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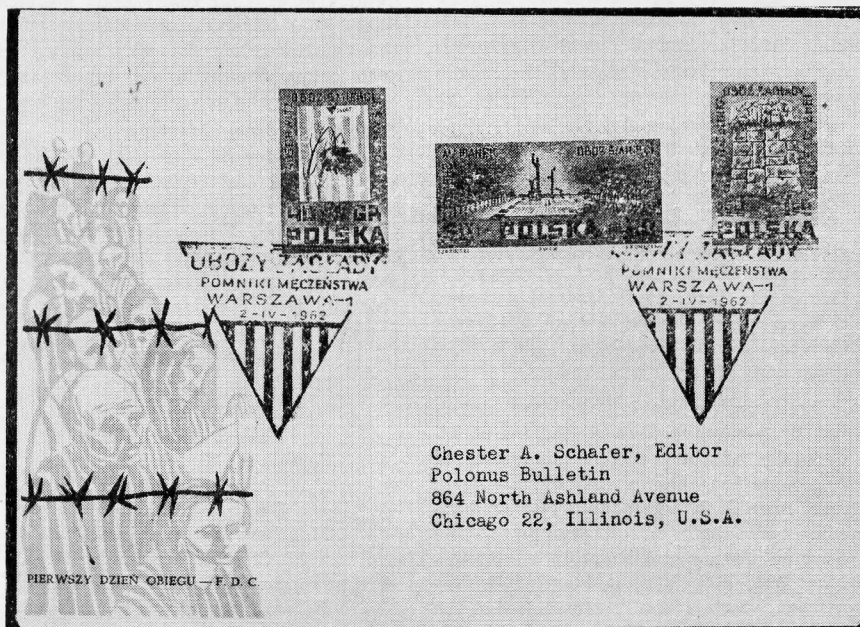
POLISH MARTYROLOGY CAMPS

By Dr. Rayal de Ragan, Kowary, Poland

The month of April is devoted as the month of International Resistance against the terrible Nazi yoke.

On April 2nd, 1962, Poland had issued a commemorative set of three stamps as Memorials of the three largest Concentration Camps: Oświęcim, (german Auschwitz), Majdanek and Treblinka. The set consists of the values: 40 gr., 60 gr., and 1.50 zł. The stamps were printed by rotary recess on watermarked paper in sheets of 80

stamps of the 40 gr. and 1.50 zł. and 60 stamps to a sheet of the 60 gr. value designed by Severyn Jasinski, engravings: 40 gr. by J. Miller, 60 gr. by E. Konecki. The size of the stamps: 40 gr. and 1.50 zł. — 24 x 36 mm. and the 60 gr. — 48 x 24 mm. The stamp of the 40 groszy represents the famous poster by T. Treptowski for the film "The Last Stage" devoted to the Oświęcim Concentration Camp, the largest of all Nazi Concentration Camps. In



Chester A. Schafer, Editor
Polonus Bulletin
864 North Ashland Avenue
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First Day Cover with Polish Martyrology (Death) Camps set showing special first day cancellation.

the period of its efficiency i.e. from May 1940 to January 1945, over 405,000 registered prisoners passed through the camp, coming from all countries occupied by the Germans in Europe. About 350,000 of them were murdered in the camp by the Nazis and burned in the crematories. Besides the registered prisoners, over two million Jews brought to Oświęcim from all European countries found their death in the gas chambers. They were taken there directly from the Railway wagons.

The 60 groszy value features the front of the Concentration Camp in Lublin, Majdanek, near Lublin. The Camp was established in the autumn of 1941. It was destined for Poles and Jews only. From over 300,000 registered prisoners at least 160,000 found their death in the gas rooms. Besides this amount, about 200,000 Jews were exterminated in this camp. The Camp of Majdanek was liberated by the Red Army on July 22, 1944.

