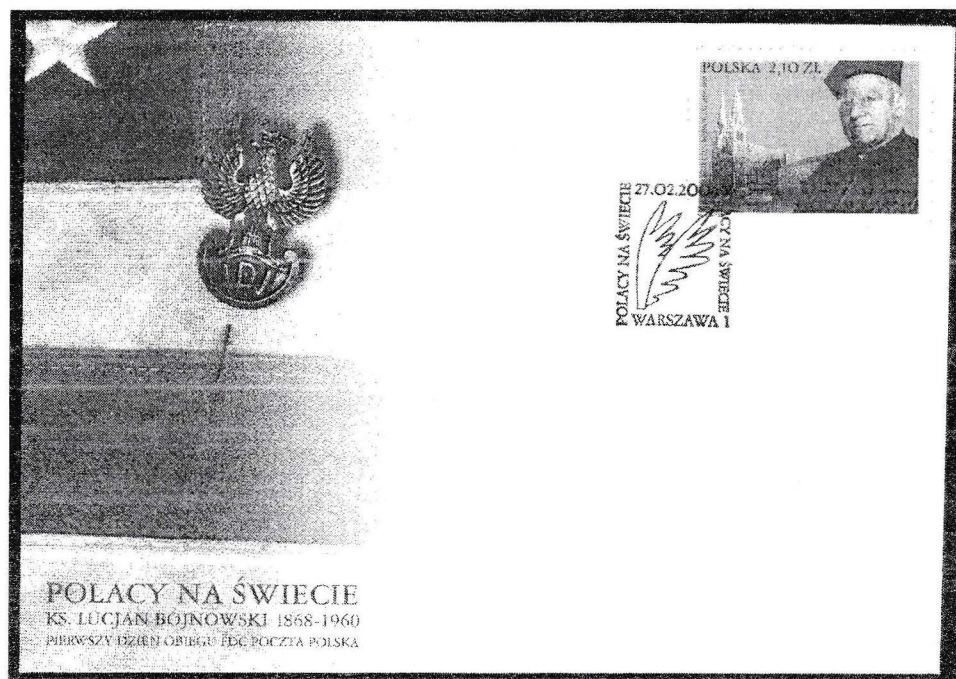
Krakow District – Polish White Cross
Used as a fund-raiser for funds to benefit
Polish soldiers in Haller's Army

Rev. Lucian Bojanowski, was born in Poland in 1868, but at an early age he migrated to the USA with his parents. Eventually he was ordained at the Polish Seminary of Saints Cyril and Methodius in Orchard Lake, Michigan. After ordination, he was assigned to the Polish parish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Hartford, CT. where he remained until his death in 1960. He was a fervent and unabashed Pole and was instrumental in establishing the Polish order of the Daughters of Mary, as well as a Polish cemetery, and a home in New York City for single women emigrating from Poland. Wherever there was a Polish cause, Rev. Bojanowski was donating funds through his parish. He was instrumental in gathering 1,000 volunteers to join Haller's Polish Legions in France during World War I and later built a Veterans Home for them.

He raised tens of thousands of dollars for Polish causes, among them the Polish Red Cross. He and Helena Paderewska were frequent collaborators.

Among those helping **Mr. Niebrzydowski** lobby for these stamps were the then-president of the Polish American Congress, Wieslaw Nowak; Mieczyslaw Kielce; Jan Markow of the Polish Veterans Association, #111; as well as the Polish Philatelic Society, especially then-president Adam Korcow and historian Jerzy Gruszczyński.

First Day Covers –



Truth and Fantasy Regarding Stamps Overprinted With Poczta Polska - Skalat

M. Z. Ways -- Translated by R.M. Wolosewicz, Ph.D., PE

The stamps issued by the Skalat Post Office in December 1919 represent one of many examples of stamps issued for local usage shortly after Poland regained her independence.

The desire to have Polish stamps in circulation played an important role in the production and distribution of national postage stamps. At the same time, this non-trivial matter represented a condition of "joyful creativity" for independent entrepreneurs because of the associated profit. Needless to say, the actual needs of the postal service were considered unimportant and relegated to last place.

Stamps with the Skalat overprint were the last in the overprint series because they were introduced in December 1919. Stamps from those sections of Poland under Austrian occupation were introduced into service around the middle of December 1918 and January 1919.

Overprinting on various denominations of Austrian postage stamps, with 15 stamps and 9 postage due stamps in a series, was performed very carefully by using a metal die and black ink. The ideal centering of the overprints almost suggests that an entire printing form was used instead of the overprint being applied by hand. (See Fig. 1)



Double overprints and other errors are not known. As documented in various catalogs and handbooks, the number of stamps overprinted depends upon the postage stamp denomination and can range from two to 2150 stamps. The fact that these stamps were prepared for usage was confirmed by the administration of the Post and Telegraph Office in Lwow.

