



Meets every 4th Friday at SS. Cyril & Methodius Church Annex,
5800 W. Diversey Avenue, Chicago, IL

ISSUE NO. 448

Price: \$2.00

July-August, 1991

Polonus Launches Drive For U.S. Stamp or Postal Card on Return of Paderewski's Remains to Poland

It is official, Paderewski's remains will be transferred to Poland in June or July of next year! It is an occasion to be commemorated with a postal emission by Poland and the United States.

On July 19th, 1991, Polonus President Roman Strzelecki and Romuald Odrowski, visited the office of Edward Moskal, President of Polish American Congress and Polish National Alliance, soliciting his help in this matter. He and his staff pledged their full support providing Polonus would get this campaign off the ground. Pres. Strzelecki reported this information to the Polonus officers at the July 22nd board meeting and it was agreed to proceed.

Our plan of action is to contact Polish fraternal societies, associations and other organizations to send letters to the Postmaster General requesting a stamp or postal card be issued for this occasion. We must also contact government officials asking them to use their influence in this cause.

The U.S. Postal Service has already planned its coming issues for 1992. It will be difficult for us to get in our stamp or postal card on such short notice. The announcement of the transfer of Paderewski's remains however, was just recently made by President Lech Walesa. Therefore the pressure we exert must really be great.

Shown on the next page is a letter prepared by Polonus. Many such letters must be sent by other groups. If you are a member of another organization, ask them to do likewise.



POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

A NOT FOR PROFIT ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO THE PROMOTION OF POLAND'S PHILATELY

Affiliated with the American Philatelic Society

PAST PRESIDENTS

*HON. LESTER JANKOWSKI
*HENRY J. CHOYNACKI
*J. J. DOMAR
*MYRON E. STECZYNSKI
*DR. MATTHEW E. UZNANSKI
*ADAM KLOSKOWSKI
*CHESTER J. MIKUCKI
*DR. S. T. GALASKIEWICZ
*DR. LEON P. KOZAKIEWICZ
LEON HASKA
JOHN S. BOBO
ANTHONY A. BANASIAK
STEFAN KOCHANSKI
ROMAN J. BURKIEWICZ
ROMAN H. STRZELECKI
*LI. Col. JOSEF J. BENDKOWSKI
CHESTER A. SCHAFER
THOMAS J. GOBBY
ALFRED SZEBEL
*JOHN BARTCZAK
WALENTY PONIECKI
*J. Deceased

United States Postal Service
Anthony M. Frank, Postmaster General
475 L'Enfant Plaza
Washington, D.C. 20260-0010

Dear Sir:

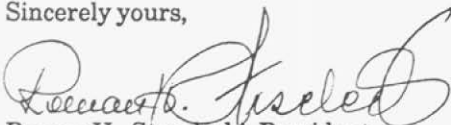
When Ignacy Jan Paderewski died in 1941, his remains were placed temporarily in the USS Maine Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery. In June of 1992 his remains are to be transferred to his native Poland in accordance with his wishes.

To the Poles, Paderewski was known as the chairman of the National Council of the Republic of Poland, president of the Council of Ministers of Poland, and a champion of this oppressed nation.

To Americans he was like Kosciuszko and Pulaski, working for freedom of the oppressed. He played at concerts in North and South America to raise funds for the Polish cause.

The Polish American Congress, the Polish National Alliance, and Polonus Philatelic Society respectfully request that the U. S. Postal Service issue a commemorative stamp or postal card on this occasion. The return of Paderewski's remains to Poland will be an historic event for both countries. You would please the large number of Americans with Polish ties by doing so.

Sincerely yours,



Roman H. Strzelecki, President



Teresa Poniecka Lederer, Secretary

Fifty Years Since Paderewski's Death

By KATHRYN ROSYPAL

This year marks the 50th anniversary of death of Ignacy Jan Paderewski. Not only was he a great statesman, but also a great patriot. At every opportunity and in every forum at his disposal, he consistently delivered the inspiring message of his vision of a strong and independent Poland.

Paderewski was born on November 18th, 1860 at Kurylowka in Podolia, a part of Poland under Russia's administration at that time, where he began a brilliant career in music. He was playing the piano at age 3, composing at age 7, and had already graduated from the Warsaw Conservatory and was teaching music at the age of 18 years.

When World War I broke out in 1914, he dedicated himself to the cause of Poland. Through his efforts, enormous sums of money were collected and a powerful pro-Polish movement in the United States gained impetus.

