

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Meets every 4th Friday at Polish American Congress, 5844 Milwaukee Av., Chgo.

Issue No. 417

July-August, 1986

First Postal Cards of the Polish People's Republic (Lublin Issue of September 1944)

By ST. ZOLKIEWSKI —Translated by STANLEY KING

As Poland freed itself from Hitler's occupation, the time was not favorable for creating new postal items. The reborn Polish nation was emerging amid ruins and graveyards after five years of occupation by the Hitlerites and their efforts at extermination.

An administration was slowly reconstructed, and for the time being was limited to the area later called Lublin-Poland. The Vistula front was quiet in order to regroup and prepare the armies for a continued drive to the west and the victorious planting of the red & white banner on the Victory Column in Berlin.

The postal network had to be totally reorganized in the liberated areas. It was necessary, often with great difficulty, to find quarters in place of those that had been destroyed, to improvise postal communications because of the lack of transport and to obtain furnishings and equipment. There was a need for stamps, postal stationery, daters and cancellers, all indispensable for the normal day to day operation

of a post office. Help often came from pre-war postal supplies and equipment preserved in hiding by former Polish postal workers throughout the occupation, often at the risk of their lives.

Since stamps were lacking, postal fees were collected in cash and indicated on the covers with appropriate rubber stamps or by hand. This was in accord with postal regulations, confirmed in Line 4 of the Directives of the Department of Communication, Posts and Telegraphs, dated August 1, 1944, titled "Reactivation of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones in the Liberated areas of Poland." (Gazette of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, No. 1, 1945, Line 4). The directive stated: "Until new Polish stamps are issued, postal fees are to be collected in cash and entered in the cash journal."

The Directorate of the Department of Communication, Posts and Telegraphs, guided by understandable considerations, decided that the remaining stocks of occupation stamps would not be "Polonized"



Fig. 1

and ordered postage stamps from the Soviet Stamp Printing Works "GOZNAK" in Moscow. Daily needs and delays in obtaining supplies from Moscow forced the Department of Communication, Posts and Telegraphs to issue in September, 1944, a series of definitive stamps ("Heroes" series) and a series of postal cards consisting of overprints on illustrated cards issued Nov. 11, 1938 on the 20th anniversary of Poland regaining its independence. (Fig. 1).

In the fall of 1944, the following postal rates were in effect:

- a. Stamped postal cards . 0.25 zl.
- b. Letter rate, first 20 g. . 0.50 zl.
- c. registration fee, additional 1. zl.

The "Heroes" set of three stamps was printed in Lublin by J. Pietrzykowski and corresponded to the effective rates. The surcharged postal cards also were in accord with the rates.

The cards were authorized by the following document, of which a handwritten copy is to be found in the Museum of Posts and Telecommunications in Wroclaw (inventory No. 5057):

"Polish National
Liberation Committee
Department of National
Administration & Finance
N.F. 35/44 Lublin 21.VIII.1944
To the Directorate of Posts and
Telegraphs in Lublin:

The postal cards issued in 1939 and being held for disposition by the Department of National Administration and Finance, namely 56,000 with a nominal value of 15 grosze and 1,477 of 30 gr., are to be delivered to a print shop for surcharging with a new value of 25 gr. at the same time obliterating the old denominations of 15 or 30 gr.

Necessary arrangement with the printer will be handled by the Dir-

ectorate.

Before undertaking final overprinting, proofs are to be submitted to the Department of Communication, Posts and Telegraphs for approval.

Director of the Department
(L.S.) Jan Stefan Haneman

The Lublin P&T directorate delivered the pre-war postal cards in its possession—56,000 with a nominal value of 15 gr. (No. 86) and 1,477 of 30 gr. (No. 87) to the print shop of J. Pietrzykowski at 4 Kosciuszko St., Lublin, requesting production of printer's proofs on some of the cards in order to obtain departmental approval.

