

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Meets 2nd & 4th Friday of each month at Falcons Hall, 1062 N. Ashland Ave

Issue 147

February 1957

POLPEX 1957

Another interesting Philatelic Souvenir sheet to be added to those issued by the Polonus Philatelic Society is the one issued for Polpex 1957.

It honors the 1000 Anniversary of Polish Hungarian Frindship which goes back a thousand years during which time they have had mutual rulers, generals and mutual interests in history music and philately.

The sheet has as its basic design the recent souvenir sheet issued by Poland and the two stamps issued by Hungary showing profiles of both Chopin and Liszt. As usual, a folder is furnished describing in detail the story behind the sheet.

The seals may be obtained from Adam Kloskowski, 2528 N. Drake Ave., Chicago 47, Ill. The price is 25c the set which includes the description sheet. Please enclose self addressed stamped envelope.

The new Grand Award will be unveiled Friday, March 10th, at 9 o'clock. It is a beautiful trophy 3 feet high and embodies all of the finest of trophy craftsmanship.

As usual the famous "Beeba" party will be held Saturday evening at 10 p.m. Those who have attended this party sometime during the past 15 years know what is in store as far as culinary treats are concerned.

Along with the usual "finest in Polish Philately exhibits" will be the "other than Poland" exhibited by members of Polonus and in addition a new section

1000 YEARS

F-CHOPIN - F-LISZT



4 POLSKA ZŁ

POLISH-HUNGARIAN FRIENDSHIP

POLPEX 1957

MARCH 1-2-3

CHICAGO

which will limit each member to two frames, which will be judged by ballots given to the visitors.

The exhibit will be open March 1st, 6 to 10 p.m., March 2nd, 1 to 10 p.m., and March 3rd, 1 to 6 p.m. at the Polish Falcon Hall, 1062 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

J. J. Domar

AUCTION—MARCH 22nd

On March 22nd an auction will be held after the meeting. Some unusual Polish material will be auctioned off. Don't miss this one.

A Thousand Years of Polish-Hungarian Friendship

By Myron E. Steczynski

(Reprinted from STAMPS of 2/23/57)

Members of the Polonus Philatelic Society exhibit their stamps each year at a POLPEX show. They combine this with their traditional "Beeba" where typically Polish food is served. For each POLPEX they issue a suitable souvenir sheet commemorating a philatelic or historical event, or which is related to some significant current event.

This year Polonus honors Hungary, the gallant nation that in the revolt of 1956 earned the admiration of all freedom-loving people throughout the world. Poland has had an unbroken record of friendship with Hungary which goes back a thousand years. Poland and Hungary have had mutual generals, mutual interests in history, in music, and in philately.

In order to demonstrate this enduring friendship in a philatelic sense, both countries established a Stamp Day with concurrent stamp exhibitions at Warsaw and Budapest, where the postal emissions of the other country were featured from October 16 to 30, 1956. Official delegations visited each other and suitable ceremonies were held.

To commemorate this occasion, Poland issued on October 25, 1956, a roto gravure and imperforate souvenir sheet 2-3/16" wide x 2-15/16" high (55 x 75 mm.). A 4 zł. imperforate stamp features the design, but the price of the sheet as indicated at the bottom is 4 + 2 zł. to help cover the cost of the exhibition. The stamp and the notation "1956 DZIEŃ ZNACZKA" (Stamp Day) are in green. A symbolic outline of a piano and the wording "WARSZAWA—BUDAPEST 4 + 2 zł." are in brown.

The stamp on the souvenir sheet includes profiles of Hungary's great Liszt and Poland's immortal Chopin. Their names are shown at the top of the stamp. A laurel branch graces a bar of Chopin's music. It is his Revolutionary Etude in C Minor, which he wrote in Vienna right after the Polish insurrection of November, 1830. He poured out in music what was upper-



Hungary's stamps issued for Stamp Day 1956.

most in his heart: a burning love for Poland, and a deep desire to join the forces fighting for Poland's freedom. Unfortunately, the rebellion failed.

The design of the POLPEX 1957 souvenir sheet is very similar to the one issued by Poland, but is modified to suit the occasion. It is larger and is issued in two color combinations.

At the same time that Poland issued its souvenir sheet, Hungary issued two stamps, printed in alternate columns on the same sheet and forming SE-TE-NANT pairs. One of the stamps features Liszt, and is a delicate lilac, while the other features Chopin, and is a delicate pink. Each stamp is 1 forint in value. Although most are perforated, imperforate copies are found. Just about the time these stamps were released and at the time of the thirty-fourth Hungarian Stamp Day, the revolution flamed into its most severe phase. Its unfortunate results stirred the world, and won for the Hungarians still more friends and admirers.

