

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONIS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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SECOND POLISH PROVISIONAL ISSUE

By Zbigniew Włodarski

I. Introduction.

The first serious work on the above subject was published in 1932-34 and it came from the pen of the late Professor St. Mikstein. In this work the author cleared up almost all the problems relating to the basic stamps (the German occupation stamps) and the development of the printing forms, both for trials and for two printings. He composed a list of the varieties and printing errors as well.

His work was recalled in an altered form and with some supplements by Dr. J. Tislowitz, and it appeared in the Polish "Filatelista" in two articles in 1957-58. The first article was translated into English by the "European Philatelic Library" in 1959.

Although both these works are of a very high standard, I am not sure whether they have exhausted the whole problem. In particular, during the twenty-eight years since the result of Prof. Mikstein's research was published, many new additional facts have come to light and have been published in both German and Polish publications, new sheets and samples then unknown to Prof. Mikstein have appeared, methods of research have been improved.

It seems to me worth while and even necessary that all these new facts should be registered, listed and fixed. Today I am going to take the first steps in that direction. In order to make it easier to understand the whole problem, I will give an abbreviated



Broken and twisted bottom left foot of "K" on the 5/3 fen. from IID plate variety, position 50.

account of the work of Prof. Mikstein and Dr. Tislowitz; but the supplements and new corrections I shall treat more widely.

II. The German stamps used for overprinting.

The German "Germania" stamps, which were used for overprinting, were originally printed in 1915-18 both as flat plate and rotary printings. One can recognize them by the margins which contain:

A. ON THE FLAT PLATE PRINTINGS:

- a) top margin — figures only,
- b) side and bottom margins — protecting rulings (jubilee lines) consisting of short (2 mm) bars.
- c) on one of the side margins a number, in the color of the stamp, con-

sisting of a letter "H" and two numerals, separated by a full-stop. The first, which is a four-figured number, denotes the position on the booking order, whereas the second, which is two-figured, denotes the year of the booking. These numbers determine the chronological sequence of the various printings, inks, papers and gums.

- d) On the same margin there are also some entirely separate numbers (from 1 — 8; for 2½ fen. up to 16), which are the numbers of the printing plates. A printing sheet was composed of eight Post Office sheets, each containing 100 stamps, and the machine with its eight printing plates was able to produce one printing sheet at a time.

B. ON THE ROTARY PRINTINGS:

- a) top margin — the numbers surrounded by vertical bars,
b) bottom margin — covered by vertical bars,
c) right margin — plain,
d) left margin — the numbers from 1 to 11 at regular distances, every second stamp. They denote the sectors (blocks) of the printing cylinder, which in one full rotation printed two Post Office sheets, each containing 10 x 10 stamps plus 2 margins, being of half the height of the stamp. The circumference of the cylinder was $2 \times (\frac{1}{2} + 10 + \frac{1}{2}) = 22$ of the height of the stamp.

There are three different settings of numerals denoting the sectors (German: Gruppenpaar - Nummer), which are illustrated below:

	Sheet								
	Top			Bottom					
Starts at	9	8	11	4	3	6			
Missing number	--	6	9	11	1	4			
SETTING	I	II	III	I	II	III			

In addition, in the first setting the numbers are placed on the level of the perforation line, whereas in the IInd and IIIrd settings the numbers are placed under or above the settings, being objective criteria, in opposition to the shades of the colors, and the gloss of the ink,

give great help in classifying certain stamps e.g. 5 fen. H 4413.18 (setting II) or a very rare stamp — 30 fen. H 3123.15 (IIIrd setting).

- e) On the left-hand margin there is a four-figured number printed in black, by an automatic sheet-counting attachment, which has numerals of different sizes, different spacing between the numbers and different positions. These allow us to find out the various printing machines, and in this way, quite often, facilitate the identification of the stamps.

III. Overprint "Gen. Gouv. Warschau"

In 1915-18 the above named stamps were supplied with a typographic overprint: Gen. Gouv. Warschau (in gothic letters) and they were used by the German occupying authorities as the occupation stamps, in that part of Poland which had been annexed by the Russians until the 1914-18 war.

The overprints were made on Post Office sheets and the printing plate was composed of 10 x 10 dies with booking number on the bottom margin. Polish philatelists distinguish between two types of these dies: the second with rough and coarse letters.