Overprint proofs were provided on August 22 and 23, 1944, on somewhat damaged 15 gr. cards, (No. 86). The overprint proof is somewhat narrower than the final version because the space between squares covering former values in the vignette was 13.5 mm. instead of 16 mm.

In the Museum of Posts & Telecommunications in Wroclaw there are 14 postal cards with overprint proofs. Among them are cards with:

a. Hand-drawn overprint design in green ink on a card with illustration No. 1 (Jan Dlugosz).

b. Hand-drawn overprint design as well as two types of proofs, one on the card's vignette and another alongside, on a card with illustration No. 24, (Marie Curie Sklodowska).

c. Proof in black with the squares 13.5 mm. apart on cards with illustrations No. 1, (Jan Dlugosz), No. 2, (Mikolaj Rej), No. 4, (Piotr Skarga), No. 7, (Hugo Kollataj), No. 11, (Zygmunt Krasinski), No. 23, (Marian Smoluchowski), No. 42, (Ro-

manesque: Leczyca), as well as No. 43, (Gothic: Pelplin), and No. 44, (Gothic: Wislica) in duplicate examples.

d. Proof of the overprint in black with the squares 13.5 mm. apart, inverted on card with illustration No. 42 (Romanesque: Leczyca).

The Dept. of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs approved the overprinting project, at the same time recommending that the squares be spread farther apart as to completely cover the previous denominations in the vignettes, and thus the distance between the squares came to 16 mm.

The postal cards used for overprinting have a vignette of King Casimir Jagiellon seated on a throne, (designed by E. Manteuffel and engraved by J. Piwczyk), while on the left side of the cards are illustrations of Polish culture over the centuries.

Of the cards delivered for overprinting, 4,940 were discarded according to Prof. Dr. A. Laszkiewicz. These certainly were cards picturing architectural styles found in the northern areas (Wilno Province - illustration No. 50, Baroque Wilno and No. 51 Baroque: Berezec) or in the southeast areas (Tarnopol Province - No. 52 Baroque: Buczacz, and Lwow Province - No. 46 Gothic: Haczow and No. 47 Renaissance: Baranow).

On September 4, 1944, most of the overprinted cards were in the District Warehouse of Postal Supplies in Lublin and were distributed to individual post offices, two days later as indicated in the following schedule:

District Warehouse of Postal Supplies in Lublin Schedule

of receipts & distributions of postage stamps during 1944 in the District Warehouse of Postal Supplies in Lublin, according to transcripts remaining in the archives of the

District Warehouse of Postal Supplies in Lublin as to receipts and distributions of stamps and printing orders between Sept. 4 and Dec. 31, 1944.

Line	Date	Source or Destination	Cards Received at 75 gr.	Cards Distributed at 75 gr.
1.	4.IX.1944	Dist. Directorate P&T in Lublin	56,000	—
2.	12.IX.1944	Dist. Directorate P&T in Lublin	1,477	—
3.	4.IX.1944	Lublin 2	—	8,000
4.	4.IX.1944	Bialystok 1	—	5,000
5.	5.IX.1944	Lublin 1	—	10,000
6.	"	Subdirectorat PT Rzeszow ...	—	8,000
7.	"	Biala Podlaska	—	1,800
8.	"	Bilgoraj	—	1,800
9.	"	Celm Lubelski	—	1,800
10.	"	Brubieszow	—	1,600
11.	"	Krasnystaw	—	1,800
12.	"	Krasnik	—	1,800
13.	"	Lubartow	—	1,800
14.	"	Lukow	—	1,800
15.	"	Pulawy	—	1,800
16.	"	Radzyn	—	1,800
17.	"	Siedlce 1	—	1,800
18.	"	Tomaszow Lubelski	—	1,800
19.	"	Wlodawa	—	1,800
20.	"	Zamosc	—	1,800
21.	12.IX.1944	Lublin 2	—	1,477
			57,477	57,477

Certified by: Acting Warehouse Cief
Czeslaw Bierut"

In the Ruch Catalog these cards were assigned the next successive numbers, No. 89 to the 25 gr./15 gr., and No. 90 to the 25 gr./30 gr.