As documented by historical facts, it is important to remember that because of the ongoing military action between Poland and the Ukraine, it was almost impossible to deliver Polish postal stamps to Skalat.

(1) Block of 2 stamps with the Skalat overprint. Because of attention to details, the overprint is perfectly centered on these stamps.

Contemporary philatelic authors, such as Eugene Szczerban, who was also the publisher of Filatelista (Filatelista 1921, number 4/5 (74/79) pages 9-12), as well as K. Hrobon (Illustro- Kurierze Filatelistycznym, 1930, number 71, pages 63-65), document reproductions of

the Skalat stamps and complete justification of their postal character. The previously mentioned philatelic authors played an important role in developing an interest in both the authentic and forged copies of these overprints.

The overall height of the overprint is 17.8 mm, the height of the eagle is 11.0 mm, and "Skalat" has a height of 2.8 mm. By comparing scans 2 and 3, the characteristic differences between the authentic and the forged overprints can be seen.



- (2) An example of an authentic overprint. The crown is tilted slightly backwards. On the body, three zig-zags, the outline of the lower portion of the wings is not clear. The upper portion of the letter S in "Skalat" ends in a sharp beak, notice the small dot on the inside of the letter K of "Skalat."



- (3) An example of a forged overprint. Note the incomplete letters CZ in Poczta, the crown is tilted slightly forward, the tail feathers on the eagle are clear, the letter S in "Skalat" has a rounded shape, there is no dot within the letter K, and the

diacritical mark on the L is shorter than on a genuine stamp



- (4) An example of a 40 Haller stamp with a total printing of 65 copies

Scan # 4 is an example of an overprint on a 40 haller stamp. In the process of identifying the overprint by using catalogs and handbooks, it is possible to arrive at the wrong conclusion because of erroneous measurements. It is also incorrect to assume that the identical overprint without the word Skalat indicates a postage due stamp.

Written information regarding the postal character of the stamp is in agreement with the actual, although sometimes conflicting, data regarding those overprinted stamps that were issued in small quantities. A definite proof of the postal character of the Skalat stamp with the words Poczta Polska, the eagle, and Skalat is its simultaneous use both as a cancellation and as a red postage due stamp. (5).

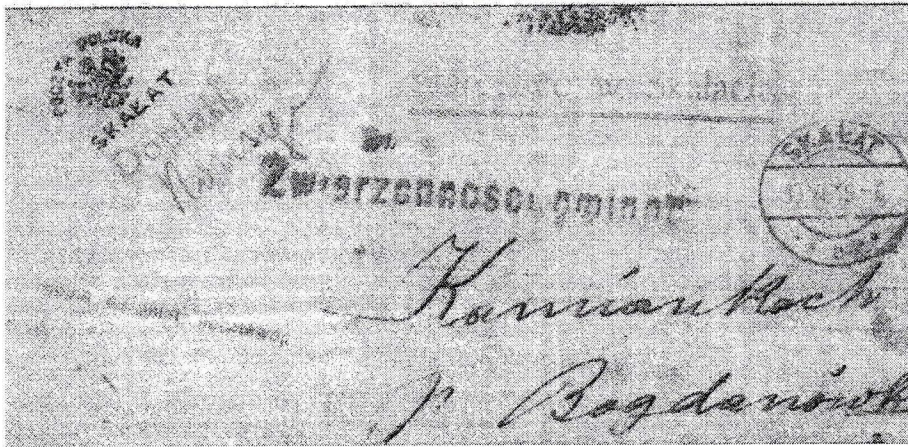


Fig. 5 A postal cover with a cancellation stamp with the Polish eagle and the additional Postage Due, (Doplata) stamp as well as the signature of the postal employee.

There are also examples of these overprinted stamps being used for mail service beyond the Polish borders. An example of this is a portion of an envelope shown in Polskie Znaki Pocztowe, Volume IV, page 197, with a fictitious return address and having cancelled postage stamps and postage due stamps, as well as a Canadian date stamp from Hamilton, Ontario, August 29, 1919. *(Translator's note: Stamps were not available for circulation until December 1919).*

Reproductions of envelopes were shown by K. Hroboni on the pages of the Ilustrowanego Kruiera Filatelistycznego, Number 70, page 52, 1930. These included a similar return address as well as stamps cut in half with a number of postal cancellations. Included was a registered letter with a New York cancellation, and an eagle on a baroque shield on letters sent from Lwow and Tarnopol.