I think myself that this division is artificial. The dies have been cast of soft metal and they wear out quickly. In consequence, apart from the extreme forms, one can meet all sorts of medium states of forms, so that they have no practical value for the purpose of classification, because when the dies were worn out, they were replaced. The best proof of this is the fact that one cannot meet with dies of the second type (coarse) on stamps of 60 fen., overprinted in great quantities in 1915 (H 3123.15) up till 1918 (H 2724.18).

On the other hand, the so far unregistered coarse overprint on the 3 fen. and 30 fen. stamps undoubtedly exists. In the collection of Mrs. Włodarska there is a block of four with control number H 2886-18 (postmarked: Łódź, 23.1.19) and two 30 fen. copies mint of unidentified plate, with coarse overprint.

The control (booking) numbers of the overprints, similar to the basic

stamps of the flat plates, are composed of the letter "H" and two groups of numbers. These are always printed on the bottom margins but in different places. One can even discover sheets with identical numbers situated in different spots, and it is the proof that at least some of the printings were executed with more than one plate.

Overprinting has been done with several kinds of black printing ink. The German specialists distinguish four different shades of gloss: shining, half-shining, matt and velvet, and three kinds of tone: bluish-black, deep-black and reddish-black. The Polish authors, however, concentrated exclusively on the problem of the gloss of the ink. They kept saying that it is very difficult to identify the tone of the black ink, and that, introducing the distinction of the tone might involve too many sub-types of the stamps.

I consider this attitude a totally faulty one.

Exact examination and description of differences among the particular samples of stamps of the same kind has a real sense only if it leads to the absolutely unmistakable classification of the proper printing plate. The more facts we possess — the surer and easier becomes the classification. It excludes the possibility of ignoring any feature whatever, even the most difficult to discover. The problem of the tone of the black ink is, however, quite easy to settle; it is quite enough to look at the overprint against the sun at an oblique angle.

The tone of the black is a much surer criterion than the grade of the gloss. The latter, though, is liable to certain quite considerable changes in time and is also influenced by dampness, so that relying on it, particularly with the used stamps, is dangerous and very uncertain. On the other hand — the tone of the black remains unaltered. This is the reason why it has been listed in my table.

(Tu mała uwaga odnośnie polskiej terminologii.

(Powszechne przyjęcie polskiego terminu "smolisty" za odpowiednik niemieckiego "russig" uważam za wyją-

tkowo niefortunne. Sugeruje on bowiem swym brzmieniem nie tylko pewną, nazwijmy ją "mazistą" konsystencję farby, ale ponadto dość wysoki stopień połysku. W rzeczywistości zaś chodzi tu o farbę doskonałą matową, bardzo równomiernie i "płasko" rozłożoną, przypominającą powierzchnią zakopcowaną. Wydaje mi się zatem, że znacznie właściwszym określeniem byłby termin: "sadzka". Pozwalałby on przytym na zachowanie dotychczasowego skrótu "s".)

I would like to mention that some part of the 3 fen. sheets of the H 3695-18 plate, and some of 40 fen. of the unidentified plate were overprinted with aniline ink.

IV. Overprint "Poczta Polska"

The above named Occupation Stamps were changed into Polish stamps by an additional overprinting. This was carried out by a private Polish firm Kopytowski & Co. in Warsaw; i.e. the same firm which was responsible for executing the First Polish Provisional Issue. The overprint was done in two printings, by using two different plates, composed of printers' types and lines.

A. FIRST PLATE

a) THE INITIAL DESIGN. The plate at first bore the inscription: "5/Poczta Polska/3 lines". The space between the inscription and the first line was 1½ mm. Using this plate they printed only a limited number of trial sheets on the value of 2½ fen. of the H 4314-18 printing. They then enlarged the distance between the inscription and the first line to 2½ mm., and afterwards they again printed a few trial sheets on the H 4489-18 printings.