The stamp of 1.50 zł. value shows the Memorial, which will be erected this year in Treblinka. This concentration camp, called Sonderlager Treblinka, was established in the middle of 1942 near Warsaw, between Siedlce and Malkinia. Majdanek was a typical extermination camp, where nearly the whole population of the Warsaw Ghetto as well as many other Jews from all "Liberated by Nazis" countries lost their lives. To the time of its liquidation in 1943, during the 14 months of efficiency of this camp, over 750,000 were killed and murdered by the 'Teutonic Knights' under the banner of "SS" or Swastika. One of the Teutonic heroes, who visited this camp in the winter of 1942 was General Adolf Heusinger, the active Chief-of-Staff of Nato Army.

The terrible Nazi yoke was depicted by numerous postage stamps of all countries of Europe. The memorials of concentration camps in Germany — Buchenwald, Ravensbruck, Sachsenhausen, were depicted on stamps of the German Democratic Republic — Scott's Nos. B28, B31, B32, B43 and B54. Numerous victims are commemorated on stamps: B33, B40, B49 - 53, B55 - 57; France: 826 -830, 879 - 882, 915 - 919,

959 - 963, etc. In 1947 Poland issued a stamp — Scott's No. B45, to honor the victims in the concentration camp Majdanek and in 1948 — a stamp — Scott's No. 418, to commemorate the Jewish Uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto. The password of International Resistance against Nazis manifests: NO MORE WARS, NO MORE GERMAN OCCUPATIONS!

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

May 11, 1962 — Meeting

Members' Bourse. Please bring something to sell and please be prepared to buy. Our last members' bourse on April 11, was a great success. An auction and everything.

May 25, 1962 — Meeting

Member Zbigniew Rycaj will have as his topic "Woldenburg" and will show his collection. This should be especially interesting as Mr. Rycaj spent a number of years in this camp and will speak from his personal experiences and will tell the story behind the story of Woldenburg. A Beebe will follow.

June 8, 1962 — Meeting

Another Member's Bourse. Bring your duplicates of your really good material. Share your philatelic good fortune with the members. Only this way can we help each other. Please bring something to sell or please come prepared to buy.

June 22, 1962 — Meeting

Dr. Matthew E. Uznanski will be our speaker and his topic — "Stamps of Upper Silesia". The Doctor is noted for the stamps of Polish Plebescite Territories. He exhibited these stamps at Poland's Poznan Fair Exhibition last fall and won the Grand Award at this show.

NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. Josephine Pianka
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THE LITHOGRAPHED OVERPRINTS OF THE KRAKOW STAMPS

By John Gapinski

Reprinted from STAMPS Magazine

A CONSIDERABLE part of the Austrian stamps overprinted "POLSKA POCZTA", known as the Krakow issue, has been overprinted by the lithograph process and classified by Professor Mikstein as Type III, IVA, IVB and IVC.

Although the typographed stamps cover the greater part of this issue, they are more interesting to the specialized collector, due to the fact that a great amount of research has been done by Prof. Mikstein, and was followed up by many other collectors and groups and especially by the Polonus Philatelic Society, some of whose members possess the complete varieties of this issue.

The typographed stamps, due to the multitude of printing varieties, defects, and method of setting up the plates for printing, can now be easily expertized and placed in their respective fields in the stamp sheet.

It is not so with the lithographs. These overprints, prepared by a photographic-chemical process, do not show such a great variety and cannot be plated like the typographs, but this group contains most of the rarest and most valuable stamps of Poland.

The third basic form which was used for the overprinting of the Krakow stamps was made in the Lithographic Institute of Zielinski in Krakow. This lithograph form, known as Type III, was made to overprint a whole sheet of 100 stamps and to change the 80 heller value to 25 heller (Figure 1).



Fig. 1

Only the brown 80 heller stamps were overprinted with this form. The

number overprinted was 100,000.

The overprint is composed of three lines, the word "POLSKA", "POCZTA" and the new value "25". The overall height of the whole overprint is 17 mm. The height of the letters in the words "POLSKA" and "POCZTA" is 2.75 mm. The "2" in the numerals "25" is 4.75 mm., and the "5" is 4.6 mm. high.

The space between the words "POLSKA" and "POCZTA" is 1.5 mm., and between "POCZTA" and the "2" of the numerals "25" is 5 mm.

