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Mazepa Wins Chicagopex Grand Award

Dr. James Mazepa won the Grand Award, the American Philatelic Society's pre-1900 Medal of Excellence, and the Polonus Philatelic Society Award for his exhibit of "The Kingdom of Poland: 1858-1870" at CHICAGOPEX held November 8-10, at the Westin O'Hare Hotel in Rosemont, near Chicago. This outstanding collection, shown for the first time in the United States, included 85 examples of the first Polish stamp on cover and over 200 examples off cover with various cancellations. Also included were all the recorded frame varieties of Poland #1 including the recently discovered type IV blue oval variety. Also exhibited were outstanding examples of the first issue of Russia used in Poland during 1858 and 1859, postal stationery of the Kingdom of Poland, and examples of Russian stamps used in Poland between 1865 and 1870. This remarkable showing covered only twelve years of postal history of Poland, and will be eligible to compete in the Champion of Champions exhibition to be held in Washington, D.C., in August of 1986.

CHICAGOPEX is the annual exhibition of the Chicago Philatelic So-



Members Stanley King of Florida and Dr. Conrad Straub of Minnesota attended the Awards Banquet.

ciety and has long had the reputation of being one of the most outstanding of the 30 National Philatelic Exhibitions held. The theme of the exhibition was "Honoring Polish Philately" on the occasion of the 125th Anniversary of the first Polish stamp.

The Polonus Philatelic Society was invited to Participate and was active and visible during the entire exhibition from set-up on Thursday to take-down on Sunday afternoon. Polonus members provided almost 1600 pages of the most outstanding exhibits of Polish material ever shown at a National Philatelic Exhibition. Polonus hosted a Society table on the floor of the Exhibition and this was

staffed for the three days by Al and Fran Rybarski who did an outstanding job of selling Polonus souvenirs, giving away packets of Polish stamps to youngsters, and offering general good will to all who passed by. They managed to take applications for about 10 new members for the Society!

On Saturday afternoon, Dr. Conrad Straub provided a program on "German Censor Marks used in Poland during World War I." On Sunday afternoon, Dr. James Mazepa spoke on the "First Stamps used in the Kingdom of Poland."

The philatelic week-end was packed with many activities for collectors and non-collectors alike. A slide program on AMERIPEX was shown, lectures on security for collectors, buying stamps at auction, guarding against buying altered or doctored stamps and covers were given as well as the ever popular Judge's Seminar and Judge's Critique. Many civic, philatelic and government dignitaries were present on Saturday morning for the unveiling of the Souvenir Sheets to be issued at the AMERIPEX International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Chicago next May.

Both the United States Postal Service and the United Nations Postal Service had stations at the Exhibition to sell recent issues. Fifty-three dealers were on hand, and they were so pleased with the business, fifty of them asked to return next year and left a deposit for their tables! Attendance was reported at about 2500, a near record attendance in spite of three days of constant rain.

Special thanks go to Fred Szebel and James Mazepa who served on

the CPS Show Committee, Chester Schafer for printing the Program and cachet envelopes, the Rybarski's for manning the Society table, Joe and Hank Bieniecki for their donation of Ruch catalogs and stamps, Chester Mikucki, Walenty Poniecki and other Polonus members who donated and sorted packets of Polish stamps which were passed on to young collectors who attended the show. At the Awards Banquet Saturday evening, twenty-six Polonus members attended including Jury members Bernard Hennig of Chicago and Joe Clary from San Francisco, Dr. Conrad Straub from Minneapolis, and Mr. & Mrs. Stanley King who came from Florida specially for the show.

Special cached envelopes with a Poland #1 in full color were cancelled on each day of the Exhibition and are available for \$.75 each or the set of three for \$2.00 from the CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Box A-3953, Chicago, Illinois 60690. A stamped, self-addressed envelope must be enclosed with the order.

All who participated, will agree, that this was the most exciting event and has done more than any other philatelic event in recent years to promote Polish philately by getting Polish stamps and postal history, and the Polonus Philatelic Society, in the main stream of a National Philatelic event. A complete list of winning Polish exhibits follows:

Gold Medals:

Dr. James Mazepa, Kingdom of Poland 1858-1870, plus the Grand Award, the APS pre-1900 Medal of Excellence, and the special award of the Polonus Philatelic Society.