No. 89 cards are known with illustrations Nos. 61-64, which picture missions and activities of the Polish Red Cross are somewhat rarer than the others. The following appear sporadically and are known in single copies: Illustration No. 46 (Gothic: Haczow, presently

in Rzeszow Province), Fig. 2; No. 47 (Renaissance: Baranow, also in Rzeszow Province at present) and No. 51 (Baroque: Berezwezc, presently in the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic).

The existence of a card with illustration No. 52 (Baroque: Buczacz) was reported by its possessor in a letter to the editors of the Illustrated Catalog of Pol. Stamps/Ruch but the owner's death has prevent-



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

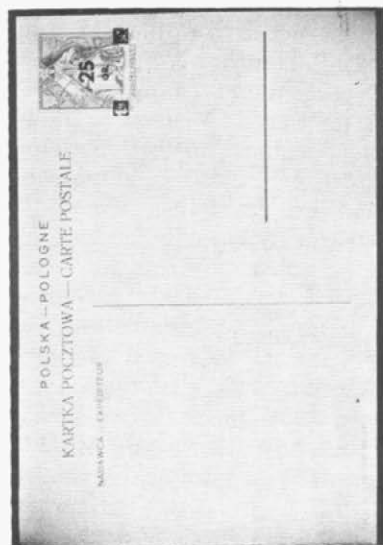


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

ed its positive identification.

No. 90 cards are known with illustrations No. 1-12, 14-45, 48-49, and 53-60. Even sporadic appearance of cards with the remaining illustrations (Nos. 13, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 61-64) has not been authenticated to date.

These cards were sold in the post

offices at 75 gr. each. The postage rate for letters at that time was 50 gr. and for that reason card No. 90 postally used is not found. On the other hand, card No. 89 is found often with the full set of "Heroes" stamps pasted on them and bearing favor cancellations, most often Lublin 1. Also to be found in collec-

tions are single No. 89 cards with favor cancellations from post offices in Lublin, Hrubieszow, Zamosc, Rzeszow, Chelm (Lublin Province), etc.

On card No. 89 are found two somewhat different overprints: Type I, dull black and distinct with clear typographic outlines, & Type II, very black and indistinct with blurred outlines. Type I overprints have not been noted so far on cards with illustration Nos. 46, 47, 62 and 63. Type II is known on all cards, including illustration Nos. 46, 47 and 51, only the type has not been determined yet on the card with illustration No. 52.

Only Type II overprints appear on card No. 90. No Type I overprints have been recorded to date on No. 90 cards. No curiosities have been found among No. 90 cards, in view of their very infrequent appearance in collections of entries displayed at exhibitions organized by the Polish Union of Philatelists. (The only collections to be seen at exhibitions are those of the Museum of Posts and Telecommunications in Wroclaw, A. Wojno, an engineer from Lublin, A. Olecki from Lodz, and the author of this article).

On the other hand, card No. 89 is known with an inverted overprint in the lower left hand corner on illustration No. 9 (Adam Mickiewicz), (Fig. 3), as well as an inverted overprint on a card with illustration No. 33 (A. Grottger), but on the back of the card in the lower left corner. The overprint also is known on a paper insert used to separate the cards into groups of 100 during packaging in the State Printing Works, Warsaw (A. Wojno's collection).

Aside from cards No. 86 and 87 that were overprinted with new values and now bear catalog Nos. 89 and 90, also to be found with Type I overprints are card No. 83, value 25 gr. and designated for limited foreign service (Fig. 4) and No. 84, value 30 gr. and designated for universal service abroad. This overprint at times is not completely printed, especially the squares obliterating the former values. Genuineness of these overprints has not been established as yet, nor has that of No. 77 with illustration No. 20 (Opatow-Kielce: Brama Warszawska) with an overprint in which the squares are 18 mm. apart (Fig. 5).