The distance between the lower edge of the number "25" of one horizontal line and the word "POLSKA" of the next horizontal line is 13 mm. In the first and second, and also the sixth and seventh vertical rows, the length of "POLSKA" is 13.25 mm., while in all the other rows the length is 13 mm. From this we can see that the BASIC FORM III is composed of a right half and a left half which are exactly alike.

Under the letters "P" of "POLSKA" in stamp positions 5, 10, 25, 30, 45, 50, 65, 70, 85, and 90 are more or less visible dots. Before the letter "A" of "POCZTA" in stamp positions 1, 6, 21, 26, 41, 46, 61, 66, 81 and 86 are similar dots.

From this we can conclude that the Type III form is composed of 10 ten stamp blocks of two horizontal rows of five stamps each.

The explanation for this is: From the first drawing of the overprint for one stamp in the litho stone, ten copies were made on so called "transfer paper". These ten prints were now pasted together to give the first block of ten stamps (two horizontal rows of five stamps each.) This block again was transferred to the stone and after chemical treatment, again ten imprints made on the "transfer paper." These blocks of ten were pasted together, transferred back to the stone, and after necessary chemical treatment, were used to print the 100 stamps of Type III.

With this form 100,000 stamps of the 80 heller postage stamps were overprinted to change the value to 25 heller.

Varieties in these stamps are known in which the overprint is displaced down in such a manner that the number "25" is at the top of the stamp and the words "POLSKA POCZTA" come below.

There were also invert known. These, when cancelled, are from Cieszyn.

The many printing damages cannot be mentioned, because they are incidental in this manner of printing and therefore have no value in identification.

There are forgeries in this type which can be recognized by the characteristic difference of the "C" in "POCZTA".

The Lithograph Type IVA is the basic form used for the overprinting of stamps of the size 29 x 33 mm. and embraces the overprints for a sheet of 100 stamps. The overprint consists of three lines and is composed of the words "POCZTA — ornament — POLSKA". (Figure 2).



Fig. 2

The dimensions for the individual overprints are as follows: Overall height 9.75 mm.; Length of "POCZTA" 15.0 mm.; Length of "POLSKA" 15.5 mm.; Length of Ornament 5.75 mm.; The distance between "POCZTA" and "POLSKA" 4.25 mm.

The distance measured from the foot of the word "POCZTA" to the adjacent word in a horizontal line is always 13.5 mm. On the other hand, the distance from the word "POCZTA" to the word "POLSKA" in the lower line of stamps varies from 22.75 to 24.5 mm. This

shows that the horizontal lines are not equally distant but that they were also not even parallel.

These characteristics show us in what manner these forms were put together. From one drawing of the form to be used to overprint a single stamp, ten impressions were made on the transfer paper. These were pasted together giving one horizontal line; this was transferred to the stone, from which again ten impressions were made on the transfer paper. These ten lines of ten overprints each were again pasted together one under the other, transferred to the litho stone and after necessary chemical treatment, the form for the overprint of a whole sheet of 100 stamps was ready.

A characteristic variety of this type is the letter 'S' in the word "POLSKA" of the 87th stamp in the sheet, in which the upper curve of the "S" is much thinner. This occurs only in the last sheets of the 2 kronen stamps overprinted, but is present on all sheets of 3 kronen stamps. This shows that the damage occurred during the printing and that the 2 kronen stamps were overprinted before the 3 kronen stamps.

The stamps overprinted with Type IVA, due to the method of lithograph printing and also to the printing of the stamps (copperplate) themselves, show many incidental printing defects which are of no importance.

According to the report of the postal director 90,275 stamps of the 2 kronen value were overprinted. According to a Mr. Zegarec — 90,300. Filatelista Polski gives the number as 56,000. We have to accept the figure of the postal director as the most reliable.

A considerable amount of the unsold 2 kronen stamps was delivered to the Post Ministry in Warsaw, where these stamps were marked with a rubber stamp on the gummed side, with a red stamp with an eagle or a violet stamp without an eagle, to denote it as property of the said Ministry.

