

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Meets Every Second and Fourth Friday of the Month at Falcons Hall, 1062 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Issue No. 169

April 1959

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Special Assistant to the Postmaster General
Washington 25, D. C.

April 3, 1959

Mr. W. Szymlek
2341 W. Moffat Street
Chicago 47, Illinois

Dear Mr. Szymlek:

Thank you for your recent letter in which you suggested that a stamp be issued in our "Champions of Liberty" series to honor the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ignacy Jan Paderewski in 1960.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and Ignacy Jan Paderewski will receive the most careful consideration of our Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee.

We appreciate your interest in our philatelic program.

Cordially yours,

Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.
Director, Division of Philately

Letter received by Polonus in connection with the drive to have a Paderewski stamp issued by the U.S. Post Office Department. Polonus members are still circulating their resolution and gathering signatures. The Central Federation of Stamp Clubs has joined in and is sponsoring a resolution of its own.

Please continue to gather signatures on the resolution. Additional copies of the resolution may be obtained from Lester Jankowski, 10 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill. When you have obtained as many names and addresses as possible, attach them to the resolution and mail to the Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield, Post Office Department, Washington 25, D.C.

PADEREWSKI — POLISH CHAMPION OF LIBERTY

By JOHN F. SZUCH

In the last century or so, there have been many men who have been called great. No doubt that they were great in their field whether it was politics, science, the military, or any one of the fields that a man can distinguish himself in. Rarely though, does one find a person who was truly great in more than one field, but such a man was **IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI!**

In Paderewski you had one of the greatest pianists of all time. Also, he was the greatest statesman that Poland had produced in the last 150 years. And finally, he was a great philanthropist.

Paderewski was born on Nov. 6, 1860, in the Russian dominated portion of Poland. At the age of six he started taking music lessons, and in 1887, he started his career as a pianist. He immediately became famous throughout Europe, and in 1891, made his American debut, at which time he gave 117 recitals in ninety days.

Paderewski's self admitted purpose in life can be seen in the following excerpts taken from a speech which he delivered before a group of Poles in America: "The vision of a strong and independent Poland has always been the lodestar of my existence. Its realization is still the great aim of my life." Paderewski lived to see, and had a great part in having his vision come true at the end of World War I, only to have it vanish with the outbreak of World War II.

When World War I broke out, Paderewski, together with Henry Sienkiewicz, formed a "General Committee of Assistance for the Victims of the war in Poland. In America, he gave many charity concerts to raise money for the needy of Poland. It is also estimated that he recruited approximately 100,000 Poles, who formed the largest Polish army fighting in France. Paderewski, because of his fame as a musician, was very influential with many American statesmen. He used this influence to make them sympathetic towards the Polish cause. His efforts were rewarded when on Jan. 22, 1917, President Wilson—in his 13th Point, alluded to a "united,



Reprinted from the Chicago Tribune of January 26, 1940

**POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY
POLPEX, 1941**

MARCH 6, 7, 8

CHICAGO, ILL.

Paderewski was honored by Polonus Philatelic Society at its 1941 Polpex. The cartoon drawing by Parrish was printed on the front page of the Chicago Tribune January 26, 1940.

independent and autonomous Poland."

With the conclusion of the first World War, Paderewski left the United States and returned to Poland. On Jan. 17, 1919 in Warsaw, Paderewski prevented a Polish civil war by forming a coalition government with Jozef Pilsudski. He was made Premier and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, while Pilsudski was made Chief of State. Through Paderewski's efforts a national army was formed, something which had

not existed in Poland since the "Partitions."

On April 6, 1919, Paderewski and Roman Dmowski were sent to Versailles as Poland's first delegates to the Conference. They both signed the Treaty of Versailles on June 28. Returning to Poland, Paderewski failed to make a national union a reality and to conclude peace with the Soviet government. As a result, he resigned office on Nov. 27, 1919.