On both trial sheets there are some errors: on the 2nd position — Pocata, and on the 63rd position — Pojska (l inverted).

b) FINAL SETTING. The final setting of the plate for the first printing was composed by inserting an additional line, the fourth one. At first, using this plate (IA), they surcharged 2½ and 3 fen. stamps to the value of 5 fen. They then removed the number 5 from the plate, and using the altered plate (IB)

overprinted 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 and 60 fen. stamps. In the end they inserted number 25 into the plate (IC) and surcharged 7½ fen. stamps.
(Continued at top of next column) →

One can determine the sequence described before by following the changes in the error-groupings, as is shown in my table below:

Error-groupings:		a	b	b	b	c
Position 2	Pocata	+	+	+	+	
Position 16	Po-czta	+	+	+	+	+
Position 63	Pojksa	+	+	+	+	+
Position 97	3rd bar missing	+	+	+	+	+
Position 57	Spot in P(oczta)		+	+	+	+
Plate:		IA	IA	IB	IC	IC

When the printing of stamps came to an end, the plate was used for speculative purposes, e.g. producing various peculiarities like the 25/3 fen. with an inverted surcharge, etc. They then removed the third and fourth lines and inserted in their place the inscription "Poczta Polska". This item ran for →

quite a long time as an official proof — until it was unmasked and degraded by Professor St. Mikstein.

B. SECOND PLATE

The second plate was composed of the same materials as the first one. They differ mainly in the matter of spacing, as follows:

Distance between:	Plate I	Plate II
"Poczta Polska" and 1st bar	2½ — 3 mm.	2 — 2½ mm.
2nd and 3rd bar	3¼—3½ mm.	3½ in first row 4 in other rows

With the IIA Plate they overprinted first the values : 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, and 60 fen. Later on they inserted number 5 into it (IIB) and surcharged 2½ fen. to that value. They then removed these numbers (IIC) and overprinted the values: 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 and 60 fen. Afterwards the number →

5 was put in again (IID) in order to surcharge 2½ and 3 fen. stamps to that value. In the end they fixed number 25 (IIE) and surcharged 7½ fen.

The above sequence of alterations is shown in the table below, and was constructed on the basis of grouping the errors:

	d	e	f	g	h	k	l	m	n
Position 11 "s" inverted in Polska	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Position 49 "k" inverted in Polska	+	+	+	+	+	+			
Position 86 "o" instead of "a" in Poczt	+	+	+	+	+	+			
Position 80 spread out Po l s k a		+	+						
Position 83 spot in P(olska)			+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Position 65 "lsk" damaged in Polska					+	+	+	+	+
Position 41 "o" damaged in PeIska						+	+	+	+
Position 88 3rd and 4th bars close								+	+
Position 82 spaced 2 5									+

It is necessary to say that the sequence of the first three alterations of the second plate, IIA, IIB and IIC, was discovered and settled beyond any doubt by Professor Mikstein; whereas the sequence of the alterations in IID and IIE might be called hypo-

thetical, and until now nobody has published any proof which could be accepted as establishing it. It has been impossible to examine the complete sheet of the IID plate variety, and this seems to be the main obstruction in this matter.

Trying to solve the problem, I have come to the conclusion that if the complete sheet does not exist, or is unknown, (which in effect is the same), the only possibility would be to reconstruct it. This is simpler than one would expect. One can easily identify as many as 55 stamps out of one hundred on the sheets and find out the position they occupied. This fact is based on two observations:

a) The two first horizontal lines of the overprint have only the appearance of non-interrupted lines. In fact they were composed of smaller sections, with some intervals at the points of junction. These intervals were noticed by Professor Mikstein, and he worked out a set of tables, which are shown here in a changed arrangement:

For the first plate:

	P	O	C	Z	T	A	P	O	L	S	K	A
Intervals	36+	15+							3	1	36+	5
in the	46=		25+						38		46=	15
first line	56+		65+								56+	25+
	76+		95=								76+	65+
	86+		96								86+	95=
Intervals	6+		35+	47	18+		58	70			6+	24
in the	16+		55+		28		67	77			8	35+
second line	17		75+					68			16+	55+
	26+		85+								26+	75+
	27		100								32	85+
	46=										41	95—
		64									46=	
	66+										48	
											66+	
											91	

For the second plate:

	P	O	C	Z	T	A	P	O	L	S	K	A
Intervals	16+	24—	5	87	53—	69	17	8—		21	46	16+
in the	58—	89	9		73—		23—	13—		41	52	36
first line	66		70				42		27		72	75
	86							37			96+	
	96+							88				
Intervals	25	11	29		13—	4	67	23—			7	45+
in the	35		39			8—		28			12	85
second line	50	74	45+			18		53—			57	95+
	65	79			58—	24—		73—			82	
			95+		83	34					90	
						64						

We can see in the table, for instance that a stamp from the position 16 has two intervals in the first line — under the letter “P” (Poczta) and under the letter “a” (Polska).

b) The first and 10th positions can be easily identified as well by the intervals between the 2nd and 3rd lines (as was mentioned before) and by the fact, that they have either left or right-sided equal ends to all four lines.