One part of the 2 kronen stamps, on the other hand, was overprinted with the 25 stamp block of type IVB.

Regarding the number of 3 kronen stamps overprinted, the agreement of

the post office, Mr. Zegarec and Filatelist Polski is alike, namely 8,000 stamps. There are no invert in this type.

The lithograph type IVB consists of twenty-five overprints and corresponds to the stamp of type IVA positions 54 to 58, 64 to 68, 74 to 78, 84 to 88 and 94 to 98. Therefore, it was made from the lower five horizontal lines IV to X of the form IVA, and the vertical lines from four to nine. This might have been done by grinding and polishing the other imprints away, or by printing the block of these twenty-five stamps on "transfer paper" and reproducing them on a new stone.

Type IVB has another accidental variety of the eighth stamp (which corresponds to stamp 66 of type IVA) namely the letter "Z" in "POCZTA" is damaged and a line crossing the letter "C" so that the word "POCZTA" appears to be "POEZTA" (figure 3). This error ocured first when the last



Fig. 3

position of the 2 kronen stamps was overprinted with the 25 stamp block,

which perhaps were the first to be printed with this type IVA, since this error occurs only on a part of the 2 kronen stamps but is present on all twenty-five stamp blocks of the 4 and 10 kronen stamps. The "thin S" on the 87th stamp of type IVA is also present on stamps printed with type IVB, but it is now on the eighth stamp. (Figure 4).



Fig. 4

Type IVB was used to overprint a part of the 2 kronen stamps, all of the 4 kronen stamps, and all of the 10 kronen stamps.

The postage due stamps of 1, 5 and 10 kronen were lithographed by another sector identified as type IVC. These last ones are overprinted in orange red only (figure 5).

The 2 kronen stamps were used on Registered Receipt Requested Mail. On the other stamps, Prof. Mikstein claims to have seen only one of the 10 kronen stamps used postally, the others, according to him, were not used as postage stamps but were used to balance some kind of transfer in regard to money orders.



Fig. 4

(Cuts courtesy STAMPS)

Bruce Catton Lauds Polish Americans In Civil War

Reprinted from "New York State And The Civil War" Monthly published by the New York Civil War Centennial Commission

At the Centennial observance commemorating the marching out of the Polish Legion (58th N.Y. Infantry Regiment) held on November 5, 1961 at the New York Historical Society, Civil War historian Bruce Catton made the principal address. Excerpts of this address follow:

"The 58th New York — the Polish Legion, as it was proudly known — was of course just one of many, many regiments of volunteer soldiers that went off to war a century ago.

"A special distinction went with what came to be known as the "low number" regiments, the ones that enlisted first, bore the brunt of the first battles, and won honors as veterans before the later regiments were even organized. The

58th New York can properly claim that sort of distinction. It was a "low number" regiment; one of the ones especially counted on, as the war developed, to do a little more than its full share on hard-fought fields of battle.

"But that of course was only one of the 58th's distinctions. Without stretching the words too much it can be said that it was built around a hard core of freedom fighters — men like its commanding officer, Colonel Krzyżanowski, who had struggled for freedom in Europe and who knew the full value of the deep underlying cause which they instinctively felt lay beneath the simple cause of American union. It is noteworthy, too, that it included men of most diverse national origins — Danes,



Painting by A. Szyk showing Włod. Krzyżanowski in the Battle of Cross Keys.

(Cuts courtesy STAMPS)



A. Szyk pinx.

Włodzimierz Krzyżanowski

Frenchmen, Germans, Hungarians, Italians and Russians, as well as Poles. Serving the country of their adoption with heroism, with endurance and with unshaken loyalty, these men served us who live a century later in a way that is profoundly important. They broadened the whole concept of American citizenship. They helped America become in fact what it had always been in theory — the eternal homeland of men who love liberty for themselves and for others.

"One of the little things the 58th New York did was to demonstrate that Krzyżanowski is as good an American name as Cabot.