In 1921, he went back to his California estate and resumed his career as a pianist. Later, he established his home in Morges, Switzerland. Near the end of his musical career he appeared in a motion picture, "Moonlight Sonata" (1937).

In 1939, when Germany attacked Poland, President Moscicki fled to Rumania. The Polish people, not forgetting their former "champion of liberty," asked Paderewski to fill the vacant position. But because of ill health at the time, he refused. However, in Jan. 1940, he accepted the position of President of the Polish Parliament in exile, later called the "Polish National Council." Later, that year, he returned to the United States. Because of his prestige among the Americans, the U. S. Treasury asked him to do a nationwide broadcast on behalf of the sale of Defense Bonds. In his speech, Paderewski made the following famous remark: "Stop Hitler before he masters the Atlantic." Because of the effectiveness of this speech, the Government had millions of copies of it printed and circulated throughout the country.

His homeland occupied by the enemy, and his vision of an independent Poland faded, Paderewski died in New York City on June 29, 1941, at the age of 81. In his 81 years, Paderewski had championed the cause of Polish liberty, had won it, and then saw it snatched away. His dying words express the feelings of his youth, and those of his last years: "Polska Powstanie"—"Poland will live again."

The following is an American tribute to a close friend:

RESOLVED: "That the House of Representatives of the United States of America has learned with profound

sorrow of the death of Ignace Jan Paderewski, chairman of the National Council of the Republic of Poland, former President of the Council of Ministers of Poland and world renowned pianist; a foremost champion of freedom and democratic ideals, restorer of Polish independence, spiritual leader and champion of the oppressed.

"To the American people Mr. Paderewski stands as a symbol of liberty. He will take his place in history with Pulaski and Kosciuszko, other Polish patriots who aided us so nobly in our fight for freedom and liberty. His faith and courage will long remain in the hearts of Poland's sons.

"We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the millions of Poles throughout the world and especially to those in his native land who are once again in need of liberation. May his great spirit guide them and serve to give them hope for the future."

Congressional Record Vol. 87 No. 127
July 9, 1941

FIRST POLISH PHILATELIC EXHIBITION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The "Union of Polish Philatelists in Great Britain" held its first Philatelic Exhibition February 20-22, 1959.

The twenty frame Exhibition consisted exclusively of issues, that came into existence as a result of World War II cataclism.

From the description of the exhibits, received here, it is evident, that a very fine contribution to Polish philately has already been rendered by this young organization in preserving, analyzing and classifying these various issues.

W. S.

APPLICANTS PENDING

Marian Haydzicki

Skrytka Poczтова 60

Tarnów 1, Poland

Daniel Dohm, Jr.

7358 Milan

University City 14, Mo.

Dr. Roberto Levi-Castillo

P. O. Box 3606

Guayaquil, Ecuador

Dues For 1959 Are Now Payable!
Send \$2.50 To Treasurer Immediately!

WHAT GOES ON AT POLONUS . . .

By ROMAN STRZELECKI, Secretary

MEETING OF MARCH 27, 1959

This being the second meeting of the month, only the most important business was discussed as there was a speaker scheduled for that night. There were 23 members and two visitors present. As the President opened the meeting his first words were the sad news that the wife of our old friend Harry Weiss, Editor of **Weekly Philatelic Gossip**, passed away. The members decided to send condolences.

Myron Steczynski was contacted by the Chicago Philatelic Society about "Polonus Nite" at the CPS on Thursday eve, May 21, 1959. Motion was made, seconded and accepted to agree to the above date. Myron pointed out that since it is our 20th anniversary year let's prepare ourselves and come up with a good program. Any philatelic affair made, promoted or suggested by the Polonus Philatelic Society, tends to publicize our society and publicity today is the first actual step towards popularity and success.

The Membership Committee reported five new candidates who were unanimously accepted as new members. Let's hope we continue to get new members at this rate.

Stefan Kochanski brought up the question of a discrepancy in the birth date of Ignacy Jan Paderewski. There is a controversy as to his birthday between our Resolution and other Polish press publications. Dr. L. P. Kozakiewicz pointed out that different historians list different dates in their publications.