K. Hroboni's previously mentioned 1930 article goes on to say "To minimize future abuses, the word "Skalat" was cut into the postal die used for these stamps. At the present time, this postal die is in my possession." The article also says that authentic overprints without the word "Skalat" do exist.

Regardless of the various contortions regarding the "Skalat" overprints, these overprints should be regarded as local issues. During the period between the World Wars, the only known complete collection of the Skalat overprint series was assembled by P. Demrowski of Lwow. In recent years, an important although incomplete collection of the Skalat overprint stamps has been assembled by T. Sikora in Krakow.

Terry Kurzinski

I buy old stamps and Mail

P.O. Box 5845
Rockford, IL 61125
H 815-332-3264
C 815-262-9117 TKURZINSKI2002@YAHOO.COM

Displaced Persons Study Group

As mentioned in a previous Bulletin, The DP Study Group will address the vast subject of Polish displaced persons during and after World War II. The term "displaced persons" is, in this case, being used to describe any individual who was not where he wanted to be after the war. These people could be refugees, internees, ex-POW, ex-concentration-camp inmates and others.

Refugees were those people who were displaced either voluntarily or involuntarily. Involuntary refugees were those that were forcefully removed from their homes i.e., those individuals transported by the Soviets to various camps in Russia, or by the Nazis to various concentration and work camps. These people were typically non-combatants.

Included in this category were the wives, children and older people who were released from Russia upon the formation of the Polish 2nd Corps by Gen. Anders in 1941. These people found themselves scattered to camps in India, British East Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Mexico.

Internees were those who were interned, usually for short periods of time, in various neutral countries. These were usually Polish soldiers fleeing Poland after the country was occupied by the Germans to the west and the Russians to the east. Examples would be internee camps in the Baltics, Hungary,

Romania, Switzerland, France and even Spain.

The term "displaced persons" was applied to people who, at the end of the war, found themselves "displaced" by the war. They were primarily ex-POWs and people freed from concentration and labor camps. They were located primarily in Austria and Germany, where they were forbidden freedom of movement after liberation by the Allied Military Government in order to prevent a worsening of the chaotic conditions found in these post-war countries.

In the late 1970's and early 80's, some research was done in these areas by the old Polish POW & DP Camp Study Group. This information will be reprinted and the DP Study Group will add to it.

Today, with the internet and the explosion of interest in genealogy, much more information is available than there was twenty-five to thirty years ago. We intend to flesh it out and present it to the membership of Polonus and possibly interest you in a new collecting niche.

Obviously, if you have any interest in this area, or have material, though it may not be your primary interest, please share it with us. This material is not easy to find and we would like as much documentation as possible.



Chris Kulpinski

9350 E. Palm Tree Dr.
Scottsdale, AZ 85255

480-585-7114
ctk@kulpinski.net

www.kulpinski.net/philately

Art Walinski Prominent at DC Show

Art Walinski, a Past Officer of Polonus, was very conspicuous at the International Stamp show in Washington DC, May 27 through June 3rd, 2006.

At May 30th, at noon, Art presented a well received illustrated lecture titled "Pope John Paul II Postage Stamps of the World." He was speaking at an open meeting of "COROS," The Collectors of Religion on Stamps of which he is Vice President.

On the 25th Anniversary of John Paul's election as Pope, Rev. Waldemar Chrostowski of Warsaw published a full and complete catalogue called "The Pilgrim Pope – John Paul II on Postage Stamps of the World – 1978-2003." Art Walinski, assisted by his wife, Maria Walinska has translated and gathered into one volume, with English annotations, a full color book of every series of stamps issued through governments under the UPU.

Art's work was entered in the literature competition of the Show and he won a well deserved Large Bronze.

That isn't the end. Art was also awarded a Special Recognition from COROS "for devotion to the spirit of our founders' selfless allegiance to the needs of our society boundless hope in the face of turmoil."

Anyone interesting in obtaining a copy of this 559 page work can write to Art at 7414 Lincoln Ave. #D, Skokie, IL 60076. Cost is \$50.00, post paid. Not a bad deal. The book is available in Polish or English.

In addition to Art, there were about a dozen POLONUS members wandering around the hall, looking for deals and checking out the exhibits. Only Jim Mazepa had to work. He was a judge and didn't even have time to eat lunch!

A number of Polish related exhibits came from Poland and received nice awards. There were no Polish exhibits from the USA.

Polonus Members to gather at WESTPEX

Polonus members will have the opportunity to get together and visit at WESTPEX in San Francisco, CA., April 27-29, 2007. Many members from the west coast do not have the opportunity to travel to the east, so this is a perfect occasion to meet fellow collectors of Polish material. We have a room scheduled for 11am on Saturday the 28th.