Both Poland and America are doing great humanitarian and charitable work in helping Hungary. There are today in Poland civic organizations to promote Polish-Hungarian friendship. The Poles are deeply concerned by the plight of Hungarian patriots in their heroic efforts for freedom; and are pouring money, blood banks, medicines and food into Hungary. Suitable living memorials are being founded. The Polish government also voted one hundred million zlotys for Hungarian relief.

Besides the Chopin-Liszt stamp on the 1956 souvenir sheet, Poland has featured Chopin on stamps 243, 398, 407, 465, 526, 527, 644, 645, 646, 666 and 667. Hungary featured Liszt on

souvenir sheet 486 in addition to the se-tenant Liszt-Chopin stamps issued in October.

While dwelling on Polish-Hungarian friendship, we must not forget the ardent fighter for the independence of both these countries—Gen. Józef Bem. He is shown on Polish stamps 256, 430 and 489. In 1950 Hungary commemorated the centenary of the death of General Bem by issuing stamps Nos. 914, 915, 916, 992 and souvenir sheet C80, all of which are similar to Poland's 489 except that General Bem is shown with his hat. It may be noteworthy to mention here that Gen. Bem's adjutant in the struggle for freedom was Hungary's great poet, Sandor Petofi, associated with Hungarian stamps 486, 848 to 850 and B72 to B76.

TID BITS

The Polish Peoples Republic has issued 82 new stamps during 1955. The United States issued 16 new stamps during 1955. Austria issued 12 new stamps during 1955.

In 1954 there were 1,176.8 millions of letters mailed in Poland. In 1937 the number was 844.9 millions.

* * *

Sig Bor was elected President of the Midway Stamp Club. They meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 5718 Archer Ave. Visitors are welcome.

* * *

In the COROS Chronicle, the journal of the collectors of religion on stamps, we read where our member Aloysius J. Paruzynski was elected to head the society as President for the next two years. Mr. Paruzynski hails from Milwaukee, Wis.

* * *

At a recent meeting it was brought out by Dr. L. P. Kozakiewicz, Myron Steczynski and Roman Burkiewicz that people in Europe are investing their money in good stamps. At an auction in Germany a large lot of Krakows sold for over twice Scott catalog value, and at a later auction these stamps brought over three times Scott's values.

Two 10 Kronen Krakows brought 55 pounds at a London auction. Poland No. 1 covers that sold for \$25.00 before now sold for \$37.00. Looks like the good Polish stamps will continually rise in price.

A REVIEW

I had the opportunity to review the recently issued catalogue of "Polish Special Postmarks" compiled by member J. C. Crimlisk and J. Kwiatkowski.

They define what a special postmark implies—each issue is listed in chronological order and "dates of use" are shown. It is very informative and a must for the Poland specialist.

It is freely illustrated and each is priced—both in U.S. dollars and a conversion table for British readers.

The price is 50 cents if mailed by surface mail and \$1.00 if sent air mail.

It can be ordered direct from John C. Crimisk, 9 Victoria Ave., Filey—Yorks., England, or from J. J. Domar, 3715 Clinton Ave., who will accumulate the orders and mail them all at one time.

—J.J.D.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MAILBOX

The familiar mail box on your street corner has a very interesting beginning.

In the XVI Century the government of Florence placed in front of the churches wooden boxes with a narrow slit opening. The purpose was to receive anonymous reports and warnings of pending disturbances, rebellions and attempts to overthrow the established government. These boxes were called "Tamburl." The keys were in the hands of the government officials only, who from time to time emptied the contents and used it as proof evidence for incitiating investigations of anarchists, rebels, malcontents, deviationists, and worst of all, many innocent people.

"Tamburl" therefore, in its original concept was intended to strike terror into the enemies of the regime.

With the passing of time, after many years, the original purpose of these boxes was forgotten. To facilitate their work, the postal messengers distributing the correspondence of that time, began to drop into these wooden boxes placed in front of the churches, correspondences addressed to the clergy.

The idea was so good that soon similar boxes were constructed in other towns of Italy, appearing later in all of Europe, but already clearly designed—for postal use only.

(From: "Ilustrowany Przegląd Filatelistyczny" Toruń, June, 1925.)