Chester Schafer, the '59 Polpex Grand Award winner, was then invited to take the floor and he began his talk on the Polish Liquidation Commission Issue. He explained in detail the many interesting varieties of these stamps, phases of printing which included some clever forgeries. While he talked he displayed parts of his collection. He emphasized that his basic study was from articles on this issue in **Ikaros**, the **Polonus Bulletin** and the **Polish Philatelic Review**. He said that the col-

lection was not an expensive one as far as value was concerned. The collection was nicely mounted with full explanations on many pages. At the end of the talk a lot of questions were asked and a discussion developed, which ended with our customary beeba.

MEETING OF APRIL 10, 1959

The meeting was opened by the President with 16 members and three visitors present. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

John Bor, the Polonus delegate to the Central Federation of Stamp Clubs, read the minutes of the Federation's meeting of March 25th. Here was heard among other good news concerning Polonus that, first, our member A. Szebel was presented with a Historical Award by the Federation for his 2nd Award winning exhibit at Polpex '59 "Postal History of Eastern Poland During the Lithuanian, Russian and German Occupation, 1939-44." Congratulations Alfred! Second, because this year the Central Federation celebrates its 25th Anniversary, they would like to attend the Polonus Society's Annual Picnic this year with Polonus as host. Third, the Central Federation made a motion to prepare a resolution for the issuance of a set of stamps honoring Ignacy Jan Paderewski. (This once again proves that our activities are more and more known in philatelic circles.)

Next on the agenda, Stefan Kochanski, who has been busy these last two years with the mailing of our **Bulletin**, was released of this duty. The job was undertaken by John Bor. Thanks to Stefan and Good Luck John!

Ravenswood Stamp Club requested permission to lend 100 frames for their September show. Treasurer Adam Kloskowski then took the floor and gave the annual financial report customarily given at this time. After hearing out Adam's details a motion was made to accept his 1958 report.

When New Issues reports came up President Burkiewicz informed us that Poland will issue some in May. Make some allowance in your budget fellows!

Roman Reinowski read an article that appeared in **Western Stamp Collector** on Polonus' drive for a Paderewski stamp. There was also publicity reported in the **Polish-American Journal** and other publications.

A formal motion was made and a vote taken to organize this year's Pienie with Roman Reinowski as chairman.

A letter from the Post Office Department's Special Assistant to the Postmaster General was read (see reproduction on page one of this Bulletin).

And finally, it was moved to pay Polonus' 1959 dues to the Central Federation and the National Federation of Stamp Clubs.

All the above matters having been very thoroughly discussed, it was moved to adjourn the meeting.

NEW ISSUES

by J. J. Domar

A set of three stamps perforated was released March 10th, 1959 honoring the Third Congress of the Polish United Workers Party.

The 40 gr. red, light-brown and black represents a hand on a steering wheel, symbolizing the leading role of the party. It was the project of Józef Konczak.

The 60 gr. yellow, red, green-blue and black shows two ears of corn bound with a white-red ribbon symbolizing Workers or Peasants' Unity. It was a project of Stefan Biernacinski.

The 1.55 zł. red-violet, grey-blue and black shows fragments of the Nowa Huta foundry symbolizing Human Labor. The project was by Stan. Malecki.

Each stamp bears the inscription "Polska" and "III Zjazd P. Z. P. R. 1959."

MT. KOSCIUSZKO CANCEL

By Edward Nowak, Sr.

(Reprinted with permission from MEKEEL'S)

It is a known fact that a 7,308 foot mountain in Australia was discovered by a Polish traveller with a hard to pronounce name of Strzelecki.

Later on, the mount was named "Mount Kosciuszko" and is so marked in the Australian maps.

At the top of the mountain a mail box was placed by the Australian postal authorities and everyone, who reached the peak, may post a letter. The stamp on mail collected at the top of Mount Kosciuszko is cancelled with a special die.