It may be presumed, however, that the number of card No. 77 (about 100 to 150) was included in the 1,477 No. 87 cards designated for overprinting. In that case, T. Gryzewski's calculation that some 30-odd overprints were made on each illustration of the No. 90 cards is in error. These cards, along with card No. 50, illustration No. 281, (caption error, "Czarnkowa" - Karpaty Wschodnie, in place of "Czar-nohora") and No. 1911 (Gdansk - "Zoraw" insted of "Zuraw") constitute true philatelic rarities, since there could be no more than 20 examples of each illustration on the No. 90 cards.

Worthy of note are fake overprints on No. 89 and No. 90, hand-

stamped in India ink, (Fig. 6). In these overprints, the distance between the squares is 13-14 mm.

Fig. 6



Polonus Remembers Paderewski at Meeting

The August 22nd Polonus Meeting held at the Polish American Congress Building was a most enjoyable evening. After a short business meeting, historian Dr. Edward C. Rozanski, an honorary member of Polonus, spoke on Ignacy Jan Paderewski. It was a timely topic as this year is the 45th anniversary of Paderewski's death.

Dr. Rozanski highlighted the contributions of Paderewski in the World War I period resulting in a free and independent Poland. He pointed out that Polonus was the first to begin the successful campaign to have Paderewski honored as a Champion of Liberty with U.S. series of such stamps issued in 1960. He told the story of Paderewski's wish to have his body buried in Poland with the heart to stay behind in the U.S.

Six years ago a national committee was formed for the purpose of the heart enshrinement and the committee's efforts culminated on June 29, 1986 when the enshrinement took place at America's Czeszochowa in Doylestown, Pennsylvania. The Doctor was a member of this committee and described their achievements. Upon the conclusion of his talk, he gave each member present a souvenir program of the enshrinement ceremonies.

The members then viewed an exhibit of "Paderewski in Philately" prepared by Stanley Dobrzycki. President Walenty Poniecki presented each member with a Paderewski commemorative stamp issued by Poland in conjunction with AMERIPEX and sent us with the complements of our newest honorary member, Jan Witkowski of Po-



znan, Poland.

NEW MEMBERS

Morris Rosen, 1330
7013 Pheasant Cross Dr.
Baltimore, MD 21209
Joseph A. Paleczny, 1329
5356 W. Cuyler Ave.
Chicago, IL 60641
Dr. A. G. Pacholczyk, 1328
1130 San Lucas Circle
P.O. Box 35542
Tucson, AZ 85740

MEMBERS' MART

POLISH LOCALS 1915-1918

I need the following Towns and Cities postcards and Covers (small size) only with Towns and Cities stamps and cancellations, postally used in best condition, also sheets of stamps for exhibit purpose. No C.T.O.

Brzeziny, Chęciny, Grodzisk, Łęczyce, Otwock, Pułtusk, Sieradz, Sosnowiec (triangular stamps) Tarnów, Włocławek, Zawiercie, Żarki.

Please send Xerox copies, price and the condition. I also have Polish material pre 1939 to trade.

Wally R. Pawlowski
512 Evergreen St., #204
Inglewood, CA 90302

A LETTER TO PADEREWSKI

By THOMAS J. GOBBY

Occasionally I come across covers which truly fall into the "postal history" category. One of these covers is a World War II period envelope mailed from occupied Poland. It was sent to Ignacy Paderewski, the great Polish pianist and diplomat, and it tells quite a story.

It is a registered cover which was mailed from Warsaw on March 4, 1941. Franking is a 50 gr and 60 gr of the General Government (Hitler's designation for partitioned and occupied Poland) building series. From Warsaw this letter went to Berlin, where it was inspected by Wehrmacht postal inspectors, receiving "Geoffnet" paper tape and a circular handstamp.