Apart from the above mentioned characteristic features there are many more points, as for instance a permanent disfiguration of the 3rd and 4th lines of the overprint, or some particular letter. These are rather difficult to describe, but they afford an easy method of comparison with the complete sheet of the IIC plate variety.

By and large, using these methods, one can identify about 90 positions. For the remainder it will be necessary to find out the proper pairs, strips or blocks. The main difficulty in the reconstruction reduces itself to finding sufficient examples, and that is not very easy because of the very limited number of sheets, surcharged with that particular plate variety.

In spite of being at the initial stage of the reconstruction of the IID sheet, I am able to prove that Professor Mikstein's hypothesis was right. The stamp of the 50 position has become a key stamp. On these stamps of the IIC variant the letter "k" of the word "Polska" is normal. In the IID variant the letter "k" is deformed: its bottom left foot is broken and twisted. In the variant IIE the broken-off part is missing.



This discovery has provided the final missing element in that issue.

And again they have misused plate II by printing all sorts of peculiarities, similar to that of plate I, e.g. inverted overprints, double and treble, on the back of the stamps etc. and even some fakes 25/10, 25/15 brown etc.

V. Detailed classification.

Trying to find out and settle which printings of the occupation stamps have been overprinted by some particular Polish Plates, one has to bear in mind two facts:

- a) W. Richter in his books "Deutsche Kriegsmarken 1914-1918", using the German Post Office archives, has settled the question of all printings of the "Gen. Gouv. Warschau" overprints for the particular values. The number of printings are:

	2½	3	5	7½	10	15	20	30	40	60	Total
Total of printings	8	4	5	8	5	7	6	4	9	5	61
+(from 2nd plate)	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	—	1	1	13
Total of plates	9	5	6	9	7	9	9	4	10	6	74

It is rather obvious that the earlier printings might have been exhausted before the end of 1918. Apart from that the brown 15 f. stamp with Polish overprinting does not exist.

- b) In order to assert that a sheet of German stamps from a particular printing has been overprinted by some Polish plate variety, one does not need to have a complete sheet. It is quite enough to have that part, which I would like to call an essential part of a sheet.

An **Essential Part of a Sheet** is one which contains all positions, vital for a determination of error-groupings as well as those parts of the margins, that are important for recognition of the German printing.

For the first printing only two positions are vital and they are the 2nd and 57th; for the second printing the vital points are shown below:

	d	e	f	g	h	k	l	m	n
pos. 11	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
41	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
49	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
80	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
83	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
86	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
88	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+

25

Consequently if we possess a 61-block of 10 fen. of the H 3123.15.I printing, containing 6-10, 16-20, 24-30, 34-40, 44-50, 55-60, 65-70, 75-80, 85-90, 95-100 stamps, which contains the following errors as well: inverted "k" (49), spread out inscription "Pol ska" (80) and "Poczto" (86) we can say that all this block does not constitute an essential part of a sheet. The lack of the position 83, on the basis of which we could establish whether it belongs to the "e" or "f" error grouping invalidates it. The 24th block 73-80, 83-90, 93-100, and even

a part of the bottom margin and side one with the three stamps: 80 and 83+93 has a much greater value.

In the table, worked out by me and to be printed in the December "Bulletin", I have introduced the following symbols:

= sheets described by Professor St. Mikstein

T sheets described by Dr. J. Tislowitz

+ sheets to be found in the book "Polskie Znaki Pocztowe 1935" and in various other articles and notes in the Polish Philatelic Magazines.

(W) Supplementary sheets resp. essential parts of sheets from Mrs. W. Włodarska's collection.

? I have marked in this way positions which are said by these authors to be still in doubt.

The plan of the table follows the pattern taken from the book "Polskie Znaki Pocztowe 1935" and it provides the possibility of future supplements.