GDAŃSK LIBERATION ISSUE

By Marian Duński

The 17th issue of the Polish Peoples Republic was announced in May, 1945 and was released in September, 1945. It commemorates the liberation of Gdańsk (Danzig).

Since this issue was introduced for use by as many as three different postal regulations from the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs in 1945, 1946 and 1947, I will catalogue it first and then quote the official postal regulations.

1945, September 15—Issue commemorating the liberation of Gdańsk.

Designed by J. Wilezyk.

Printed by rotogravure at the National Printery, Krakow.

Perforation:

1 zł.—10¾ and 11½

2 zł.—10¾

3 zł.—10¾

Paper varieties:

I—thick, greyish yellow

II—thinner, white

Both gummed before printing.

1 zł. dark olive

I II

a. glossy printing ink, 1st prntg. x

a1. same, imperforate x

b. flat prntg. ink, 2nd-4th prntg. x

c. bluish-grey, 5th printing x

2 zł. blue

a. 1st and part of 2nd prntg. x

a1. 1st printing imperf. x

b. part of 2nd prntg., 3rd & 4th x

3 zł. dark violet

a. perf. 10¾, 1st printing x

a1. 1st printing imperf. x

b. same, 2nd printing, imperf. x

Authorized and introduced for use by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs Regulation of September 12, 1945; "Dziennik Taryf" (Tariff Bulletin) No. 5 of 1945, page 58, pos. 38:

1. Introduced for sale and use are postage stamps of 1 zł., 2 zł. and 3 zł. values, issued to commemorate the liberation of Danzig (Gdańsk) on March 30, 1945.

2. The stamp of the 1 zł. value features the view of a crane in Danzig. Color of the stamp is dark olive. Stamp of the 2 zł. value shows the view of the City Hall in Danzig; the color of this stamp is blue. Stamp of the 3 zł.

value features the view of the Gates near the City Hall; the color of this stamp is dark violet. The inscription "Gdańsk" is placed on all stamps, at the bottom center on the 1 and 2 zł. values and in the upper right corner on the 3 zł. value. In the lower right corner is the date of liberation March 30, 1945. Above the drawings is displayed the inscription "Poczta Polska" and the values of 1, 2 and 3 zł. are given in the lower left corner.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs (signed) Engineer T. Kapelinski

Proofs for these stamps were prepared in June 1945, in pairs, ten copies for each value, all on one cylinder together with proofs for the stamps of the Warsaw Reconstruction set and Majdanek issue. Colors were: red, brown, olive gray, violet and black. These proofs are in the Postal Museum. Additional proofs exist for colors of later printings. The stamps 1 zł. bII and 2 zł. bII are for later printings and differ from the corresponding stamps of the first printing.

The 1 zł. stamp is printed in a flat color for lack of glossy ink, used in the first printing.

The 2 zł. stamp is of lighter color, either on thick greyish yellow paper as in the 1st and part of the 2nd printings, or on a thinner, white paper with white gum.

In addition the second and all following printings have under the 91st stamp in the sheet the printing and cylinder numbers shown on the margin (see illustration). Stamp 3 zł. b is from the second printing. The paper is thinner and the color is darker than the 3 zł. aI (cylinders I to III), or the color is lighter (cylinders IV and V). This minor difference in shade was announced in the Postal Regulation of on December 14, 1945 ("Dziennik Taryf" No. 11, of 1946, page 157, pos. 57):

REGULATION. Introduced for sale and use are these postage stamps of new emission:

1. The 3 zł. A value featuring the view of the Gates near the City Hall

in Gdańsk, authorized for use by regulation of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs on September 12, 1945.

2. The stamp of the 3 zł. value, new emission, is of the same color, but imperforate, and also in a light violet color imperforate.

3 This regulation, effective on Dec. 14, 1946, is obligatory from Dec. 1, 1946.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs
(signed) Dr. Jozef Putak

Stamps of this issue exist partially imperforate, as for instance the 1 zł. a imperf. from the left side; the 2 zł. a imperf. from the right side.

The 1, 2 and 3 zł. stamps were withdrawn from circulation on October 15, 1948, with the Regulation of September 16, 1948 ("Dziennik Taryf" No. 13 of 1948, page 34, pos. 35):

With the 15th of October, 1948 withdrawn from use will be the following issues of postage stamps:

a) The 1 zł. stamp showing the crane in Gdańsk, of dark olive color, issued Sept. 15, 1945 (Dz. T. No. 5, pos. 58), and the similar stamp, new emission in gray color, issued on Jan. 25, 19447 (Dz. T. No. 1, pos. 4).

b) The 2 zł. value featuring the view

of the City Hall in Gdańsk, of blue color, issued Sept. 15, 1945 (Dz. T. No. 5, pos. 38).

c) The 3 zł. stamp with the view of the Gates near the City Hall in Gdańsk, new emission, dark violet, imperf., and the light violet, imperf., issued on December 1, 1946 (Dz. T. No. 11, pos. 571).