Dr. Jozef Kuderewicz, Poland Postal History — the Pre-stamp Period, plus the Reserve Grand for the Best



Al and Fran Rybarski who manned the Polonus table, posed with President Walenty Poniecki.

Foreign Postal History and the Postal History Society Medal.

John Bartczak, Galicia Postal District — the Stampless Period, plus the CPS Award for the Best Exhibit by a CPS member.

Silver Medals:

Thomas Gobby, Poznan & Gniezno Issues.

Dr. Conrad Straub, Poland's Second Provisional Issue.

David Stefancic, The Polish Legions of Josef Pilsudski, plus the Collector's Club of Chicago's Novice Award.

Roman Strzelecki, Postal Cards of Poland, plus the Postal Stationery Society's First Award.

Dr. Josef Kuderewicz, Siege Mail of Przemysl.

Fred Szebel, Philatelic Profile of a Hero of Poland: Marshall J. Pilsudski.

Silver-Bronze Medals:

Chester Schafer, Lublin Issue of 1918-1919.

Walenty Poniecki, Poland: 1860-1919.

Stefan Kochanski, Postal History of the City of Torun.

Ray Orz, The Use of Postal Labels

on Balloons, Gliders, and Special Air Flights.

Bronze Medals:

Mary Ellen Daniel, United States Honors Polish Philately.

Robert Konowal, Syrena - The Mermaid of Warsaw.

Arthur Schmitz, Philatelic Recognition of Polish Education.

Irene Orz, Copernicana 500.

GEMS OF POLISH PHILATELY

In 1963 the Polish Printing Works for Valuable Papers (P.W.P.W.) acquired a new printing press for making multicolor stamps. First stamps printed on this machine were: "Protected reptiles and amphibians", issued on June 10, 1963. Numerous errors are known in this issue, e.g. missing colors or shifted colors. Not previously reported was the 30 gr stamp with the inverted black color.



This inversion resulted in two lizards side by side in the design; one black with its head up and the other brown & green with its head down. It's not known how many such stamps exist.

NEW MEMBER

Karol Zbigniew Weyna
6122 W. 85th Place
Westchester, CA 90045

THE FIRST DEFINITIVE ISSUE (Continued)

4. Design showing a plowman with his oxen in the field and below, on the right a naked sabre stuck in the ground. The ornamental value tablet is placed in the top-left corner of the design, two-line inscription "Poczta Polska" in white, on colored background, at the bottom. The initials "E.B." are seen together in the right lower corner of the field. Size: 28 x 22 mm. Values: 2.50 m./k. and 3 m.

5. Design showing a Polish Uhlan in charge, with a group of riders in the distance to the right and the value to the left. The two-line inscription "Poczta Polska" in white, is placed on colored tablet below, with initials "E.B." in its right lower corner. Size: 28 x 22 mm. Values: 5 m./k. and 6, 10, 20 m.

To decide the final appearance of the stamps, their size and colors, single cliches (zinc), in size proposed for the stamps, were produced for the values 5 f., 25 f., 50 h., 2.50 m. and 5 m.

From these cliches proof impressions were made, for the entire use of the artists, in the following combinations:

1. 5 f. with the Eagle without the crown, as in the original essay and with the letter "f" in italics.
2. 25 f. with the Eagle without the crown & with the capital Roman "F". These were printed singly or together on small sheets of paper
3. The remaining designs were printed together, on small sheets of paper, with the values 2.50 m. and 5 m. placed close to each other and the value 1.50 m. below the latter one.

These artists' proofs were printed in light emerald, dark emerald, dark carmine, bright carmine, sepia, cobalt, brown red, violet and dark blue, on unwatermarked white paper, except for the cobalt impression which was printed on net-like watermarked paper. As the impressions were made from single cliches there are small differences in the general lay-out. There are no other markings or artist's signatures on these proof sheets.

Proofs submitted to the Ministry were printed from cliches mounted together, of the same values, on unwatermarked paper. These proofs are marked with small crosses on side margins of the sheets, show identical lay-out of impressions and are signed by the artists.

1. 5 f. and 25 f. values, with 15 mm. gutter between them show the same characteristics as in the artists' proofs. Under the 25 f. value, the "F 20 F" and "F 50 F" value markings are impressed. These proofs were printed in dark blue, ultramarine, dark green, chocolate, violet, emerald, carmine, dark red, grey and blue-slate.