There will be at least 3 award winning Polish related exhibits and the Society is trying to obtain a table at the show. Previous shows have shown that the society table is the natural meeting spot and we have had great success with that concept since we have gone "National". Members hang around the table, swapping material, looking at new purchases, gathering information, trading leads as to information relating to dealers stock and so forth. There is no better way to enjoy our hobby.

If you care to exhibit, or just want more information, check out the web-site at www.westpex.com. The exhibit is being held at the San Francisco Airport Marriott, 1800 Old Bayshore Highway, Burlingame, CA. Looking forward to seeing you there.

Polonus Philatelic Society Balance Sheet **December 31, 2005**

Assets

BAC Checking Account	0.00	
Union Planters/Regions Checking	2,341.19	
Accounts Receivable	(80.00)	
Membership A/R (2004)	0.00	
Petty Cash	0.00	
Total Current Assets		2,261.19
<u>Total Assets</u>		<u>2,261.19</u>

Liabilities

Current Liabilities Accounts Payable	0.00	
Accounts Payable-Bulletins	477.50	
Total Current Liabilities		477.50
<u>Total Liabilities</u>		<u>477.50</u>

Fund Balance

Fund Balance	1,783.69	
Total Fund Balance		1,783.69
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance		<u>2,261.19</u>

Shows –

We are planning for the future and have scheduled annual gatherings at the following national shows:

- 2007 – CHICAGOPEX (Chicago) in November
- 2008 – ROMPEX (Denver) in May
- 2009 – SNSE – Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition (Sarasota) in early February
- 2010 – WAETPEX (San Francisco) in May
- 2011 – SEPAD (Philadelphia) in September
- 2112 – Toronto - October

Guidelines for Submitting Articles

Every publication depends on articles and the Polonus Bulletin is not different. We would be very happy to accept your articles, comments, criticisms, addendums or clarifications to previous articles. Articles would be published as such, and the other as Letters to the Editor.

For the submission of articles or other comments please use the following guidelines:

- Page Set-up – standard size **8.5x11**; .75 for all margins; **Times New Roman** Font size 11; style: **Justified**
- Preferably, submit your article by e-mail. If you do not use a computer, I will accept typed copies.
- For the present, if articles are to be e-mailed, they must be in Microsoft Word.
- All images must be scanned in color and high quality jpeg or tiff images (300dpi)
- Please – use **SPELL CHECK!**

Articles will be edited to correct grammar or syntax, and the editor, at his discretion will revise text or captions to add clarity or enhance the readability of the article. Such changes will be coordinated with the author.

Member to Member

Space is provided free of charge to members to advertise items they are searching for or are interested in selling. There is no limit to the size of the adlet, but it should be of reasonable size.

I am looking for accumulations of labels and cinderellas used for fund raising purposes in Poland up to 1950. These items would also include labels for advertisements, i.e. various fairs and exhibitions, labels representing membership in organizations etc. Chris Kulpinski, chris@kulpinski.net; 480-585-7114; 9350 E. Palm tree Dr., Scottsdale, AZ 85255

Looking for 1918 Polish locals (overprints on Austrian and German stamps) as well as provisional cancellations of 1919-1920. Offering duplicates of the same and Baltics. Please contact Anatoly Chlenov at achlenov@yahoo.com. 5719 Drysdale ct, San Jose, CA 95124, (408) 269 2465

WANTED: Scott #11-40 (Warsaw and Lublin issues), varieties and postal history. Also, inflation covers, 1921-1924. Will buy or trade. Dr. James Mazepa, PO Box 49553' Sarasota, FL 34230

The Polonus Philatelic Society is a Not-for-Profit Organization which was incorporated in 1939 in the State of Illinois. Its objective is to promote Polish philately via the dissemination of Polish philatelic information in English. The opinions expressed by authors of articles appearing in the Polonus Bulletin do not necessarily reflect the views of the Polonus Philatelic Society.

Members receive the Polonus Philatelic Bulletin quarterly, have full access to www.polonus.org and participate in the events and activities of the society. Annual dues are payable in US funds before the end of March of each calendar year. Membership categories are as follows:

Regular Member: \$25.00; Junior Members: (under age 16) \$10.00

Charge Card Payments: Members that pay their annual dues using a charge card will be assessed an additional \$4 banking fee.

New members will receive all the "Bulletins" for the year in which they join. All memberships are based on the calendar year.

Membership Inquires, applications and change of address should be sent to Hank Bieniecki
Dues should be sent to Jerry Zelditz, treasurer
Articles for publication should be sent to Chris Kulpinski, editor
General matters or complaints should be sent to Bob Orodnik, membership

See inside Bulletin for addresses.