The exchange of these stamps for current issues will be carried out at the Post Offices (and Agencies) until September 15, 1948.

Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs
(signed) in proxy—Zenon Lipinski

CYLINDER NUMBERS & PRINTINGS

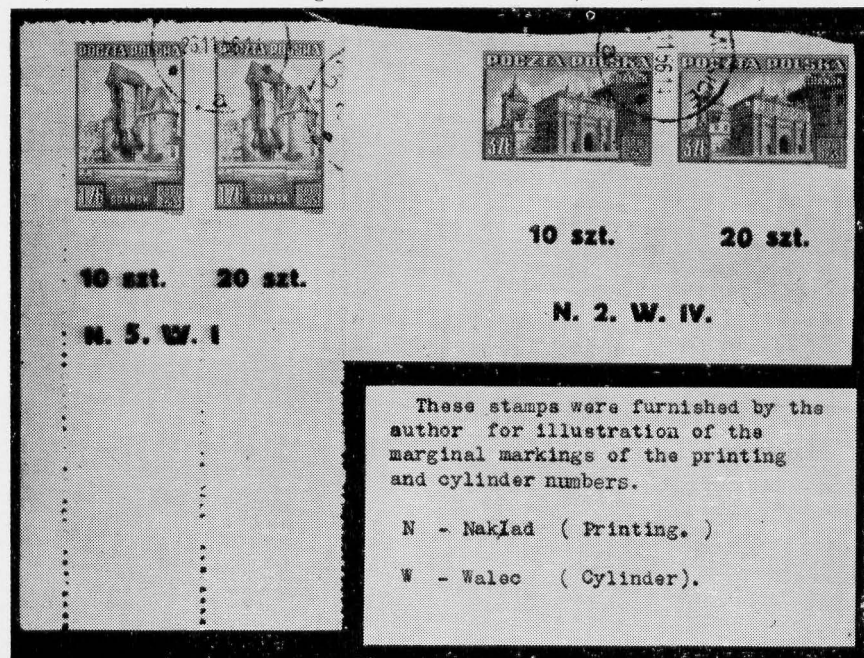
The total printings with regards to cylinders used are as follows:

First printing of the 1 zł. value

The initial order of April 26, 1945 for 15,000,000 stamps was executed on thick, yellow-gray paper with yellow gum. The image does not shine through on the gummed side of the stamp. The sheets carry no accounting or cylinder numbers on their margins and they are perforated 10¼, 11, and 11½.

Cylinders Dates printed Delivered

W-I	8/3-8/21, 1945	120,908 sheets
W-II	8/16-8/21, 1945	11,376 sheets
W-III	9/3-9/6, 1945	21,831 sheets



The printery delivered 15,152,600 stamps.

Although on the first printing the marginal markings "N" (nakład or

printing) and "W" (walec or cylinder) are missing, it is still possible to identify the stamps with regards to printings and cylinders, from recognizable flaws on stamps in the sheet. They are

First Printing, Cylinder I

On stamp no. 4	Vertical streak on the skies beneath the word Pocztą
On stamp no. 10	Streak in the skies on the left side
On stamp no. 41	Vertical longer dash and two shorter on the margin
On stamp no. 53	Light spot above the letter "O" in Pocztą
On stamp no. 60	Broken chimney
On stamp no. 85	Blot in the skies on the left side
On stamp no. 93	Light spot in the skies on the left side
On stamp no. 91-95	Mashed screen border at the bottom

First Printing, Cylinder II

On stamp no. 12	Three dots on the margin in front of the stamp
On stamp no. 3	Period under "zł." at the bottom of the stamp
On stamp no. 10	Darker streak in the skies on the left side
On stamp no. 15	Light spot on the left side near the tower
On stamp no. 25	Light spot in the frame under the letter "z" in Pocztą
On stamp no. 29	Dot in the skies above the chimney
On stamp no. 38	Dash in the skies on the left
On stamp no. 50-80	Broken line under the stamps, heaviest under 60th stamp
On stamp no. 79	Dot inside the letter "O" in the word Pocztą
On stamp no. 90	Dot inside the letter "C" in Pocztą
On stamp no. 91-92	Mashed screen border at the bottom
On stamp no. 97	Dot above the letter "G" in Gdańsk