"Touch any Civil War anniversary and you touch that magnificent ideal. It is what gives meaning to that whole terrible, tragic struggle. It is why we gather, on occasions like this, to pay our tribute to the men now long dead who marched out under the flags a cen-

tury ago to serve something greater than themselves. American history is a mosaic, made up of small remembered fragments each of which goes to make the whole picture. One fragment which occurs to me now, in this ceremony commemorating the work of the Polish Legion, is a thing which has no connection whatever with this particular regiment but which is somehow related to it. One of the first northern soldiers to die in the Civil War was Captain Constantine Blandowski, of the 3rd Missouri Volunteers, who was mortally wounded on May 10, 1861, when a band of troops fought a secessionist mob on the streets of St. Louis. Blandowski died a long way from his Polish homeland — Missouri was almost at the outer edge of this nation, in those days — but he died under the same flag our 58th New York carried, serving the same cause, putting one more name from Poland on the honor roll of his adopted country."

Polish Athletes At Olympics In Rome Gained Nation Glory; Feats Recorded Philatelically

By Fabian Bura

(Reprinted from LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS)

With each Olympiade Polish athletes have raised their position on the scoreboards with Olympic winners. This has contributed greatly to the even more interesting philatelic documentation of this topic.

From the beginning of the preparatory work for the issuance of an Olympic set, the Polish Post has cooperated with the Olympic Committee. As a result, the Polish Olympic set is unusually well connected with the historical successes of the Polish athletes on the Olympic Stadiums.

The suggestion of the Polish Olympic Committee to issue a set of postage stamps in 1960 reflecting the achievements of the Polish participants in the Olympic Games met with general approval. Stamps with this theme, projected by artist designer Stefan Malecki and executed in two-color offset appeared May 15th of that year.

On each stamp is shown one-fourth of a stadium, and on it a figure of an athlete in a sport in which Poland has achieved greatest success. The novelty of this set is the showing of different quarter parts of a stadium on individual stamps.

By assembling four stamps we get a complete oval of a stadium. This arrangement compelled the stamps to be printed in sections composed of four stamps. The sheets in turn are of 80 subjects, or 20 such "blocks" — four units wide, five high.

Due to this section arrangement the stamps were issued in only two denominations: 60 groszy on the four designs on one sheet and 2.50 zloty on another. The whole set consists of eight stamps showing:

1—Silhouette of a cyclist (Scott's No. 916) referring to the vice-championship at Paris in 1924, won in the bicycle race at the 4000 meter track, as a team in this formation: Lange, Lazarowski, Stankiewicz, Szymczyk.



2—Silhouette of a discus thrower (914) Halina Konapacka throwing discus at Amsterdam in 1928, winning her Gold Medal.

3—Silhouette of a horseman jumping an obstacle (Scott's No. 917) referring to the 1936 Olympiade in Berlin, Steeplechase Championship: Silver Medal award won by a team: Kulesza, Kawecki and Rojewicz.

4—Silhouette of a Runner (915) Gold Medal winner Janusz Kusocinski on 10,000 m. track in Los Angeles, Calif. in 1932.

5—Two trumpeters playing the Olympic Anthem and fragment of the Olympic Symphony, composed by Turzski (918) that won him a Gold Medal in the realm of music, London, 1948.

6—Silhouette of a Boxer (919) Boxer Chycha who won a Gold Medal at Helsinki in 1952.

7—Woman jumper (921) Krzesinska in high-jump at Melbourne in 1956 winning a Gold Medal and setting the Olympic record.

8—The Olympic Flame and Olympic Wreath. The dream of the Polish athletes setting out for the Rome Olympic Games. (And, may we add, their dreams came true, when the Polish teams won four Gold, six Silver and eleven Bronze Medals.)

Each stamp, aside from its regular subject, has also the Olympic Emblem and inscription: "XVII Igrzyska Olimpijskie".

pijskie / Rzym 1960". The individual silhouettes are embossed, showing the subject in white. Some stamps are found, where the embossing does not show, only the outlined white silhouette.

These should be regarded not as errors or varieties but rather as poorly finished products, caused through careless supervision.