K-LINE POLAND STAMP ALBUM PAGES

Annual supplements published
Custom made binders also available
Sample pages are for the asking
Publisher: John La Porta

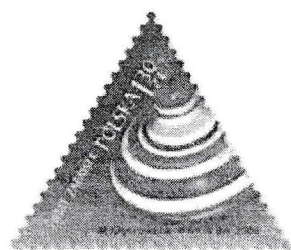
PHONE 708-590-6276



CUSTOM IMPRESSIONS

P.O. BOX 98
ORLAND PARK, IL 60462-0098

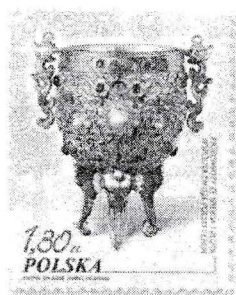
This section is expanded so that we can catch up with all the issues of 2006.



Date of Issue	June 1, 2006
Sheet Format	16 Stamps
Printing Method	Offset
Designer	Marzanna Dąbrowska

World of Toys

For the past 50 years, June 1st is celebrated as Children's Day. The 2 different 1.30 PLN triangular shaped stamps depict a Pin-wheel and a colorful Top. Even in the age of computer games and electronic gadgets children still willingly play with the toys presented on these stamps.

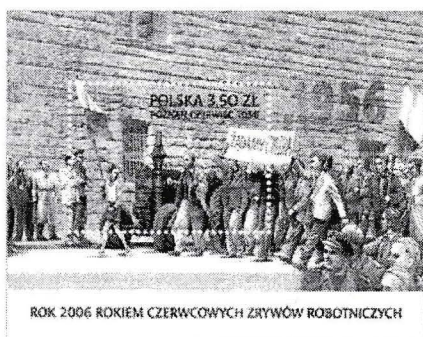


Date of Issue	June 20, 2006
Sheet Format	50 stamps
Printing Method	Rotogravure
Designer	Wang Huming

Silver/Gold Objects

This issue is a joint issue of Poland and China. The 1.30 PLN stamps present museum exhibits of goldsmith mastery: a cup from the Manchurian Qing dynasty of the 18th century and a silver Gdansk mug produced in the period 1660-1680. The Jin Ou Yong Gu cup, made of gold and decorated with pearls, rubies and sapphires can be found in the Emperor's Palace in Beijing. The cup was used by the emperor during the ceremony of the welcoming the New Lunar Year. At that time the ruler poured tusu wine into the cup and then calligraphically wrote a proclamation assuring the country prosperity, safety and unity. The cup symbolized the everlasting rule and the permanence of the Qing dynasty.

The baroque Gdansk mug is an example of a vessel of secular character, many of which were ordered from craftsmen by rich Polish nobility and middle class. The goldsmith Peter Rode (Rohde) depicted two biblical scenes of the life of Joseph, son of Jacob. The eagle placed on the top of the lid symbolizes divine might, justice and care spread over people as righteous as the biblical Joseph. The mug is from the collection of the National Museum in Warsaw.

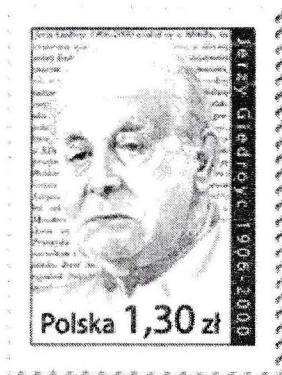


Date of Issue	June 25, 2006
Sheet Format	2 stamps in Souvenir sheet
Printing Method	Engraved, Rotogravure
Designer	Maciej Jędrzyk

June Workers Revolts

2006 is the Year of Worker's Revolts. Two 3.50 PLN stamps in the form of souvenir sheets commemorate worker's revolts in 1956 in Poznan, and in 1976 in Radom. In the history of post-war Poland, when the communist party ruled the country, several mass outbreaks of social dissatisfaction occurred. Freedom of speech was non-existent. The "Poznan June" was the first mass revolt. On June 28, 1956 in Poznan, in the Metal Industry Works, a strike took place. The laborers demanded a return to previous higher wages. Due to the lack of reaction of the authorities, the desperate people captured the prison building. Fights, with the use of firearms and tanks took place at the seat of the Security Office. The pacification lasted until noon of the next day. 75 people were killed and about 700 injured.

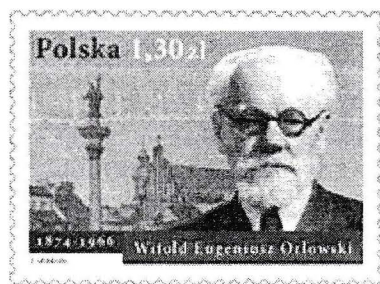
Twenty years later on June 25, 1976, as a result of the announced price increases in food the people went out into streets of Radom. Strikes and demonstrations were effective and the price increases were rescinded. However the government persecuted the "hooligans" and "brawlers", as the protesting people were called. The few thousand people arrested were beaten and punished with fines and fired from their jobs. The June revolts were unsuccessful but, indirectly, contributed to the growth of awareness in the society and finally led to the abolishment of communism.