2. 2.50 m. and 5 m. values, with 10 mm. gutter between them were printed in the top row: the "M 1 M" and "M 2 M" value markings in small colored ovals were placed below the 2.50 m. impression and the 1.50 m. value 8 mm. below the 5 m. impression. These proofs, accepted for definitive issue without alterations were printed in dark blue, ultramarine, dark green, chocolate, violet, emerald, bright carmine, dark red, olive, brown-yellow and grey.

Printing

The whole issue was produced typographically from zinc plates. After photographic transfer of individual designs to zinc plates, the impressions in black were obtained from the latter, measuring 58 x 76 mm. for the lower values and 54x44 mm. for the higher values.

From these, planches of sheets in 10x10 lay-out were made up, measuring 702 x 954 mm. in the first case and 615 x 545 mm. in the second case. Some of these planches show insignificant deviations from these figures due to different widths of gutters between the impressions. A photographic transfer of the whole planches to zinc plates produced pictures in the finally required size. All the planches were made up from single dies of separate values, except for the 15 f. value, which shows, for some yet unexplained reason, three dies used in the make-up of the planch. The main differences between these dies are as follows:

DIE A:

1. One short and one longer line of shading to the right of the right "F".
2. One long line of shading to the right of left "F".
3. Two lines of shading of equal length to the left of the left "F".

DIE B:

1. Two lines of shading of equal length to the right of the right "F".
2. One short line of shading to the right of the left "F".
3. One short and one slightly longer line of shading to the left of the left "F".

DIE C:

1. One short line of shading to the right of the right "F"; unbroken line of shading under the right "F".
2. Like Die A.
3. Like Die A.

Die A appears in the first five columns (left half of the sheet), except position 12 and also in positions 46 and 59 of the right half of the sheet.

Die B appears on the remaining 48 stamps of the right half of the sheet.

Die C appears only on stamp position 12.

The printing forms for the lower values contained four 10x10 panes with the two top panes placed upright and the bottom ones upside-down. Vertical gutters between the panes measured ca. 20 mm., horizontal ones ca. 17 mm. The panes have in the top margins Column Face Values enframed with vertical lines; three longer ones on both sides of the figure and eight short ones above it. To protect edges of panes from damage, metal rules were provided in course of production, along the vertical sides of the panes, in some cases also along the bottom edges.

As sheets printed from form IV are found with or without the bottom lines one may assume that only two panes of this form were provided with protective rules. Absence or appearance of these lines on sheets, together with the size of the lined frame of figures in the top margin are useful in establishing the printing forms. Altogether, 4 forms are known in the lower values.

Form A	Size of Column Face Value Frame	Protective Lines	Values
1	17 x 11 — 12.5 mm.	None	3, 5, 10, 15 f. 3, 5, 10, 15 h.
2	17 x 15.5 mm.	None	20, 25, 50 f.
3	17 x 15.5 mm.	Left + Right	5, 20, 25, 50 h.
a		Left + Right	10, 15, 25, 40, 50 f.
4	17 x 12.5 mm.	Left + Right	25, 50 f.
b		+ Bottom	25, 50 f.

Printing forms for the higher values contained two 10 x 10 panes, one upright and the other one upside-down, with ca. 17 mm. gutter between them. In the top margins,

the panes have Column Face Values framed with vertical lines: four longer ones on both sides of the figure and 13 shorter ones above it. Two forms are known here.

Form B	Size of Column Face Value Frame	Protective Lines	Values
1	28 x 9.5—10.5 mm	None	1, 1.50, 2, 2.50, 5 M. 1, 1.50, 2, 2.50, 5 K.
2	28 x 10 mm.	Left + Right	3, 6, 10, 20 M.

Paper and Gum

Paper used in the production of this issue, supplied from various sources and manufactured in the course of a few years differs considerably in quality and its appearance. Similar kinds are grouped here under one common name. Tint, texture and thickness given here are rather relative but can help to identify singular kinds.

A. Whitish, smooth wove, medium.

B. Whitish, horizontally ribbed, medium.

C. Whitish, vertically ribbed

These three kinds do not vary in quality. Ribbing (close, parallel lines on the surface of paper) is a result of mechanical action of a scratched cylinder on the surface of the same paper make-up. At first strongly pronounced, it disappears gradually as the surface of the cylinder wears off. It can be found on the face of the stamps as well as on the

back and in some instances on both sides also. Vertically ribbed paper is unknown on higher values whilst on lower values it appears much rarer than the horizontally ribbed variety.