At the conclusion of World War I, Paderewski returned to Poland and succeeded in forming a coalition government of which he became Prime Minister. He withdrew from politics in 1921 and retired to Switzerland where he continued his musical career. However, when Germany attacked Poland in 1939, Paderewski became President of the new Polish Parliament in Exile.



POLAND SCOTT'S #134

Paderewski prevailed upon Woodrow Wilson to include the 13th Point into the President's famous "14 Points", a provision that a "free Poland" would emerge following World War I.

For almost 50 years, Paderewski's body has waited in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia until it could be returned 'home' to a free Poland, according to his wishes. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who arranged his friend's interment, said it would be a temporary grave until the time came when Poland would be free.

After the changes in Poland, a "a very sensitive issue" - as the Washington Post described it - surfaced over the remains of this Polish statesman lying unburied for almost 50 years in Arlington National Cemetery.

When Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki visited Washington in March, 1990, one of his stops was the mast of the battleship Maine at Arlington.

Located near the cemetery's marble amphitheater and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the mast commemorates the sinking of the American ship in Havana in 1898 which started the Spanish-American War. Inside the concrete base of the mast lie the remains of Ignacy Jan Paderewski. His remains, inside a zinc coffin encased in a cypress

box lying on a church chart, have been there since his death in 1941. Now Poland wants his remains back.

Because Paderewski didn't serve in the armed forces of the United States or in the service of ally forces during the world wars, he could not be buried in Arlington National Cemetery, therefore the Maine mast was chosen as the site of his repose.

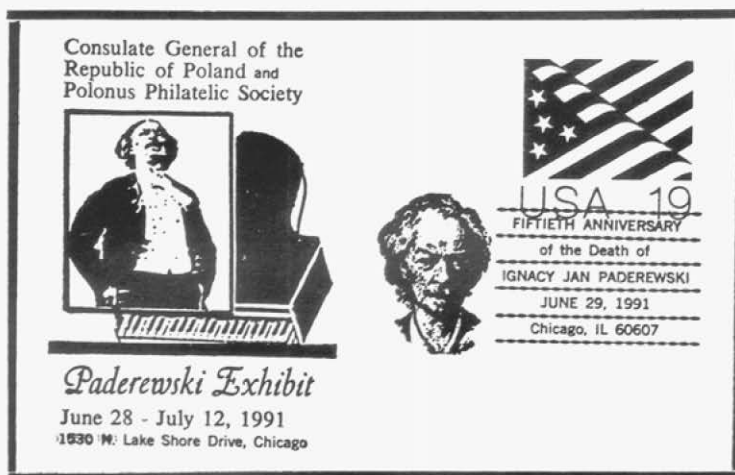
Poland requested that the remains be returned in 1947. It was denied at that time because Poland was not considered free, although a Social constitution and government was established.

As a result of Prime Minister Mazowiecki's visit, the United States agreed to return Paderewski's body to Poland. However this situation changed in March, 1991, when Poland's President Lech Walesa visited the United States.

Originally, the return of Paderewski's remains was planned for June 1991, to mark the 50th anniversary of his death. During his visit to Washington, Walesa said that he is against returning the body now - before the October Parliamentary elections in Poland. He considered that it might have a political undertone. Therefore, the way things stand now, Paderewski's body will wait for another year at the Arlington National Cemetery and will be returned finally to Poland in 1992.

Reprinted from:

Naród Polski, official organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America.



Paderewski Commemorative Postal Card issued by Polonus

Polonus Philatelic Society commemorated the 50th anniversary of the passing of Paderewski with an exhibit of philatelic material, photos and memorabilia at the Polish Consulate in Chicago. The Society also issued a cacheted postal card with a special cancellation dated June 29, 1991, the anniversary of his death. Priced at \$2.50 it is available for \$2.50 at the meetings with out of town members asked to include 50¢ additional for mailing costs. Mail orders to Polonus, P.O. Box 82,

River Grove, Illinois 60171. Proceeds from the sale of these postal cards are for the \$300.00 expense incurred in the presentation of the Paderewski Exhibit. Donations from members are also requested.