Date of Issue	July 27, 2006
Sheet Format	50 stamps
Printing Method	Engraved
Designer	Jacek Konarzewski

100th Anniversary – Birth of Jerzy Giedroyc

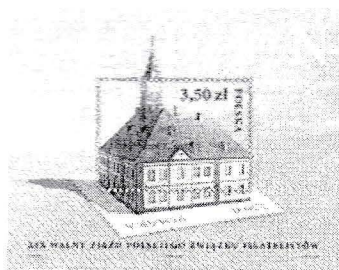
2006 is the 100th anniversary of the birth of the founder and editor of the Paris "Culture", Jerzy Giedroyc. The Literary Institute, founded by Jerzy Giedroyc after the war (1946) became the most important center of Polish culture on emigration. He is known for his ideology that backed good relations with the Lithuanians, Ukrainians and the Belorussians as well as publishing writings by Polish authors who could not do so in Communist Poland. The stamp is issued in a 1.30 PLN denomination.



Date of Issue	Sept. 8, 2006
Sheet Format	20 stamps
Printing Method	Offset
Designer	Jerzy Skakun

100th Anniversary – Polish Society of Internal Medicine

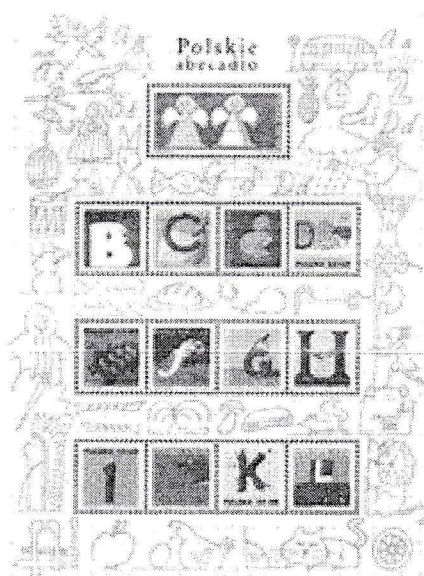
Three stamps depict famous Doctors who rendered meritorious service to the Polish Society of Internal Medicine: Antoni Władysław Gluziński (3.0 PLN), Witold Eugeniusz Orłowski (1.30 PLN) and Edward Szczeklik (1.30 PLN). Dr. Gluziński was the chief initiator of the Society and its first president, as well as the founder of the "Polish Archives of Internal Medicine" magazine. Generations of internal medicine doctors obtained knowledge from the text book of Dr. Orłowski, "Science of Internal Medicine", subsequent TIP president. Dr. Szczeklik, TIP president in the 1960s, specialized in diagnosis of heart disease.



Date of Issue	Sept. 20, 2006
Sheet Format	Block of 1
Printing Method	Rotogravure
Designer	Joanna Gorska

19th Convention – Polish Philatelic Association

Every 4 years, Delegates of the Polish Philatelic Association meet to promote philately in Poland and abroad. It organizes exhibitions, runs the Department of Philately and the Polish Academy of Philately. The 3.50 PLN stamp depicts the Lubin town hall standing on a postage stamp. This issue was printed in perforated and imperforate versions. PZF has existed since 1950.

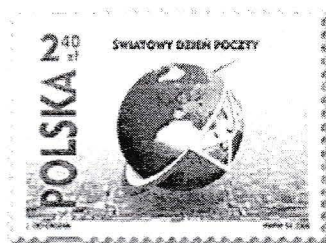


Date of Issue	Sept. 29, 2006
Sheet Format	2 Sheets of 13
Printing Method	Offset
Designers	K. Castellini, E. Libera, A. Niemierko, M. Osa, M. Jedrysik, J. Pietras, K. Syta, W. Terechowicz J. Wysocki

Polish Alphabet

"Polish Alphabet" is the name of the set of 26 postage stamps, in two sheets of 13, which will be issued in two parts. The first sheets of the letters, A – L, are issued in September after the beginning of the school year, with the remaining sheet issued on November 7, 2006.