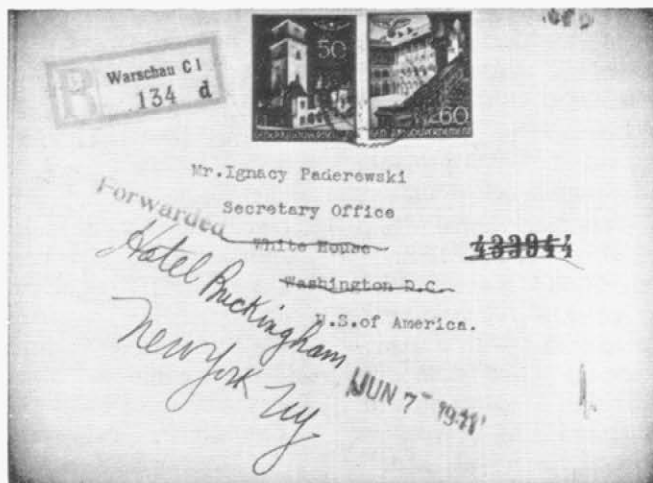
After examination in Berlin this letter usually would have been forwarded westward for a trip across the Atlantic to the U.S.A. But this letter didn't. Instead it appears that it went eastward.

It was still some three months before the German invasion of the

Soviet Union. It is quite likely that the letter went through the USSR, across Siberia to a Pacific Coast port, probably Vladivostok, for a trip across the ocean.

It arrived in San Francisco, California on June 2, 1941 (Registration handstamp). Four days later, (June 6, 1941) it passed the registry section at Washington, D.C. It was then delivered to the White House, where the address was lined out, received a June 7, 1941 date stamp, and a new address "Hotel Buckingham, New York, NY." A "FORWARDED" stamp was also applied.

Two days later it passed through the New York City Registry Division of the Post Office. On June 10, 1941, it received the stamp of Station G, New York City, the zone in which the Hotel Buckingham was located. The assumption is that the letter was then delivered on either June 10 or 11, 1941, after a more than three month journey around





three quarters of the world.

A final note. Ignacy Paderewski died in the Hotel Buckingham on June 29, 1941.

Polonus at STaMpsHOW

During the American Philatelic Society's annual STaMpsHOW in Washington, D.C., August 20th to the 24th, several Polonus members from accross the country had the opportunity to meet. Dr. Miet Kamienski from Toronto exhibited in the open competition, Dr. James Mazepa of Oak Park, IL exhibited in the Champion Class, and Drs.

Stanley Kronenberg, Skillman, NJ and Jozef Kuderewicz from Manchester, NH combined business & pleasure to attend. Some thought was given to the publication of a book on Polish Philatelic Rarities. Polonus member Bill Draeger of Arlington, VA, was in charge of reservations and did an outstanding job.

NEW MEMBER

Roy N. Pawlucki, 1327
P.O. Box 2594
Kirkland, WA 98083

Prepare an exhibit for POLPEX 87!



→ **DRS. KAMIENSKI, KRONENBERG, KUDEREWICZ and MAZEPA meet in Washington.**

PUZZLES FOR COLLECTORS OF THE KRAKOW ISSUE

By STANLEY KRONENBERG

The Poland Krakow issue of 1919 is a never ending source of excitement to philatelists specialized in this area of collecting. After 65 years of the existence of these stamps and with a voluminous literature available on this subject, new varieties are still being found. Three such varieties are described here.

1. *Overprint on the 6 H Austrian stamp made with the form I. (Fig. 1).*



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

In addition to the usual characteristics of this authentic position 43 in the Form I, a substantial part of the "S" is missing.

2. *Overprint on the 6 H Austrian stamp made with the Form I. (Fig. 2).*

This authentic stamp is overprinted with the Form I, its position is 84. A part of the slanted line of the "Z" is missing. All other lettering details applicable for this position are normal.