VI. Final Remarks

It is quite obvious that what I have said does not exhaust the subject. I have not touched the legal side of the problem, the political situation, the authority which introduced the stamps,



Control Block of four from printing H 5442-17
— 99/100. So far unrecorded!

the date of introduction and withdrawal, the method and the scope of distribution and the amount of the printings. I have passed over quite a number of technical problems, as well as a great many curiosities and frauds. In order to cope with all these aspects I would have had to double or even treble my sketch. I decided to leave it alone, perhaps for the next opportunity.

SORRY!

In the October Bulletin we reported that member Ben Reeves was associated with Chandler's Stamp Department in Evanston, Ill., as manager. Well he is employed by them but not as manager. Mr. Henry Bogle is the manager.

We also reported the passing of Ed Miller of Mercury Stamp Co. in the "What Goes On In Polonus" column. The correct name is Edwin Mueller.

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TOO MUCH IS TOO MUCH!

The flood, recent and proposed, of new issues, limited printings, 'special' souvenir sheets, miniature sheets and imperf issues by the government of Poland, together with its consequent exploitation of the collectors of the stamps of Poland, has caused much unfavorable comment and has led many collectors to express feelings by indicating they will refuse to continue to collect the stamps of Poland.

The Polonus Philatelic Society has for twenty-three years, actively promoted the study of Polish culture, literature and history through the collection of the stamps of Poland and I am certain it will not now become a society of collectors of pieces of paper with pretty pictures printed on them.

It seems to me that someone should forcefully bring to the attention of the Polish Postal authorities that the manner of issuance and distribution, the non-availability for postal use of the stamps of Poland and the exploitation of collectors will sooner or later bring the stamps of Poland into disfavor.

Only a few instances need be cited. The recently issued F.I.P. stamps has a low face value. BUT it was also issued in a limited quantity in the form of a miniature sheet — 600,000 copies. With less than 10 cents face value, the Polish Philatelic Agency RUCH offered the miniature sheet at 25 times face wholesale. The miniature sheet is available, at this date, only from RUCH.

The F.I.S. issue has a similar story. The stamps have a low face value, BUT the miniature sheet issued in limited quantities is priced at a fantastic price and again was available from RUCH or for a very limited time during the Ski Championships.

The Sport issue for the 1962 Belgrad games was issued perf and imperf. The perfs are available at face BUT the imperfs are priced unrealistically and fantastically high and again available from RUCH.

My complaint is not so much at the multiplicity of issues, for I am in no position to complain, as much as I dislike this action. My complaint is based on my knowledge that the limited issues, 'special' souvenir sheets, miniature sheets, and imperf issues are not actually being issued and used for postal purpose in Poland. They are not available in Poland for that purpose but are available in mint and cancelled to order condition, as well as First Day Covers (F.D.C.) from RUCH, usually at prices far above face value.

It is my opinion that limited printings, 'special' souvenir sheets, miniature sheets, imperf issues and the non-availability of all issues at Post Offices while the stamps are supposedly in current use in Poland should be condemned. It is my further opinion that the sale by the Polish Philatelic Agency "RUCH" of the postage stamps of Poland at prices far exceeding face value should also be condemned.

—Lester Jankowski, President
Polonus Philatelic Society

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WHAT GOES ON AT POLONUS . . .

By Roman H. Strzelecki, Secretary

MEETING OF OCTOBER 26th, 1962

The meeting was called to order by the President at 8:30 p.m. sharp with 23 members and one visitor present. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and were accepted as read.

In the absence of the Membership Committee Chairman, the Secretary submitted three new applications for membership which were individually voted on and accepted as new members. Chester Mikucki, who is Chairman of the Membership Committee, moved out of the neighborhood into the suburbs and is a less frequent participant at our meetings. In spite of this, he still carries on the job of the Membership Committee Chairman.

The President made an announcement regarding Polpex 1963, that it will be held at the Polish Museum of America. A confirming letter from Reverend Karch of the Museum was received.

Here, the Polpex 1963 Chairman took the opportunity to appeal to all present members and also to all out of town members, to start preparing exhibits for the show.

At the last Board of Directors meeting, the flood of new issues was discussed, and it was decided to express the many dissatisfied feelings of our members, in a form of a statement of policy of the society.

The Secretary was authorized to gather all possible information to that effect and to formulate such a statement.

At this meeting the Secretary presented and read such statement to the members for their comments or/and approval.

Although there were no corrections or additions to the present statement, there was one suggestion made to use a little stronger language in certain paragraphs.