The settings of the stamps in the sheet were in this order:

2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4
2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4
2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4
2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4
2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4

and—

5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7
5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7
5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7
5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7
5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7

This sheet arrangement made it possible to form various combinations of pairs, strips and blocks. These combinations, on letters with cancellation for the occasion of the Opening of the Olympic Games in Rome are quite rare, especially in the imperforate version of this issue.

I — Blocks of four are found in these combinations: a) 2—3, 1—4, and 5—6, 8—7; b) 3—2, 4—1 and 6—5, 7—8; c) 1—4, 2—3 and 8—7, 5—6; and d) 4—1, 3—2 and 7—8, 6—5.

II — Horizontal strips come: a) **pairs** — 2-3, 3-2, 1-4, 5-6, 6-5, 8-7, and 7-8, and b) **strips of three** — 2-3-2, 3-2-3, 1-4-1, 4-1-4, 5-6-5, 6-5-6, 8-7-8, and 7-8-7.

III — Vertical strips may be cut as: a) **pairs** — 1-2, 2-1, 3-4, 4-3, 5-8, 6-7, 7-6, and 8-5; and b) **strips of three** — 1-2-1, 2-1-2, 3-4-3, 4-3-4, 5-8-5, 6-7-6, 7-6-7, and 8-5-8.

Each sheet was titled at the top with "XVII / IGRZYSKA OLIMPIJSKIE — RZYM 1960". The first portion of the printing shows at the sides of the inscription and slightly below, a long horizontal line (16 mm), crossed with a short (4 mm) vertical one.

During my stay with the Stamp Issuance Department in June 1960, I called to the attention of Ministry of Communications that the lines were disfiguring the upper portion of the sheets and they were removed at once.

Thus the greater portion of the printing is without the top cross markings between the top inscription and the first row of stamps. These printers' marks appeared in dark brown color on the first sector and in green on the second.

On the first day of sale the main post office in Warszawa used a canceler for the occasion with the following inscription: "15 V./XVII IGRZYSKA OLIMPIJSKIE RZYM/1960" encircled at the bottom with a laurel wreath.

On the opening day of the Olympic Games at Rome, the main post office in Warszawa used a canceler with "XVII IGRZYSKA OLIMPIJSKIE" surrounding the lighted Olympic Torch, which rests on the Olympic Emblem. At the bottom of this is the line "RZYM 1960". This marker is found in either black or violet color.

For the conclusion of the Olympic Games in Rome and for the 100th anniversary of the first Polish postage stamp, the city of Szczecin had organized a Sport Stamps Show. During that exhibition two versions of cancelers were in use.

The first one featured a sports stadium with the Olympic Emblem and the date, enframed with "100 lat znaczka pocztowego / Rok Olimpijski/Rzym 1960". The second is a combination composition, showing a mast in the form of the numeral "1" with the Polish Flag unfurled, the Olympic circles and inscription: "1000 LAT PAŃSTWA POLSKIEGO" (1000 years of the Polish State), "100 LAT POLSKIEGO ZNACZKA" (100 years of the Polish Stamp) and "1 POKAZ ZNACZKÓW".

SPORTOWYCH" (1st Sport Stamps Show). The markings were impressed in black, violet and green colors.

Worth mentioning here are three other very characteristic Olympic postmarks. The Polish Philatelic Club at Gostyn gained the consent of the Posts to use a special marker on the opening day of the Olympiade in Rome. For this occasion they even prepared Olympic vignettes.

The postal device featured a blazing Olympic Torch, the Olympic Circles with enclosed inscription: XVII OLYMPIADA / ROMA 1960". On the closing day of the Olympic Games this marker was enriched, recording the successes of the Polish group has gained.

There is a small hamlet in Poland, named "Rzym" (Polish for "Rome"), and one of the daily newspapers conceived the idea of organizing the 'Olimpjady bez Dewiz' (Olympic Games without finances).

This local sport festival was — as could be expected—a success, and it was commemorated by a special marker featuring a discus-thrower and the inscription "OLIMPJADA DZIENNIKA WIECZORNEGO RZYM KOŁO ZNINA" (Olympic Games of the Evening Daily in Rome, near Znin).