Fig. 3

3. *Overprint on the 4 H Austrian newspaper stamp. (Fig. 3).*

This authentic overprint is the position 29 in the overprint Form II C. In addition to the lettering details, normal for this position it has a significantly distorted "A" in "POLSKA" which resembles the Polish letter "Ą". The line shifts of this overprint are: 0.8 mm, 4.85 mm., close to the normal measurements of the position 29 in this difficult overprint Form where often deviations in line shifts occur. It appears that this variety occurred towards the end of the printing with the Form II C.

In Our Society

Among our members there are those — who complain,
and those — who blame
and those — who act.

TRIBUTE TO MIROSLAW ARTUR BOJANOWICZ

By MARIAN DABROWSKI

Reprinted from "Polish Philatelic Review", Great Britain

One of the outstanding personalities in the stamp world - a London philatelist, died after a long illness on May 9th, 1986.

M. A. Bojanowicz was born in Yugoslavia in 1906, and educated in Warsaw, receiving his degree in Economics and Political Science. By 1939 he was already Director of the largest electrical establishment in Poland, when the war forced him to flee to Rome.

His father was an advanced stamp collector in Poland and gave young Miroslaw a philatelic background which he cultivated with the years and used to good advantage in expanding his collections of Bosnia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Russia and Italian States.

After World War II, Bojanowicz came to London and established himself as a full time stamp dealer and consultant, developing at the same time his private collection, particularly classics of Poland, for which he won high awards at Venice 1952, Dusseldorf 1955, Hamburg 1959 and in 1960, the Grand Prix National in Warsaw. After this the collection was regularly exhibited in the class of Honor of FIP & other international exhibitions, receiving more high awards.

He has taken in international Jurys in Sofia 1969, in Budapest 1972, in Poznan 1973 and in Vienna 1975.

At the Congress in Leicester in 1975, where he received the Con-

gress Medal, the citation read:

"Mr. Miroslaw A. Bojanowicz, an outstanding Ambassador for the Congress, worked hard to gain recognition for Congress, particularly in the lengthy negotiations that led to the entry of Congress into the Federation International de Philatelic (F.I.P.). He has been an excellent British Commissioner for many International exhibitions. He served as a member of the Congress' Executive Council and on the International Committee of Congress from 1970 to 1972, when forced to give up due to ill health."

He has given displays on "POLAND No. 1" to many societies in the U.S.A., Belgium, Holland and Canada.

He presented a collection of Polish stamps and covers for the period 1939-1945 to the British Museum in London.

He was the first Pole, who had the high honor to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1966.

From 1956, he published many interesting articles, chiefly on Poland No. 1, 1979 by his selfless 10 year work on the fine and informative book titled: "The Kingdom of Poland" and associated Postal History, published by the Royal Philatelic Society in London.

Those who knew Bojanowicz personally (affectionately known as "BOJO") will confirm, that he was an exceptionally intelligent, distinguished personality, always helpful

and charming, whom the philatelic world will miss as an outstanding collector and a good friend.

P.S. M. A. Bojanowicz was awarded the "Polonia Restituta" by the Polish Government in Exile in 1950.

CZESLAW SLANIA

Polonus honored Czeslaw Slania at the recent Ameripex by making him an Honorary Member. Following is a brief biography.



Czeslaw Slania was born on October 22nd, 1921 in Czeladz, a little village near Bedzin in Polish Silesia, as a son of a miner Ignacy Slania and his wife, Jozefa. At the outbreak of World War II, his secondary education was interrupted and Slania joined the underground movement against the Nazis and produced false documents with extreme accuracy for the Polish Command.

After the war, he entered the Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow and graduated with "summa cum laude" for his master-work after Matejko's battle painting, "Grunwald." His first postage stamp for Poland was issued on March 24th, 1951. Slania had succeeded in engraving twenty stamps for the Polish government printing works.