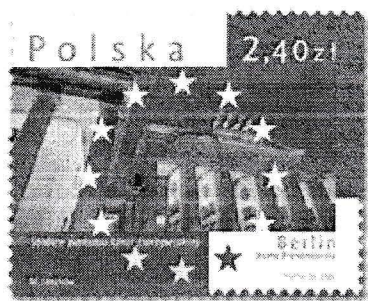
The letters are presented in such a manner that they are in the form of a learning game typically used in the first classes of primary school. Children learn the alphabet by associating letters with the different illustrated words. The stamps will be issued in the following denominations: 4 letters – 0.10 PLN, 6 letters – 0.30 PLN, 4 letters – 1.0 PLN and 12 letters – 1.30 PLN.



Date of Issue	Oct. 9, 2006
Sheet Format	50 stamps
Printing Method	Rotogravure
Designers	J. Ochendzan

World Post Day

Every day millions of messages travel around the world, sent from different parts of the globe. Postal messages constitute a major part of these. October 9th is celebrated annually as the World Day of the Post reminding us that the postal service is an institution playing significant role in the life of every person. The World has gotten smaller over the years with the advent of the computer; however, there are still many places on the Earth without electronics and where the nearest post box is located many miles away from home. The cooperation of postal institutions around the world and the global standardization of services are necessary for efficient communication. This 2.40 PLN stamp depicts the world surrounded by letters on their way to the farthest corners of our small planet.



Date of Issue	October 24, 2006
Sheet Format	50 stamps
Printing Method	Offset
Designers	Magdalena Blazkow

Capital Cities of EU States

Five (5) new stamps were recently issued to continue the theme "Capital Cities of EU States". The stamps depict German, Italian, Swedish, Estonian, and Maltese architecture. The 2.40 PLN stamps feature the architectural monuments of Berlin (Brandenburg Gate), Rome (Coliseum), Stockholm (Royal Dramatic Theatre), Tallin (St. Alexander Newski Cathedral) and Valletta (St. Paul's Cathedral). Poland became a member of the European Union (EU) on May 1, 2004.

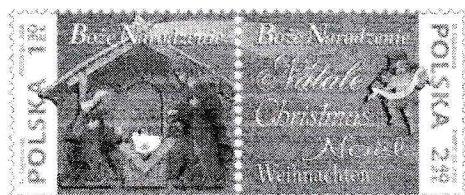


Date of Issue	Nov. 6, 2006
Sheet Format	20 stamps
Printing Method	Offset
Designers	Jacek Brodowski

World Dog Show - Poznan

The World Dog Show took place this year in Poznan. It was held on November 9-12, 2005 in the halls of the Poznan International Fair Building.

To commemorate this event, a set of five 1.30 PLN stamps with Polish pure breed dogs were produced. The dogs depicted are two work dogs; the Tatra Mountain Sheep dog and the Polish Lowland Sheep dog. These friendly work dogs are known for their prowess with Sheep and also have been used as rescue dogs in the mountains. Three hunting dogs are also featured; the Polish Bloodhound, the Polish Hound and the Polish Greyhound. The hounds were popular in nobleman's manors between the 14th and 18th centuries and were almost made extinct during the wars. They have made a comeback due to the concerted efforts of breeders beginning in the 1950's.



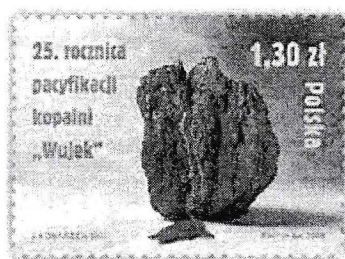
Date of Issue	Nov. 30, 2006
Sheet Format	100 stamps
Printing Method	Rotogravure
Designers	Marzanna Dabrowska

Christmas 2006

Two stamps were issued this year to commemorate the Christmas season. The 1.30 PLN stamp depicts the Christ Child's crib and the 2.40 PLN stamp, the word Christmas in five languages.

St. Francis of Assisi is credited with popularizing the Christ Child's crib as a reminder of Jesus' birth. It is

commonly found in all Polish churches and most homes during the Christmas holiday. The second stamp is a reminder that Christmas is celebrated by approximately 1/3 of the world's population. Customs vary from country to country but the common theme is creating an atmosphere of joy, peace and family warmth.



Date of Issue	December 16, 2006
Sheet Format	20 stamps
Printing Method	Offset
Designers	Jacek Konarzewski

25th Anniversary – Pacification of Wujek Coalmine

This new 1.30 PLN stamp commemorates the 25th anniversary of the pacification of the Wujek coalmine in Silesia. On December 13, 1981 marshal law was introduced in Poland. The authorities arrested opposition activists. The next day, miners of a few dozen Silesia coalmines went on strike to protest. They demanded that the arrested Solidarity leaders be released. On the 16th of December, in the area of the "Wujek" coalmine, a fight erupted between the 3 thousand miners and the Polish militia. During the ensuing struggle, nine miners were killed. The stamp depicts a bleeding lump of coal symbolizing the brutality and cruelty of the events of that day.