The tint runs from white to greyish and the smoothness and thickness of the paper is very varied. Gum can be found white, yellowish, light brown or so dark brown that it changes color of the stamp and paper.

At first the sheets were gummed by hand, later on by a machine. Due to hand-gum operation some papers seem also to have a "laid" appearance. On these kinds of paper, all the values were printed from forms A1, A2 and B1, in 1919.

D. White, smooth thin, transparent.

Paper of uniform texture, slightly varying in thickness. Gum clear, white or yellowish. Ink used for printing, penetrates the paper some-

times to the reverse side. This paper was in use from February, 1920 and the following values were printed from forms:

A1—5 f., 10 f., 15 f.

A2—25 h., 20 f., 25 f., 50 f.

B1—1 k., 2 k., 2.50 m.

E. White, soft, wove (satin), medium White, highly glossy gum, rather matt. Paper slightly varying in thickness was used in the second half of 1920 for printing from form:

B1—1 k., 1.50 k., 2 k., 2.50 k., 5 k., 1 m., 1.50 m., 5 m.

F. White, smooth, thick, wove.

White, highly glossy gum, or light brown gum. Paper used from April, 1920 for printing from forms:

A2—20 f.

A3—10 f., 15 f., 25 f., 40 f., 50 f.

G. Greyish, rough, wove, thick.

White glossy gum or light brown. Paper used from April, 1920, for printing from form:

A3—15 f., 25 f., 50 f.

(Some copies of the 15 f. value may be found on paper with a distinct bluish tinge also).

H. White, thin, horizontally laid.

I. White, thin, vertically laid.

Papers watermarked with a series of parallel lines close together,

thin to medium. The latter appears to be rarer.

With very thin paper the laid lines often disappear completely and the paper gives somewhat "cloudy" appearance and is easily mistaken for the thin, transparent paper (D).

Ink used for printing penetrates the paper sometimes to the reverse side. Gum is white, shiny or matt or yellowish. Paper used from April, 1920, for printing from form:

A3—25 f., 50 f.

A4 - a+b—25 f., 50 f.

B1—1 m., 2 m., 5 m. (vert. laid only)

B2—3 m., 6 m., 10 m., 20 m. (vert. laid only)

J. Yellowish, smooth, thick.

This paper was used for printing the 1.50 k. value from form B1 and perforated 10 x 11.5 only.

K. Yellowish-grey, rough, thick, spongy.

Paper with a pronounced mesh in the texture. White or yellowish gum. Used in April, 1922, for printing 50 f. value from form A2.

Colors

Colors of individual stamps of this issue were described in the introductory order as follows:

3 f.	grey-brown	3 h.	red-brown
5 f.	green	5 h.	light green
10 f.	bright violet	10 h.	orange-yellow
15 f.	claret	15 h.	red
20 f.	dark blue	20 h.	brown
25 f.	grey-olive	25 h.	light blue
50 f.	dark green	50 h.	brick red
1 m.	blue-violet	1 k.	dark green
1.50 m.	grass-green	1.50 k.	dark chocolate
2 m.	dark brown	2 k.	indigo-blue
2.50 m.	dark brick-red	2.50 k.	dark violet
5 m.	wine	5 k.	slate-blue

In fact, deviations from the official descriptions are considerable. Changes of shade are usually connected with a new printing and with the change of paper. Quite often, they are pronounced also in one and the same printing, usually due to unsuitable ink mixture. An outstanding difference we note, for instance, with the 3 h. value. Part of the printing was indistinct, smeared and in brown-yellow. The sheets stored at first as "printers' waste" were later handed over to the "Polish White Cross", together with other stamps, to increase the funds of that Society. Some time later, however, they were withdrawn from there, perforated and put in circulation. A number of sheets that were left imperforate were never circulated and are classified as "printers' waste." The 1 m. value also underwent a color change. A new printing of this value appeared in 1920, on papers A and B (used in 1919), imperforate, in grey-lilac. It was sold for a short period at the philatelic counter of the Main Post Office in Warsaw. The great majority of that printing, however, was perforated and put into circulation.

Further printings of that value, perforated, issued in 1920, on soft wove paper (E) with white or yellowish gum, were printed in grey-lilac and in grey, also on this thin laid paper (I) in black-violet of varying intensity.

Plate-proofs printed on gummed and ungummed paper are very numerous. The more outstanding ones are given below.