Donations for Paderewski Exhibit

\$50.00 Walenty Poniecki
\$5.00 Romuald Odrowski
\$5.00 Chester Schafer

PAN-SLAVIC PHILATELY at CHICAGOPEX 91

A Pan-Slavic and Baltic States section will be featured at CHICAGOPEX 91 November 1, 2 & 3rd, 1991 at O'Hare Expo Center, 5555 N. River Road, Rosemont, IL. The theme of the show honors Slavic composers. Special cachets and a cancellation will adorn the show covers of the Chicago Philatelic Society. Post Offices by the US Postal Service and UN Postal Administration will be operating. Over 75 dealers are expected in the bourse: over 5,000 pages of philatelic material will be shown.

In conjunction with the Pan-Slavic exhibition, Polonus will hold a meeting at the Radisson Suite Hotel O'Hare Airport, 5500 North River Road, Rosemont, IL on Friday evening, November 1st at 7:30 p.m. Since the meeting is being held in the evening after the show has closed, the meeting will be in the headquarters hotel rather than the Expo Center Conference Center. The room number will be posted at the hotel.

The annual Awards Banquet will be held Saturday, November 2nd, at the Radisson Suite Hotel O'Hare Airport. Tickets \$30 per person. Advance reservations are required with the deadline being October 25th. Write: Chicagopex 91 Banquet Committee, P.O. Box A-3953, Chicago, IL 60690-3953.

Recent Market Prices for Polish POW Lots

A recent auction in Brussels held on March 1st, by the Story-Post firm, featured 94 lots of Polish POW material from the WW II period. Most were mint and only 28 were sold. The purchasers showed interest in used items.

The prices realized were generally slightly above or below the opening bid. The following examples show what the buyers considered as lots worth buying:

Lot #	OFLAG	MICHEL CAT. #	OPENING BID	PRICE REALIZED
2740	O Gross-Born	# 5-8 perf.	10,000	12,653
2753	★ Neubrandenburg	# 1	5,000	6,773
2757	X Woldenberg	26 essays (black)	4,000	7,718
2774	□ Woldenberg	# 1 c on pcd.	2,000	2,783

N.B., The rate of exchange for Belgian Franks on May 12th, 1991 was: B.Fr. 35.76 for \$1.00. This would make the price of lot #2740 equal to \$353.83.

EDWARD D. WOLSKI

WARSCHAU CANCELERS

1915-1918

By CONRAD P. STRAUB, Ph.D.

The German Occupation of former Russian Territories during World War I has been of some interest to me, and as a result, I have collected covers of this period bearing the "Germania" stamps overprinted "Russisch Polen" (Scott #s N1-N5) and "Gen.-Gouv. Warschau" (Scott #s N6-N16).