First Printing, Cylinder III

On stamp no. 8	Blot under the "zł."
On stamp no. 10	Blot on the right margin after "Polska"
On stamp no. 30	Blot above the letter "A" in Polska
On stamp no. 45	Blot above the liberation date
On stamp no. 71	Blot on the margin in front of Pocztą
On stamp no. 96	Dash in the skies in front of the Gates
On stamp no. 100	Dash on the left margin

Second Printing of the 1 zł. value Flat Printing Ink

An order for 5,000,00 stamps was made March 27, 1946. Accounting numbers were printed on the margin and cylinder number under the 91st stamp. Printed with one cylinder N-2, W-I May 13, 1946. 55,058 sheets were completed and the printery delivered 5,481,000 stamps. Paper: thinner, yellowish gray or white with yellowish or white gum.

Third Printing of the 1 zł. value Flat Printing Ink

10,000,000 stamps were ordered on July 1, 1946. The paper is thicker, yellowish gray or white, gum light or yel-

low; perforation 10%. Printing was done with three cylinders.

	Dates printed	Sheets
N-3, W-I	7/8-7/13, 1946	44,627
N-3, W-II	7/24-7/26, 1946	32,291
N-3, W-III	7/31-8/2, 1946	34,170
Delivered from the printery were		11,064,000 stamps.

Fourth Printing of the 1 zł. value Flat Printing Ink

An order for 4,000,000 stamps was made on Oct. 21, 1946. Printed with one cylinder N-4, W-I. Dates of printing Nov. 11-16, 1946. 43,250 good copies of sheets were produced and delivered from the printery were 4,288,330 stamps. Paper: thin, white; gum: light or yel-

lowish. Perforation linear 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 11.

**Fifth Printing of the 1 zł. value
Bluish-Grey**

An order for 4,000,000 stamps of Dec. 20, 1946 was printed with one cylinder N-5, W-I between Jan. 8 and 16, 1947. 48,836 good copies of sheets were completed and delivered from the printery were 4,860,000 stamps.

—O—

THE 2 ZŁ. VALUE

First printing:

Printed with one cylinder from July 27 to Aug. 1, 1945. 21,041 sheets were produced and a total of 2,055,200 stamps were expedited from the printery. The sheets are without accounting and cylinder numbers.

Second printing:

Ordered Feb. 8, 1946 were 5,000,000 stamps. Sheets carry accounting numbers on the margin and cylinder numbers under the 91st stamp. Printed with one cylinder N-2, W-I during April 1-9, 1946. 57,284 good sheets were produced and 5,658,800 stamps delivered by the printery.

Third printing:

The 2 zł. "b" value

An original order of Sept. 27, 1946 for 2,000,000 stamps was raised to 4,000,000 on Oct. 7, 1946. Printed with two cylinders:

	Dates prnt.	Sheets	Stamps
N-3 W-I	10/7-8/46	27,200	2,714,900
N-3 W-II	11/19-20/46	26,183	2,604,900

—O—

THE 3 ZŁ. VALUE

First printing:

Ordered on April 26, 1945 were 3,000,000 stamps. Printed with one cylinder July 27 to Aug. 4, 1945. Produced were 30,495 good sheets; delivered were 3,000,700 stamps. The paper is thick, yellowish, with yellow gum. Sheets are without accounting and cylinder numbers. Linear perforated 10 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Second printing:

An order for 30,000,000 stamps was submitted Oct. 10, 1946 and was reduced to 16,000,000 on Oct. 25, 1946. Imperforate. Printed with five cylinders. Sheets carry accounting numbers on margins; printing and cylinder numbers are under the 91st and 92nd stamps.

Polonus Bulletin, February 1957

Dates printed Sheets

N-2 W-I	11/18/46	20,385
N-2 W-II	11/23-29/46	40,897
N-2 W-III	11/21-29/46	39,778
N-2 W-IV	12/5-7/46	28,031
N-2 W-V	12/10-12/46	42,854

The printery delivered 17,194,500 stamps.

This article was translated from the Polish by Walter Szymlek.

POLAND'S PHILATELIC PROGRESS

Poland's philatelic progress was marked in 1956 when Polish philatelists for the first time after the war participated in philatelic exhibitions outside their own country — first at Zagreb, then in Helsinki.

In both exhibits they competed quite successfully, winning five silver and eleven bronze medals at Zagreb; one silver and four bronze medals they netted at Helsinki.