On the day the Olympic Games ended and the result of the endeavors of the Polish participants reached the country, the Gostyn Philatelic Club hailed the victories of the Polish athletes by issuing a vignette.

On it was stated the number of Gold Medals won and the Olympic record by Krysztofiak on the 3000 m. obstacle course.

A total of 150 vignettes was prepared. They were cancelled with a special marker: "25. 8. POLSKIE 11. 9./ZWYCIĘSTWA OLIMPIJSKIE / RZYM 1960" (Polish Olympic Successes, Rome 1960).

At the time the Olympic Games were played in Rome, the great International Philatelic Exhibition "Polska 60" was taking place in Warsaw. During that exhibition three Olympic flights were organized. Two were glider flights and one a balloon flight.

Some desirable Olympic mementoes are Polish letters carried on the Olympic glider flight from Elchingen to Hahnenweide, West Germany and on the special Olympic flight of Lufthansa from Hamburg to Rome.

The philatelic documentation would be incomplete without mentioning the historical documentation of the Olympic winners in Rome:

On the day when to the sound of the Olympic Anthem the winner's' stepped up to the highest podium to receive the highest award, covers with a photograph of the winner or the winning group were made and cancelled on the same day with the special cancellation of the occasion, at the post office in the locality where the victory was achieved.

On each of these covers also the previous champion from the Melbourne Olympics was recorded. In this manner it is easy to see if the winner has upheld his primat from the late Olympiade or if the Olympic Motto "Citius, Altius, Fortius" was triumphing in a given sport. By this system all Gold Medal winners became documented permanently in philately.

Polish Olympic topicals gained four such covers, featuring the victories of Kryszkowiak, Schmidt, Palinski and Pazdzior.

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"ALPEX-799" **U. S. IN SPACE**

The role that Commander Alan B. Shepard played in the history of the United States was reflected here when the Plewacki Post Stamp Society presented their sixth Annual ALPEX-799, on April 13-14-15, in Buffalo, N.Y.

The Exhibition also commemorated the NUNS that served as NURSES during the Civil War. Actually the NUNS were the first women to serve for the military. These brave women took care of the wounded and sick in hospitals, on the field and under fire without any monetary gains.

Joining in the honor to Comdr. Shepard and the Nuns were members of the American Legion, Army, Air Force, Navy, Coast Guard and Marine.

"Our show featured many stamps that have been issued to commemorate Space Flights", according to General Chairman Joseph Lewandowski.

In the "Court of Honor" were shown "Franciscans on Stamps" courtesy of Rev. Angelus LaFleur from Our Lady of Carey Seminary, Carey, Ohio. The extensive collection comprised over 150 pages.

Special features included a most complete collection of "Russian Government in Exile", which was displayed for the first time in this Country. A display of "Race in Space" by Mr. Walter O. Wilson and "World's First

Space Flights" by Mr. G. James Papin both of Rochester, N.Y. "The Pakistan Government Display", courtesy of Mr. Ernest Kehr of New York City.

The Society has available a smart cachet and set of three souvenir sheets to commemorate Cmdr. Shepard's Space Flight. A special cachet was issued on Palm Sunday to commemorate the NUNS part as nurses in the Civil War. Nurses Stamps were used on the covers for the Nuns. These can be obtained from Chairman Joseph Lewandowski. 385 Paderewski Dr., Buffalo 12, N.Y. Covers are 20c each and Seals are 3 for 25c.

1962 DUES ARE NOW PAYABLE

If you have not paid your 1962 dues as yet, you are taking a chance at being dropped from our Bulletin mailing list. Don't miss a single issue! Mail your \$2.50 to the Treasurer, Edward Gawencki, 1453 N. Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago 22, Illinois.

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J64	4.50	J75	3.00	J88SS	17.50
J65	4.50	J76	3.00	J89-91	9.50
J66	4.50	J77	3.00	J93	3.50
J67	5.50	J78	3.00	J94SS	10.00
J68	7.00	J79	3.00	J95SS	12.50
J69	7.00	J80	3.00	J96SS	12.50
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