Naturally a discussion developed on several subjects mentioned in the statement. A motion was made to publish the statement in our Bulletin.

Three philatelic announcements were made, regarding other stamp club activities: first the Ravenswood Club Show, — next the Hawthorne Stamp and Coin Show and finally an auction at the Midway Stamp Club.

Roman Reinowski mentioned that in this Linn's new issue column, information was given on Canada's new 5 cent stamp. The stamp will honor a Polish-Canadian engineer Casimir Gzowski.

At exactly 9:45 the meeting was officially adjourned, but only to proceed with the entertainment part of the meeting.

Chester Schafer, our Editor, gave an interesting talk on the Lublin Issue of 1918-1919, displaying various pages of his collection. He showed some full mint sheets and pages with reconstructed used stamps. He told the story behind the issuing of the stamps, discussed their scarcity and advised that they would rise in catalog value. He himself being an experienced printer has probably a much better eye for detecting varieties than the average collector. That is why his talk with an emphasis on printing was so much more interesting. Furthermore he demonstrated, that a rather inexpensive issue, when handled skillfully, can be presented in a most aesthetic way.

All present, spent the time with some pleasure and I am sure, got more than one idea for their own collecting activities.

MEETING OF NOVEMBER 9, 1962

The meeting did not get under way until 8:45 because of the absence of the Secretary. The President appointed Roman Burkiewicz to temporarily act as the Secretary.

The reading of the minutes was postponed. The Polpex Chairman reported on preliminary work under way. The theme being "Poland's Insurrection of 1863" and "The Battle of Gettysburg" should prove an interesting one to members who study the history of Poland. Since our 1960 Polpex, we have tried to make our Program Catalog not only a show guide but also a col-

lection of interesting articles connected with each year's show and its theme. In years to come, if this practice is continued, a collection of these Program Catalogs will serve as valuable reference and reading material. Should any of our members be in possession of material related to the 1963 theme, please be so kind as to get in touch with this writer or the Polpex Chairman, Josef Bendkowski. We need a lot of material in order to prepare articles for the 1963 Polpex Catalog and for the philatelic press. Such material can be either in Polish or English.

Next the Treasurer gave a rather nice financial report. I said "nice" because this month's report included the amount of the net profit of Polpex 1962 which was turned in last month by the Finance Chairman, Lester Jankowski.

In contrast to the nice report, the Treasurer reported the delinquency of many members. There were still some 67 unpaid members as of this meeting. A discussion developed with a final motion being made and accepted, to publish the unpaid member's names in the Bulletin. After receipt of this issue, further mailing of the Bulletin to them will be discontinued.

At this point of the meeting the acting Secretary was replaced by yours truly. The minutes of the October 26th meeting were read and accepted as read.

In the correspondence a letter was received from the Boston Philatelic Society. The Boston members were interested in exhibiting at our Polpex Show.

A letter from a prospective member was read. He had mailed an application to the society and had not heard anything since. As the Membership Committee was not in possession of any such application, the matter is pending until further clarification.

The President brought up the matter of the statement of policy of our Society to the recent many and speculative issues of Poland. The President prepared a statement based on the accepted statement read at the last meeting, but with different wording.

He submitted the new version to some of the members for comments. Some of these comments he read at this meeting. Since both statements were basically similar, a question as to the acceptance of which statement was raised. Both statements were read once again and it was left up to the decision of the members which statement should be published in our Bulletin. Since no motion was made by the members, the President entertained a motion for adjournment.

Following this, our auctioneer Roman Reinowski conducted another auction of very good material of the late Berl Powell's material. On some of the "goodies" the bidding was passionate.

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NEW ISSUES

By J. J. Domar

To commemorate the 45th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution a 60 gr. stamp was to be issued on Nov. 3, 1962.

The design shows the cruiser "Aurora" which sparked off the revolution on November 7, 1917, by discharging her guns in the direction of the Czars' Palace in Petersburg.

On the banner which is a part of the background of the stamp there is the inscription: "The 45th anniversary of the October revolution, the Cruiser "Aurora".

The World Health Organization stamps for Malaria eradication written up in the Bulletin for October were issued on October 1, 1962. The design was by Stephan Malecki, and quantities printed are:

60 gr. —	2,000,000
1.50 zł. —	1,000,000
2.50 zł. —	750,000
3 zł. —	700,000

On October 6, 1962, Poland will issue two stamps and a commemorative sheet to commemorate the achievements of the two Russian cosmonauts, A. G. Ni-

kolajew and P. R. Popowicz.