1. MARKI CURRENCY:

- 3 f. lilac, orange, olive
- 5 f. light-emerald, olive-green, bluish-green

- 10 f. red, yellow, brown-lilac, green, indigo-blue, dark-violet
- 15 f. red, grey-olive, blue-black
- 20 f. yellow, red, lilac, blue, dark-violet
- 25 f. carmine, violet
- 50 f. red, brown, green
- 1 m. carmine, red, light-violet
- 1.50 m. red, lilac
- 2 m. blue, sepia, light brown
- 2.50 m. violet
- 5 m. brown, violet-grey, violet

Moreover, proofs are known of 1 m. brown-violet on smooth, white medium ungummed paper, imperforate and perforated, and 3 m. bluish green, on smooth, white, thin ungummed paper, perforated.

2. KORONY CURRENCY:

- 3 h. light-yellow, orange-brown,
- 5 h. dark-green, grey-green
- 10 h. light carmine, pink, red, light yellow, yellow-brown
- 15 h. dark carmine
- 20 h. greenish blue
- 25 h. dark blue, Prussian blue, brown
- 50 h. dark violet, light blue, brown, green, lilac
- 1 k. blue, brown
- 1.50 k. carmine, yellow, brown
- 2 k. carmine, green
- 2.50 k. green, pale lilac
- 5 k. lilac

These stamps, according to not verified information, were prepared for circulation in Silesia. However, the Ministry of Posts decided to issue a special long set of marki and fenigi values, the "miner" design appearing on marki values only.

Perforations

Owing to limited facilities for perforating the sheets, the initial printing in both currencies was put on sale imperforate.

Three days later, perforated stamps were delivered to the post offices. Line perforation used measured 11.5. Early in 1920, perforation 10 appeared and at the end of that year perforation 9. Gradually, other perforations, all line, made their appearance.

Some of the stamps, issued perforated are also known in imperforate condition. They are "printers' waste" and the following values are known:

15 f., 40 f., 2 m., 6 m., 20 m.

Some sheets of 50 f. value, imperforate, on thin, transparent paper were stolen from the postal depot in Warsaw and used thus or with perforations provided by sewing machine. They were sold in kiosks and shops in Warsaw. Also known from mail are imperforate stamps, perforated privately, in a normal way or by sewing machine (e.g. Granica/later Mączki) 5 h. and 15 h.; Lwów 25 h.; Kraków 1 k.; Rypin 15 f.; Dobrzyń n/Wisłą 15 f.

Several perforation errors exist such as imperforate on one or more sides, double perforations, perforations through the design, on creased corners of the sheet, etc.

Flaws

A considerable number of flaws are to be found on stamps of this issue. Of various shapes and sizes (dots, dashes, white or colored spots, missing parts of a design, etc.), they are in some cases constant throughout the whole life of the used plates. The more pronounced ones are rather rare and some of these are much sought after. They were rectified, as a rule, soon after they appeared. To this group belongs for instance, the 1 m. flaw, position 92, showing a "half

moon" on the left smaller tower of the granary and changed, through a careless retouch into a "stag's head".

A specially compiled table exists (Polskie Znaki Pocztowe, volume 1), showing various flaws known on approximately over 400 stamps. Some the general collector's point of view, are important, nevertheless, for a specialist, for plating purposes.

Also, positions of some of these flaws are still not established as yet. Literally, several hundred of complete sheets coming from various sources were needed to compile the above mentioned table and as the sources become less available, in time, it seems that this work may never be completed.

Numbers Printed

The official statistics from which the numbers printed are taken, does not distinguish between imperforate and perforated stamps, printings, and different papers used. It does only give the total numbers printed for each year separately.

MARKI CURRENCY:

1919

3 f.	10,178,600
5 f.	19,514,500
10 f.	23,590,600
15 f.	19,153,900
20 f.	18,310,100
25 f.	23,373,500
50 f.	11,849,400
1 m.	6,596,300
1.50 m.	1,788,800
2 m.	2,371,400
2.50 m.	982,700
5 m.	1,190,700

1920

5 f.	22,572,800
10 f.	14,584,800
15 f.	26,787,600
20 f.	14,992,400

MARKI CURRENCY:

25 f.	59,650,800
40 f.	15,995,600
50 f.	66,354,600
1 m.	21,430,000
2 m.	9,337,200
3 m.	3,960,400
5 m.	7,927,200
6 m.	3,956,400
10 m.	3,992,000
20 m.	3,996,400