In 1956, on a visit to Sweden, Czeslaw Slania decided to stay. He was offered the position as a Chief Engraver for the Swedish Postal Administration. Without hesitation, he accepted. Czeslaw Slania has en-

graved over 600 stamps.

He has engraved the World War I Veterans commemorative stamp issued on August 26, 1985 and this way he became the first and only foreign engraver to work on a U.S. Postage Stamp.

From The President

I would like to take this opportunity to present a short review of events during my term of office. As many of you know, there had been much confusion and delay with membership applications and membership payments. I am glad to report that this situation is 90% improved. Also, we have improved the delivery time on orders for souvenir sheets after exhibits.

Polonus members have participated in many philatelic activities — I would like to mention some of the main ones:

1. We took part in two exhibits in Milwaukee, Wis., including the founding of the Czeslaw Slania Study Group.
2. 24 members attended the Chicago Philatelic Society Awards Banquet.
3. Our Christmas Party was a great success, attended by 76 people. The big treat was the enormous "kolacz" made by Mrs. Stanley Rusin. We thank her & Messers Fabisiak, Slomiany, Dobrzycki, Schafer, Kokocinski, and St. Poniecki for their donations.
4. We took an active role in AMERIPEX '86 and the Polonus meeting. With our special international guests, the meeting hall was filled to capacity.
5. In July, Polonus took part in the 3-day Festival Polonaise on

(Continued on page 417-16)

LATVIAN INTERNMENT CAMPS

By THOMAS J. GOBBY

After World War II began, Polish civilians and military personnel would be interred in the following countries: Hungary, Romania, Switzerland, Sweden, USSR, Spain, Lithuania and Latvia. Postal material of these internment camps can be found. Availability ranges from plentiful for those from Hungary to scarce for those from the USSR and Latvia.

A couple of years ago I obtained a large lot of World War II postal material relating to the Poles. In this lot were two items: a cover and a postcard from Latvian internment camps.

How did these camps come into being? In 1939 as the German Army pushed deeper into Polish territory and after September 17th, when the Red Army invaded Poland, a crush of civilians and military pushed to the northern and southern borders of Poland. In the north it is estimated that nearly 15,000 Polish refugees, civilian

and military, crossed into Latvia and were interred.

There were at least three locations for these camphs.

1. Bulbene
2. Lilaste
3. Ulbroce

Little is known regarding how many were in each camp and what specific postal privileges the internees enjoyed. Letters and postcards were permitted, but the frequency with which one could write is not known.

At least one postcard, issued by the Latvian Red Cross, was given to military internees (see fig. 1). It is printed on card stock of a sand beige color. Printing is in black and red.

Such mail also was censored by either civil or military authority. On both, the postcard and the cover, there is a single line, *cenzets*, the Latvian word for censored. There are differences between the two.

1. Postcard *cenzets*. - The word

Fig.
1.





Fig.
2.

2. Cover is followed by a period.
cenzĕts - The word is underlined.

The camps did not remain in existence for very long. Under the terms of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, Latvia came into the Soviet sphere of influence. In June, 1940, the USSR moved in military forces and occupied Latvia. The camps were evacuated and the Poles were

sent to prisons and camps in the USSR.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT (Continued)

Chicago's lake front.

Our regular meetings have been well attended and each member has been encouraged to express his opinions. I would especially like to thank those members who have made the following contributions and given help: Chester Mikucki, for the attractive packets of stamps he prepared for the children; Bieniecki, Inc., of Granite City, for stamp donations to young collectors; Mr. and Mrs. Al Rybarski for all their work at all functions. I would also like to thank Mr. Kocinski and Mr. Odrowski for their help, and also, Mr. Fred Szebel for his cooperation and copy making for Polonus.

Special thanks to Mr. and Mrs. James Mazepa for their work in computerizing our membership list and mailing list for the Polonus Bulletin, and to Mr. Stanley Rusin for his greatly improved bookkeeping system for Polonus.

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864 N. Ashland Avenue
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