Many entries for the 7th Polish National Exhibition, Warsaw 1957, from Poland and from abroad, are viewed as testing ground and warm-up for the great International Exhibition "Warsaw 60" on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the first Polish postage stamp. The sponsorship of this Exhibition has been accepted by F.I.P.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mathias Pristika 417
3767 Highland
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Walter A. Manck 226
26600 Osborn Rd
Bay Village, Ohio
Dr. Sigismund W. Kosicki 543
900 Winter St.
El Paso, Texas
Joseph Szyszkiewicz 552
1418 Talman Ave.
Chicago 22, Ill
Vincent Czarnowski 281
P.O. Box 493
Teheran, Iran
M. M. Pawlak 537
2109A El Pased
Alhambra, Calif.

NEW MEMBERSHIP NOS.

George S. Bobinski 578
Mieczysław Tartowski 579
Edward G. Wasiniak 580

The above were listed in issue no. 145.

The 90 gr. Matejko Stamp Again!

By J. J. Domar

In the February 1957 issue of FILATELISTA, a Polish stamp publication, an exception was made to the article which appeared in the POLONUS BULLETIN No. 143, 1956.

The rebuttal was written by Maximilian Herwich who claims the "sensational" article is full of untruths. The following, he writes, is the true story. POLONUS is always willing, in fact anxious, to write the true story if it is the true story.

Here is the explanation:

Mr. Cz. Stania, the engraver at the Government Works, requested of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs in 1953, to grant him permission to engrave a fragment of J. Matejko's "Battle of Grunwald" to present it as his Diploma Work at the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow. The permission was granted under the following conditions:

1. The face value of the engraved stamp should be 2 or 3 groszy,
2. Instead of the usual inscription "Poczta Polska" it should bear "Diploma Work."

When 90 gr. stamps in different colors with the fragment of J. Matejko's "Battle at Grunwald" were being offered at the Warsaw Branch of the Polish Philatelic Union, Mr. C. Stania was interrogated as to their origin. He stated in his answer he could not fulfill the Ministry's conditions as his engraving was fairly advanced at the moment of receiving the Ministry's permission. He therefore put the required inscription in small letters on the bottom margin of the stamp and left the face value unchanged. He further stated he had made about 200 imprints of his work. These were distributed among his friends as well as among the professors of the Cracow Academy of Fine Arts.

It was also stated, an investigation carried out did not lead to any evidence of fraudulent speculation or attempts to use the imprints for postage on the part of the engraver, hence the case was not brought to court.

Further it was said: The present



state of affairs indicated that somebody is speculating upon a rise in price and popularity of this print for his own benefit and to the detriment of philatelists. Beware of this valueless print" (their statement).

The only objective of the Polonus Philatelic Society is to publish the truth regardless who it may hurt. We have no albums, stamps or anything to sell, just information to our members. We are a "non-profit" organization.

These now are my comments:

I cannot understand how anyone can disregard instructions and produce a design contrary to the stipulation of permission, and then upon his own initiative produce labels that look so much like stamps as to completely fool employees of the Polish Postal system so that they cancelled them as though they were valid for postage. I have a cover in my collection so cancelled.

If anyone was lax in their duties it is my opinion that the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs is the one who should be censured. By permitting Mr. Stania to produce labels, they gave their blessing to the speculator. We must admit it was probably unintentional but the damage is done just the same.

We agree with Herwich—these are now just labels and not stamps and consequently worth very little.

Also—why wasn't a warning issued by Mr. Herwich—didn't he know what was transpiring?

NEW MEMBERS

Zdzislaw Jankowski
196 High Street
New Britain, Conn.

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY FINANCIAL REPORT

February 1956 — February 1957

Membership Dues	\$ 696.78	\$ 2.09
Bulletins	69.55	356.55
Bulletin Postage and Envelopes		87.91
Advertising	42.00	28.50
Souvenir Sheets	14.80	
Books	4.00	
Ribbons	4.75	
Frames and Easels	127.00	3.44
Donations, Kilo and Auction	30.75	
Polpex Advance—Refund	100.00	
1956 Polpex Returns	163.62	
Picnic		35.75
Beebas		20.73
Printing and Supplies		51.25
Teleg., Tel., Stationery, Typing and Postage.....		60.79
S. P. A. Sign		5.00
Stamps for the Wounded		10.00
National Federation of Stamp Clubs		2.00
Floral Pieces		25.00
Christmas Party		32.00
Rent for 1957		80.00
Polpex Grand Award		150.00
	<u>\$1,253.25</u>	<u>\$951.01</u>

Recapitulation:

Receipts	\$1,253.25
Disbursements	951.01
Net	\$ 302.24
Balance 21-56	902.08
Cash in Bank	<u>\$1,204.32</u>

J. P. Rux, Treasurer

Auditing Committee: John S. Bobo
 Chester J. Mikucki
 Anton A. Banasiak

APPLICANTS PENDING

Brother Martin Szala, O. Carm.
 6415 So. Woodlawn Ave.
 Carmelite Priory
 Chicago 37, Ill.