KORONY CURRENCY:

1919

3 h.	10,640,500
5 h.	20,138,600
10 h.	15,060,300
15 h.	15,002,400
20 h.	15,068,500
25 h.	20,192,800
50 h.	9,934,700
1 k.	3,308,100
1.50 k.	2,416,400
2 k.	2,187,700
2.50 k.	861,600
5 k.	1,378,000

1920

25 h.	6,338,000
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Forgeries

To defraud the post, the 20 m. value was forged in 1921 and used at Tarnów on letters, parcel cards, and Money Orders (in March and April of that year). Peculiarities of that forgery were vertical pairs joined at their base (*tete-beche*).

Details of the forgery of which only a few used copies are known (due to the early detection) are as follows:

The design is not distinct, the color darker, format slightly bigger, perforation identical with the normal one.

Letter "C" in "Poczt'a" thick at top. Letter "M" denoting the value is less slanting than in original stamp.

The "0" in "20" is smaller, 0.5 mm.

in height, 0.75 mm. in width.

The distance between the sabre and the frame is 0.75 mm. in forgeries whilst in original stamps it is 0.50 mm.

Vertical strokes of letter "P" in "Poczt'a" and "Polska" are considerably thinner than in originals.

These forgeries, especially if genuinely used are valuable and much sought after by specialists.

—Reprinted from *Polish Phil. Review*

NEW ISSUES

To commemorate the World Philatelic Exhibition held in Rome, October 25, to November 3, 1985, the Ministry of Communications issued a postal stamp in the form of a block. Face value of the stamp is 65 zloty, plus 15 zloty extra in support of the Polish Association of Philatelists. The stamp represents a reproduction of the "Madonna with Child, St. John, and Angel" by Sandro Boticeili, the original painting now in possession of the National Museum in Warsaw.

Sandro Boticeili (1444-1510), a painter of the Italian Renaissance, religious, allegorical paintings, mythological portraits and frescos.

Issued: 1.3 million; Stamp size: 40.5 x 54 mm; Block size: 81 x 108 mm; Printing technique: multicolor rotogravure; Chalky paper; 1 FDC envelope; Design: Ryszard Dudzicki, artist; Photographic materials: Color Diapositive by Jerzy Myszkowiak, artistic photographer. Date of issue: September, 1985.

The block is issued in 2 versions. The second version bears an inscription in the lower margin reading: "The 35th Anniversary of the Polish association of Philatelists." Second version issue: 450,000.

—"ARS Polona"

ANNOUNCING . . .

POLPEX 86

SAT. & SUN. - MARCH 15 & 16, 1986



Polish Highlander Community Center

4808 South Archer Avenue

Chicago, Illinois 60632

Honoring the
140th Anniversary of the Polish Uprising at Choczołów
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Ameripex '86 Wants You



From May 22 to June 1, 1986, you and every member of your club are invited to attend AMERIPEX. The show will be held at the EXPO Center in Rosemont, Illinois, right next to Chicago's O'Hare International Airport. This International Exhibition will be the greatest philatelic gathering in our nation's history. We want your club to be an active part of AMERIPEX '86.

MAKE IT A FAMILY AFFAIR!!

Chicago and surrounding suburbs offer something for everyone. So many activities are planned to coincide with the show that a family of four could spend all 10 days in Chicago, go to half a dozen different events, museums, ballgames, lectures, tours, meetings or receptions daily and each person could have a completely different schedule every day! The show itself will be so large that with 4500 frames of exhibits, you could spend only one minute looking at each and still run out of time before the end of the show.

HERE ARE JUST A FEW HI-LITES!!

- * Over 200 dealers from all over the world.
- * Over 100 countries will have booths.
- * From 20-40 First Day Ceremonies and many more stamps.
- * At least 200 Society meetings and programs.
- * Special Youth Sections and programs.

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

A.P.S. Affiliate 119

James Mazepa, Publications Comm.
P.O. Box 1217, Oak Park, IL 60304

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

— Annual Dues are \$12.50 —

(Please remit in U.S. Currency)

Stanley Rusin, Treasurer
P.O. Box 56148, Chicago, IL 60656

- * Special Senior Citizens Sections & programs.
- * Non-philatelic seminars and tours including:
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 - Chicago nightlife tour inc. Second City.
 - "Hands-on" needlepoint seminar
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DECEASED

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