USEFUL WEBSITES

Following is a list of web-sites relating to Polish philately that you may find useful. I know there are others and if you know of any, please let me know so that I can include them in future listings. This list will be published on an ongoing basis so that you do not have to look through old copies of the Bulletin to find the information you are seeking.

American Association of Exhibitors – www.aape.org/index
 American Philatelic Society – www.stamps.org
 Cherrystone Auctions – www.cherrystoneauctions.com
 E-bay – www.ebay.com
 Fischer Catalogue – www.fischer.pl
 History of Poland on Stamps – www.gopoland.com/history
 Polish Post Office – www.poczta-polska.pl
 Polish Philatelic Literature in English – www.polishphilatelicliterature
 Polish Philatelic Society – www.polonus.org
 Polish Stamp Auction – www.stamps-pl.com
 Polish Stamp Encyclopedia – www.members.home.nl/bnieborg
 Stamp Domain – www.stampdomain.com
 Translation site – www.poltran.com/pl.php4
 Worldwide Experts and Forgeries – www.filatelia.fi
 Chat Room - polishstamps@yahoo.com

From our Members:

Receive a note from **Fred Szebel** in reference to our new logo. He wants to point out the old logo was designed by Leon Kawecki for the 40th Anniversary of Polonus in 1978, not the 50th as erroneously mentioned in a previous Bulletin.

POLONUS PHILATLEIC SOCIETY

OFFICERS:

President: Chris Kulpinski
9350 E. Palm Tree Dr
Scottsdale, AZ 85255
chris@kulpinski.net
480-585-7114

Vice President: Bob Ogrodnik
13421 Featherstone Dr.
St. Louis, MO. 63131
krpsl@earthlink.com

Secretary: Roman Sobus
1110 N. Oakley Blvd.
Chicago, IL. 60622
Rsobus9013@cs.com

Treasurer: Gerald Zelditz
P.O. Box 2
Wallace, CA 95254-0002
gzelditz@caltel.com

DIRECTORS:

Dr. James Mazepa, COB
jmazepa@comcast.net
Dr. Jerzy Kupiec-Weglinski
jkupiec@mednet.ucla.edu
Dr. Paul Phillips
pphilip@alpha.che.uc.edu
Hank Bieniecki
biistamp@charter.net
Chris Kulpinski
Robert Ogrodnik
Chester Schaefer, Past President
Roman Sobus

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE:

Editor & Publisher:
Chris Kulpinski
chris@kulpinski.net

Senior Contributing Editor:
Dr. Conrad Straub

Associate Editor:
Sam Ginsburg
samgins1730@yahoo.com

New Issues Editor:
Dan Lubelski
dlubelski@charter.net

STUDY GROUPS:

1918/19 Provisional Issues

Dr. Conrad Straub

POW Camps

Roman Sobus
Rsobus9013@cs.com

DP/Internment Camps

Chris Kulpinski
chris@kulpinski.net

Aero-Philately

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jkupiec@mednet.ucla.edu

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1914-1918 Locals

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gzelditz@caltel.com

Cinderellas & Labels

Chris Kulpinski
chris@kulpinski.net

The Polonus Philatelic Society is a Not-for-Profit Organization which was incorporated in 1939 in the State of Illinois. Its objective is to promote Polish philately via the dissemination of Polish philatelic information in English. The opinions expressed by authors of articles appearing in the Polonus Bulletin do not necessarily reflect the views of the Polonus Philatelic Society.

Members receive the Polonus Philatelic Bulletin quarterly, have full access to www.polonus.org and participate in the events and activities of the society. Annual dues are payable in US funds before the end of March of each calendar year.

DUES - Dues are payable in US funds no later than the end of March of each calendar year.

Membership categories are as follows: **Regular Member:** \$25.00; **Retired Member:** (retirees with restricted incomes) \$15.00; **Junior Member:** (under the age of 16) \$10.00

New members will receive the Bulletins for the year in which they join. All memberships are based on a calendar year.

Dues should be sent to the Treasurer.

Change of Address should be sent to P.P.S, Box 489, Maryville, IL 62062

Articles for publication should be sent to the Editor.

Membership queries should be sent to the Vice President

General matters or complaints pertaining to the Society should be sent to the President

MEMBER TO MEMBER ADS - Members have to opportunity to post FREE ads to fellow members. Limit of 500 characters, defined as a letter, space or punctuation mark

- Members name & address are NOT included in the limitation.
- Dealers are excluded from this service

DEALER ADS - Dealers wishing to advertise to our members may do so by providing information the size of a business card. Cost is \$50.00 per year (4 issues). Send ad and check made out to POLONUS to the editor.