Gustaw Kokocinski
 1641 N Paulina
 Chicago 22, Ill.

Henry J. Stromberg
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NEW ISSUES

By J. J. Domar

On January 18th, a set of three stamps were issued to commemorate "Fifty years of Skiing in Poland." Printed by photogravure, they are in three values: 40 groszy blue, 60 gr. green and 1 złoty violet. Each has a snowflake in the background and each has a Skier in a different pose. The design is by Joseph Koneczak.

As has been the custom with all of the recent issues of Poland, a special cancellation is used. First Day Covers are printed in two colors and are also rotogravured.

— ARS Polona & Rich

* * *

In addition to the above three stamps a 40 gr. postcard was put into circulation in Feb., size 145x104 mm. offset print; color blue-grey on creamy cardboard. Quantity printed: 100,000.

During February a set of three stamps 5, 15 and 40 gr. and a miniature sheet (150 złoty) are to be released. Mr. S. Malecki is the designer of all. The 40 gr. value shows the UNO building as does the miniature sheet which is printed by the bi-chrome rotogravure process on thick wove paper.

The stamp to commemorate the VII Polish National Exhibition in Warsaw 1957 is expected early in March. It is designed by painter S. Jasinski. It depicts in light outline a jet propelled aircraft and its shadow against the sky. Near the plane is a sealed airmail envelope.

Size: 31.25x25.5 mm.; printed by a monochrome rotogravure process.

The stamp is issued in small sheets containing twelve stamps and four decorative fields. The latter are placed diagonally from top left to bottom right corner of the sheet. The first top decorative field represents a silhouette of the Siren (coat of arms of Warsaw) against a background of national colors; the second: the inscription "VII Polish National Philatelic Exhibition" (which reads in Polish "VII Ogólnopolska Wystawa Filatelistyczna"); the third: the inscription "Warszawa"; the fourth: the right bottom one, the date "1957" against the background of two horizontal stripes. The decorative fields are printed in a different color. The

sheet is surrounded by a modest linear decoration. The quantity is limited to 30,000 sheets i.e. 360,000 stamps.

The announced Polish Medical Science set of four stamps will be released in the first half of March.

The Protected Flowers set mentioned in 1955 has been actually prepared by the Government Works so that it may be released in the second quarter of 1957. The set consists of five stamps, all 60 groszy, each depicting a different flower, carline thistle, eryngo, asphodel, sweet trefoil, edelweiss. They were designed by Cz. Borowczyk. To be printed by bi-chrome and trichrome rotogravure process, size 31.5x39.5 mm.

COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARKS

For the 50th Anniversary of Polish Skiing: on Jan. 18th, 1957 two different metallic First Day of Issue postmarks were used. The one used in Warsaw was designed by Cz. Kaczmareczyk; the one in Zakopane was designed by J. Macierewiczowa.

A supplementary commemorative postmark was used at the Lodz Philatelic Exhibition from January 27th to February 3rd, 1957.

— Filatelista, Warsaw

'MATKA BOSKA CZĘSTOCHOWSKA'

Vatican City issued a set of three stamps honoring the Marian year in Poland, 1656 - 1956. The stamps are bi-colored and show Our Lady of Częstochowa.

POLONUS OFFICERS FOR 1957

Newly elected officers for 1957 are
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TRANSITION IN POLISH POSTAL HISTORY

By Edward Nowak, Sr.