(Cut courtesy LINN'S.)



The cancellation shows the outline of the mountain; at the bottom—to the right of the mount—is a drawing of a pair of skis. At the top of the mount an inscription "7308" denotes the height of the mountain. The cancellation carries a border of words "The Summit Mt. Kosciuszko, N.S.W. Australia."

Beautifully illustrated envelopes—for the purpose to make the covers mailed at the top of the Mount more attractive philatelically—can be purchased at strategically placed vending machines.



The ANALOGOPHILIC THESIS of Marian Haydzicki

1.—An analogical card is a picture postcard illustrating a scene or subject identical to that depicted on the stamp affixed on the pictorial side of the postcard. The stamp is to be cancelled by the post office of the place represented on both. This cancellation should appear on the postage stamp as on that part of the postcard.

2.—A postcard intended to become an analogical picture-postcard should on no account be produced by enlargement, copying or photographing the stamp. The picture on an analogical card should be produced from the same subject as that from which the picture on the postage stamp was made; and should in general bear more details than the postage stamp.

3.—The picture represented on the postcard and the main motive of the postage stamp should be as far as possible identical. The analogical card is incomplete when its picture is not entirely similar to that on the postage stamp. The value of such an analogical card is proportionally less, according to the differences which exists between the card and stamp.

4.—In a case where there appears on the stamp both a natural subject and one due to an artist's imagination, only the natural subject should be considered. Where the postage stamp shows more than one natural subject, which do not in reality appear together, then a separate analogical card should be produced for each of the subjects, i. e., each natural subject must have its own analogical card.

5.—The postage of an analogical card may be paid only by ordinary or commemorative postage stamps issued for public use. It cannot be stamped with official stamps, registration stamps, parcel post-stamps, saving stamps, newspaper stamps, treasury stamps, etc.

6.—An analogical card may be stamped with a single stamp only on its pictorial side. In accordance with standard philatelic practice this stamp must not be torn or defaced in any way, and should be without margins. Should the stamp employed happen to be part of a special commemorative



Analogical card with Scott's 389. The design on the card is a copy of the original painting by A. Grottger from the National Museum at Kraków.

block then a part of the margin with its inscription may be used to prove the source of the block. The stamp with its margin should not cover a space greater than one-third of the part of the card similar to the postage stamp.

7.—The cancellation postmark must bear either the name of the locality where exists the subject of the picture, or the name of the locality which the subject is associated or was connected in the past; if there is no post office, of a district to which this locality belongs.

8.—A stamp with an allegorical fantastic design, that is not existing in reality, must not be used for postage or an analogical card even if the postcard and the stamp have been designed by the same artist.

9.—A stamp depicting subjects which exist beyond the boundaries of the issuing State and which in fact never belonged to the State, must not be used for postage.

10.—A postcard depicting the coat-

of-arms or national emblems of the issuing State, may be cancelled by any post office in that State.

11.—An analogical card with a postage stamp depicting the present or past ruler of the State can be cancelled by any post office in the territory ruled by him.

12.—An analogical card representing distinguished personalities (national heroes, members of Royal Families, leaders, inventors, poets, writers, musicians, etc.) should be cancelled by a post office of their birthplace, burial, place where their historical deeds were performed, or other place definitely connected with their stay of activities in

history of a country occupied by an enemy power who overprints the postage stamps and puts them in circulation in the occupied territory, may not be used on an analogical card. However, if the person shown on the stamp was issued before the occupation and overprinted by the occupying power, continues to perform the duties of a ruler or a government member in the occupied territory, that stamp can be used for postage on an analogical card.

15.—A stamp representing a living ruler or a member of the government or a coat-of-arms national emblem of the occupying power can be used for postage of an analogical card cancelled



Analogical card with Scott's 806. Post card shows a photo of the Town Hall at Tarnów.

the territory of the State issuing the postage stamp.