The 60 gr. stamp has upon it the images of A. G. Nikolajew and P. R. Popowicz.

The 2.50 zł. stamp shows two stars symbolizing the two space ships "Wostok III and Wostok IV" moving on their orbits around the earth. The orbits are made up of the cosmonauts' names and the dates of their starts.

The 10 zł. Souvenir Sheet is similar in design to the 2.50 zł., except the orbits are less the names and dates.

The designs are by Jerzy Desselberger. They are printed on perforated, watermark in red multicolor. Size is 25.5 x 43 mm., the miniature sheet is 69 x 94 mm.

Quantities issued are 4,000,000 of the 60 gr., 2,000,000 of the 2.50 zł. and 500,000 of the miniature sheet.

During October 1962, the Peoples Democratic Party celebrated the 25th Anniversary of its founding which was on October 16, 1937.

To commemorate this event a commemorative stamp is to be issued. The design will show the Mansion of the Mazovian Princess in the Old Town Market in Warsaw and the emblem of the party. The inscription on the stamp will read: "In this house took place on October 16, 1937, the first sitting of the Democratic Club, from which the Democratic Party has risen. 16. X. 1937."

First Day of issue was Oct. 13, 1962. The design is by Czesław Kaczmarczyk, 1,500,000 amount issued.

—Ruch-Filatelista

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

November 23, 1962—Program Meeting

Mr. Joseph Ryczaj will talk on the Unesco issues and will show all the stamps issued. This should be very interesting. A Beeba will follow.

December 14, 1962—Business Meeting

Members' Bourse as usual and another Bert Powell Auction after the meeting.

December 28, 1962—Christmas and New Year's Party.

Want to have fun? Come to this meeting. Your officers have planned a special program with a Beeba.

January 11, 1963—Business Meeting

At this meeting the most important business is the nomination of officers for the next year. Members' Bourse as usual.

January 25, 1963—Election

This is probably the most important meeting of the whole year. 1964 is our 25th year. We must elect the men who will prepare for this important anniversary. Please attend. Another Bert Powell Auction.

February 8, 1963—Business Meeting

Induction of the Officers. This is always a colorful ceremony. Members' Bourse.

DELINQUENT MEMBERS

The following members have not as yet paid their dues. Should they fail to pay up by next month, they will be dropped from membership in the Society, and the mailing of the Bulletin will be discontinued.

Bayer, Sam
Chesley, Henry
Czarnowski, Vincent
Czarnowski, W.
Doreczak, Joseph
Gora, C. A.
Grobiecki, George
Huss, Matthew
Jablonski, J. B.
Jagielski, William
Jankiewicz, Marcel
Jaskiewicz, Stanley
Jedrzejezak, Leonard
Goszyceycki, A. J.
Kolakowski, W.
Kosev, Marcel
Kuzma, Tadeusz
Lachut, Adam
Levi-Castille, Roberto
Lipinski, Zygmunt
Martin, Michael

Montana, Ken
Plonka, Albin
Pruszyński, E. G.
Pulnarowicz, A. J.
Pyczynski, Stanley
Sawczynski, Edmund
Sidorowicz, Jerome
Wroblewski, Mieczyslaw
Banasiak, Joseph
Barylski, Felix
Berendt, Rev. R. J.
Blochowski, Edmund
Borawski, Rev. Edward
Burghardt, Dr. J. P.
Fialkowski, Barney
Hutnik, Joseph
Gorky, William
Januszewski, Mieczyslaw
Jaworski, John
Jusak, William
Kosicki, Dr. Z. W.
Gendzielewski, Edmund

Kotowski, Thaddeus
Marciniak, Carl
McLe, Mrs. D.
Milosz, Henry
Nowakowski, Roman
Paruzynski, Al
Podrazik, Ted
Poniecki, Walenty
Rakoczynski, Tadeusz
Sarnecki, Frank
Sarnowski, Sigmund
Stone, Marshall
Strasinski, Stanley
Szala, O. C.
Tarlowski, M.
Walczak, J.
Wilson, Robert
Walkos, Joseph
Tenczar, Thomas
Crimlisk, John
Winiarski, Roman

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