(Reprinted from LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS of 2/18/57)

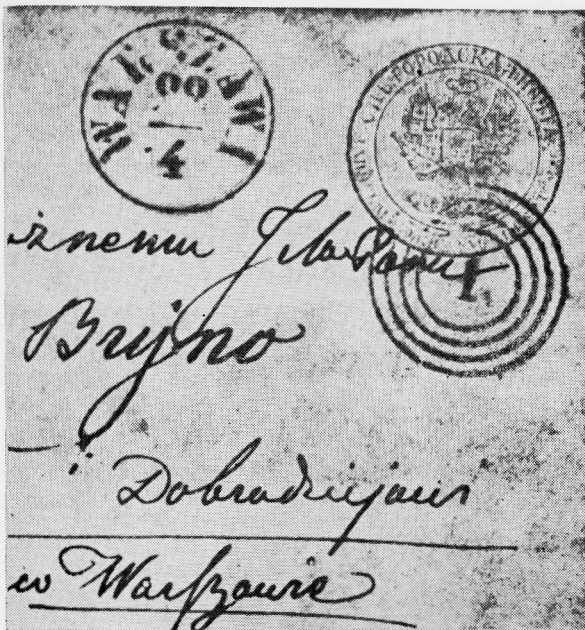
After the third partition of Poland in 1795, the Russian, Prussian and Austrian governments did much to eliminate all traces of the original Polish postal service. Soon after the revolution against the Russians in 1794, led by Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the mail in Poland took on definite changes. The Russians—after completely submerging Poland into the Russian Empire—issued a special stamp (Scott No. 1) for use in "Russian Poland" in 1860. It is seldom mentioned in philatelic writings that beside the lone stamp; envelopes were also sold, bearing printed a likeness of the postage for Polish territory.

Like the stamp, the envelopes were of a denomination of "10 kopecks in gold." The adhesive and the envelope were used expressly in Polish territory and on mail to Russia proper.

After only five years of use the existing stocks of the stamps for Poland were withdrawn from circulation entirely and were replaced with regular Russian Empire adhesives of that period in 1865.

Since that date the Polish mail could be recognized only by the cancellation bearing the name of a Polish city where a post office existed. These offices were manned exclusively by nationals of Russia. The cover illustrated with this article shows the familiar Russian doubleheaded eagle on the in-printed postage and the inscription denoting "for Polish use." The cover is also handstamped (in the Polish language) factuating that the letter was mailed at Warsaw.

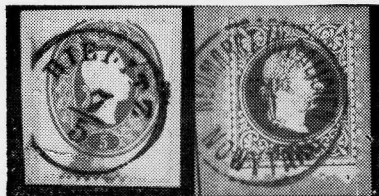
With the exception of Austria—where Poles retained much of their political



freedom and language—the names of Polish cities remained unchanged after absorption of Galicia. Mail from Polish cities was cancelled in the Polish language and therefore was easy to recognize as that from Galicia, part of Poland.

The Prussians, on the other hand, obliterated and changed the names of Polish cities in Pomerania and Silesia to eliminate the last vestiges of Polish character.

In 1914 semi-official Polish stamps came to life again, resurrected in the flames of World War I. First to appear since the partition of Poland were the adhesives issued by the rising Legion



Polish cancellations on Austrian stamps

of Poles under the command of Józef Piłsudski.

The "Piłsudski Stamps" were originally intended to serve as labels for inter-camp prepayment of mail. The revenue was set aside to form a source of financial help for the elders, wives and children of Legionnaires.

The adhesives, although not official franking stamps, were often used as prepayment of mail from Piłsudski military camps in Galicia (Austria) to other parts of Europe. Some covers are known to exist which penetrated as far as Vienna and Posen in Germany.

The military post of the Piłsudski Legion was tolerated by Austrians and Germans due to the fact that two military giants were arming and equipping the Legion in anticipation that the Poles would fight on their side. For that service Austria and Germany promised the Poles a new and independent Poland.

Early in 1916 the Piłsudski Legion became the nucleus of Polish Armed Forces fighting on the side of the Allies. The Legion performed valuable service to Allies fighting the German divisions marching from Russia to

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reinforce the tottering German Armies on the Western Front.

The Piłsudski Legion stamps should be recognized by the philatelic world because after the crumbling Armies retreated from Galicia, the adhesives became the only means of postal prepayment for the Legionnaires and civilian populace as well, there being no Austrian postal service in abandoned Galicia and the Legion in complete charge of the territory.

Some of the rare material written about in this story will be seen at the annual POLPEX, exhibition of the Polonus Philatelic Society in Chicago, March 1 to 3. It will be staged in the Polish Falcons Hall, 1062 N. Ashland.

POLISH STAMPS AT INDIA EXHIBIT

Sister M. Fidelma, the Curator of the Regis College Stamp Museum that houses Cardinal Spellman's and Edward Nowak's collections, has sent a part of the Cardinal's collection and a part of Nowak's Polish collection to Bombay, India for exhibition.

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