13.—The postage stamp and postcard depicting foreign personalities or nationals of the country issuing the stamp, but who never lived or stayed on its territory, cannot be used for an analogical card. The only exception to this rule is when simultaneously with the issue of the stamp in question, a special commemorative cancellation postmark has been introduced. In this case the cancellation must be very closely connected with the circumstances of the issue of the postage stamp.

14.—A stamp depicting historical personalities or scenes taken from the

in the occupied territory.

16.—An analogical card should be cancelled only during that period when the corresponding stamp is valid for postage, that is, before its withdrawal from circulation.

17.—On the pictorial side of an analogical card there should be no written inscription of any sort, nor deterioration nor damage of the part of the design corresponding to the motive of the postage stamp.

18.—The experts on analogical cards guarantee that the motive of the postage stamp does exist in reality; (i.e., monuments, statues, portraits or photographs known before the stamp was

issued). They also guarantee faithfulness of the likeness of the subjects and the authenticity and suitability of the postmark. Their guarantee seal should be fixed on the pictorial side of the card near the postage stamp and postmark. The experts and their guarantee seal should be approved, accepted and registered by the international superior authority of the **Analogophily**.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Marian Haydzicki's "Thesis of Analogophily" based on logic, truth, knowledge of national cultures and international laws has been widely publicized in the Philatelic Press and translated into some 20 languages of the world, the latest being the Japanese. They are universally recognized as the proper gauge in determining what constitutes an ideal analogical card.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Edward G. Wasiniak
Central Civilian Personnel Office
7206th Support Group
A.P.O. 223, N.Y., N.Y.

DUES ARE PAYABLE NOW!

"HISTORY ON STAMPS"

by John F. Szuch

Here are the first questions I received and my answers to them.

Q. Was WIT STWOSZ Polish or German (Scott's NB19)

A. Opinions seem to be divided on the question of his nationality. Most information available on him seems to indicate that he was German, but Stwosz may turn out to be another case like Copernicus who was also considered a German for many years.

Q. Where was he born, died, and buried?

A. He was born in either Cracow or Nurnburg around 1438. (most books say Nurnburg). He is also supposed to have died in Nurnburg (1533). He is probably buried in Nurnburg.

Q. How long did it take Stwosz to finish the altar in the Church of Our Lady in Cracow? (Scott's 277)

A. He worked on it from 1477 to 1489, a period of 12 years.

Q. Who built the Church of Our Lady in Cracow, and why is one tower shorter than the other? (Scott's N70)

A. According to legend, two brothers were commissioned to build the towers.

POLAND — 400 YEAR ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

No. 799 Postillion	Mint	\$.10	FDC	\$.15
Set of five 400 Year Anniversary Set.....	Mint	.35	FDC	.35
1959 Souvenir Sheet of Six.....	Mint	.75	FDC	1.00
Same single value	Mint	.10	FDC	.15
400 Year Souvenir Sheet 50 zł. printed on silk....	Mint	2.50	FDC	2.50
Postal Cards — 5 varieties	Mint	.50		
400 Page Book with Souvenir Sheet and Many Imperf.				
Proofs in color		5.00		
No. 745 — 60 gr. Olympic imperf.	Mint	7.50		
Nos. 761/763 perf., imperf. and Souvenir Sheet....	Mint	3.50		
Roosevelt Airmails San. Nos. 32/34.....	Mint	2.00		
Same in Sheets of 16	Mint	40.00		
Same in Souvenir Sheet.....	Mint	3.50		
General Gouvernement Hitler Imperfs. 15 values.....		15.00		
No. 50 90 hal. Kraków	Mint	60.00		
No. 50 90 hal. Kraków	Used	60.00		
No. 50 90 hal. Kraków "Thin Z" variety.....	Used	150.00		
1956 Bound Volume Filatelista		3.50		
1957 Bound Volume Filatelista		3.50		
1958 Bound Volume Filatelista when available		3.50		
1860/1956 Catalog of Poland		2.25		

— ALL NEW ISSUES AT LOWEST RETAIL PRICES —

WANT LISTS ARE WELCOME — Common One Cent Items To Rareties
Anything At All Related To Polish Philately

TWIN EAGLE STAMP CO. — 2140 Iowa St., Granite City, Ill.

A prize was to be given to the one who finished first. The older brother made more rapid progress on his tower. The younger brother, becoming jealous of his brother's work, stabbed him to death. The knife with which the crime is supposed to have been done with now hangs in the Cloth Hall in Cracow.

Some people say that the tower on the left was made taller because it was used as a watchtower to detect fires in the city. Still others say a man was stationed in the tower to blow his trumpet every hour so that the people of Cracow could stop their tasks and say a prayer to the Virgin Mary. It is from this tower that the traditional Heynal is played. The present church was finished in 1442.

My thanks to L. A. Potsialdo for sending in the above questions. Send all questions to: John F. Szuch, 11712 Avon Ave., Cleveland 5, Ohio.

NEW MEMBERS

Adam Schmidt
2819 - 31st Street, S.E.
Washington 20, D.C.
Edmund E. Blochowski
1006 Brookley Blvd.
Toledo 7, Ohio
Mrs. Irene Jaroszewski
12028 Wentworth Ave.
Chicago 28, Ill.
Carl Marciniak
135 - 46th Street
Pittsburgh 1, Pa.
John Z. Gruszka
548 Edward St.
Woodstock, Ontario

PROGRAM NIGHTS

Program Meetings are shaping up nicely according to John Bor, Program Chairman. Following is the schedule for this Spring:

Fri. April 24th—Roman Burkiewicz, noted dealer in Polish stamps here in the U.S. and in England, will talk on "Unlisted Issues of Poland—The Roosevelt Issue, B.I.E. Issue, and the Airmail sheet of the 3rd Convention of Polish Philatelists in Warsaw, 1954."

Thurs. May 21st—Polonus Night at the the Chicago Philatelic Society. A joint meeting will take place at the Sherman Hotel, starting at 7 p.m. Jack Domar and Myron Steczynski will discuss the Kraków Issues.

• NOTES FROM LONDON •

No. 14

March, 1959

Our March meeting was the annual competition for the "Mason Cup," at which members are invited to submit entries, limited to six sheets of Polish material. Before the competition began, however, we were treated to a delightful show of rare stamps. These came from the collection of Mr. R. F. A. Riesco, who is a Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. Mr. Riesco who is in his eighty-second year is noted in this country for the extremely high standard of his collections, which range over a considerable number of countries.

The twenty-four sheets we were lucky enough to see certainly illustrated the truth of this reputation for every specimen was perfect. The stamps came from Poland (No. 1 only), Russia used in Poland, Russian Levant and Serbia, and almost every item came originally from the world-famous Faberge collection.

In the competition which followed there were six entries. We were privileged to have Mr. Max Ushlinger, a noted authority in Britain of European issues, as our judge, and he awarded the Cup to our Secretary, Mr. Bokiewicz, for his fine entry showing "Covers of the Polish Post during the 1944 Warsaw Rising." Mrs. Horowicz, our President, was runner-up with a detailed study of the surcharges of the 1923 Provisional Issue. In making this decision, Mr. Ushlinger commented on the very high standard of all the entries and said his task had been a very difficult one. The other four competition entries were sheets dealing with "Central Lithuania and Wilno," "Provisional Postmarks of 1945-46," "Warsaw Postmarks," and "Polish Naval Services in G. B. during World War II."

The presentations to the winners were made by Miss Gwen Brooks of the Royal Philatelic Society. She also presented a medal to Mr. A. J. A. Deal, who was the winner of the "Mason Cup" last year. He will keep this as a memento of his victory.

RON NEGUS



These four stamps issued by Poland November 11, 1938 served as an "open letter" to the world that her answer to Hitler-mad Germany six days later would be defiance. The common design shows Polish merchants selling wheat in the seaport of Gdańsk in the 16th century. (Scott's 1K33-36). (Cut courtesy LINN'S.)

FOUR POLISH STAMPS FORETOLD WORLD WAR II

By JOSEPH H. BORKOWSKI

(Reprinted from LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS of Feb. 23, 1959, with their permission)

The year 1938 was a period of fear and political frustration, for no nation on the European continent knew when and where it would be approached by Hitler's Werhmacht and/or his vaunted diplomatic corps. With the Munich Pact in the files the Hitlerites turned their propaganda pressure on Poland and the Free City of Danzig.

On October 24, 1938 the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Joachim von Ribbentrop, under Hitler's direction approached the Polish Ambassador Józef Lipski and invited him to Berchtesgaden, "for discussion on Danzig and the complex corridor problem." He also suggested that the Free City of Danzig should be turned over to the German Reich, adding that such a "constructive step" would solve all pretensions between Germany and Poland.

The political atmosphere over the world was tense as Ambassador Józef Lipski returned to Warsaw to form a reply as to the Polish Government's position. As he and the Polish Government officials were preparing a formal answer, the Polish Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs was instructed to print a Gdansk series of stamps on November 11, 1938 depicting the old City of Danzig and Danzig scenes dating to the 16th century when Danzig was under Polish domination.

To an average philatelist the four adhesives were just another printing

and hardly anything to attract interpretive significance. However, one versed in psychotelis readily finds they are full of analysis that relate to the political events in the making.

To the Polish Government and Poles the stamp served a definite purpose—to reveal and prepare philatelically the general thinking of the Poles as to its stand on the Danzig question. The series tells of the historical past of the Gdansk and the Polish domination of its political thinking. It emphasizes Danzig's economic dependence dating back to the year 970 when Gdansk was established in the Baltic area as the leading port. The series also told the Hitlerites that as in the past, even so in 1938, Poland regarded Gdansk as an integral part of herself. As far as Poles were concerned their case was stated and now it was up to Germany.

When Polish Ambassador Lipski returned to Berlin for the second and crucial conference November 17, 1938 and presented the official Polish reply Minister von Ribbentrop was well informed beforehand of what the formulated reply would state. In his memoirs he states, "I then referred briefly to the recent issue of postage stamps which were intended for traffic with Danzig and described the City as Polish."

The die was cast and the inevitable followed—World War II.

POLSKI ZWIĄZEK FILATELISTÓW

ZARZĄD GŁÓWNY

Warszawa, Widok 22

Polnischer Philatelisten Verband
Polish Philatelic Federation

Federation Polonaise
Des Philatelistes

13 marca 1959 r.

Pan Edward Nowak
Winthrop, Mass., U.S.A.

Prezydium Zarządu Głównego Polskiego Związku Filatelistów z wielką uwagą obserwuje działalność Pana na polu popularyzacji znaczka polskiego w Stanach Zjednoczonych i Kanadzie.

Otrzymujemy prasę zarówno polską jak i amerykańską, gdzie pożyteczna działalność Pana dla polskiej filatelistyki jest wyraźnie podkreślona.

Z całą przyjemnością pozwalamy sobie uprzejmie Panu zakomunikować, że Prezydium Zarządu Głównego Polskiego Związku Filatelistów biorąc pod uwagę całokształt Pańskiej chlubnej działalności dla sprawy polskiej filatelistyki i w uznaniu tych wielkich zasług postanowiło przyznać Panu Złotą Odznakę Honorową Polskiego Związku Filatelistów.

Nie wątpimy, że to zaszczytne wyróżnienie będzie dla Pana bodźcem do dalszego popularyzowania zbierania znaczków polskich wśród wychodźstwa dla podtrzymania jak najserdeczniejszej więzi naszej Emigracji z Macierzą.

Sekretarz:
W. GOSZCZYŃSKI

Przewodniczący:
ST. CHROMIK

Letter received by member Edward Nowak, Sr. through the Polish Embassy in Washington. It informs Mr. Nowak that in recognition of his work in promoting Polish philately in the United States and Canada, the main presiding body of the Polish Philatelic Federation at Warsaw, Poland, confers upon him the Honorary Gold Medal of the Polish Philatelic Federation. In a letter from the Embassy that accompanied this letter, it stated that the Embassy taking cognizance of the numerous articles on stamps of Poland that Mr. Nowak wrote, and especially on the history of Poland that the said articles covered, caused them to recommend that this honor should be given him.

Polonus salutes Edward Nowak, Sr. — a deserving award for a deserving man!

THE EXHIBITION
by **Roman Strzelecki**
SECOND INSTALLMENT

For the benefit of those members who could not attend our 1959 stamp exhibition, we submit a detailed description of the various exhibits.

Exhibit No. 7—Leo J. Topolinski, Milwaukee, Wis. —This exhibit showed one of the best and most pictorial stamps of Post War Poland. The Tenth Anniversary of the People's Poland Scotts 647-56 were shown in an unusual arrangement. Most of the stamps were in blocks of four in both mint and used condition. Some interesting items or covers were postally used. Shown were gutter blocks of stamps hard-to-get in blocks. Covers with special cancellation and a nice souvenir folder were exhibited. This collection with the blocks qualified it as a good exhibit and the nice arrangement of it mounted made it attractive to look at.

Exh. No. 8 — Emil R. Mrugacz — The Kraków Liberation Issue, Scott's 357-361 being an early issue of Post War Poland, the stamps were produced with limited facilities. The exhibit represented practically every phase of stamp making: different types of papers, perforation varieties, various colors, proofs and the most hard to get printer's waste (makalatura). As this issue is printed in rather deep colors this exhibitor must have been working pretty hard to obtain all the shades. This exhibit proved that it is not necessary that high priced material must be had to form an excellent and interesting research collection.

Exh. No. 9—Alfred Szebel—Postal History during German Occupation of Western Poland as a specialized field opens an enormous opportunity as there is very little published information to go by. This period of Poland's History was presented in an attractive way. Postal cards with Polish stamps and German cancellations were shown. Covers with all kinds of markings and stampings proved the red tape and difficulties this mail encountered. German cancellations of such Polish towns as Białystok, Plock, Posen (Poznań) and Brzesko today sound unnatural as being under occupation. The whole ex-

OLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Roman Strzelecki, Secretary
1439 N. Bell Ave.
Chicago 22, Illinois
Adam Kloskowski, Treasurer
2528 N. Drake Ave.
Chicago 47, Illinois

Publications Committee
Chester A. Schafer, Editor
864 N. Ashland Ave.
Chicago 22, Illinois
Walter Szymlek
2341 W. Moffat St.
Chicago 47, Illinois

Associate Editors this Issue

John F. Szuch, Marian Haydzicki,
Roman Strzelecki, Edw. Nowak, Sr.,
Joseph H. Borkowski and J.J. Domar.

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

— Annual Dues are \$2.50 —

hibit was nicely presented, showed maps — a fine historical collection.

Exh. No. 10 — Alfred Szebel — This exhibit is a mate to the previous one. The exhibitor divided his Postal History of 1939-44 exactly the same way as unfortunate Poland was divided by the Occupants. The material shown here was postal cards of Lithuania and Russia with not only cancellations of Polish towns but vice-versa: Polish town with Russian cancellation and even Polish printed postal cards with Russian cancellation. Many town cancellations of Poland's Eastern provinces under both German and Russian occupation were represented.

I overheard a short discussion of two visitors who found their own town on a nicely drawn map of Eastern Poland and also a cover with that town cancellation. It went like this: "If these covers could only talk, they would really tell us something." If they could talk not only would history learn more but philately also.

The judges awarded it the Second Award and the Central Federation of Stamp Clubs awarded this exhibit its Historical Award.

(Continued next month)