**Russisch
Polen**

**Gen.-Gouv.
Warschau**

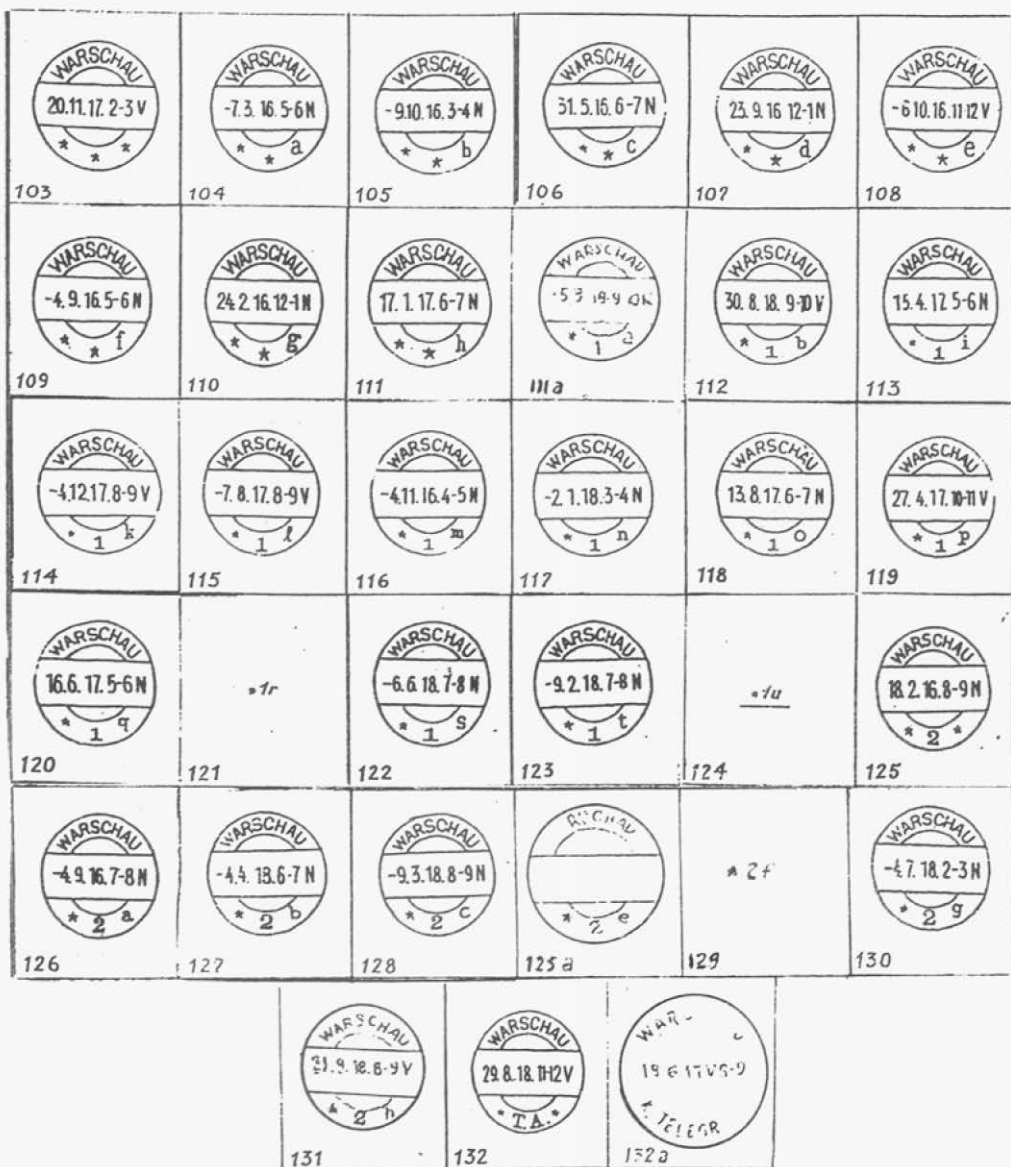
Until recently, the only literature related to the cancellations on these stamps known to me was the article by Zirkenbach,¹ which listed the city names (postal districts) and canceler markings, and the two-part article by Zołkiewski,² which listed the city names (postal districts), date on which the post office opened, the date of closing, the type of canceler and its characteristics, and the outside diameter of some of the cancelers. Zołkiewski also illustrated the cancelers, but showed only three examples of the Warschau cancelers in use, namely: ***, *1b, and *2*.

Since I had covers showing most of the cancelers listed by Zołkiewski, I photographed these, traced the cancellations from the photographs, and intended to prepare an article illustrating these cancelers. However, at POLPEX '91, Stanley S. King of Florida showed me a brochure he had purchased which included another article by Zołkiewski.³ Mr. King was kind enough to loan me the brochure, which illustrated most of the Warschau and other cancelers used during the period 1915-1918. Zołkiewski does not show reproductions of the following Warschau cancelers: *1a, *1r, *1u, *2f, and *2h; nor does he or Zirkenbach list canceler *2e. I believe that cancelers *2e and *2h, which I have on cover, should be added to the list of illustrated cancelers along with canceler *1a, which I described earlier.⁴ This leaves only cancelers *1r, *1u, and *2f to be illustrated. I also have a Warschau cancel with K.TELEGR... shown and that is also added to the list and illustrated.

All known Warschau cancelers, used during this period, are given in Table I, along with identification numbers listed by Zirkenbach and Zołkiewski. In Table I, I have included the outside diameters of the cancelers known to me. To make available to our members and others, I have reproduced Zołkiewski's illustrated cancelers, added a few missing ones that I have, and show these in Fig. 1.

Anyone having further information on these cancelers is urged to get in touch with me through POLONUS.

Fig. 1 WARSCHAU Cancelers



Reproduced primarily from Zolkiewski³

Table 1, Listing of WARSCHAU Canceled

Canceller	Type	Zirkenbach ¹		Zółkiewski ²		Zółkiewski ³		Straub
		No.	No.	Opening date	Size, ø, mm	No.	Size, ø, mm	
WARSCHAU	***	62a	62aa		26	62aa	26	26
	***a	62b	62ab		26	62ab	26	26
	***b	62c	62ac			62ac		25
	***c	62d	62ad			62ad		26
	***d	62e	62ae		26	62ae	26	26
	***e	62f	62af			62af		26
	***f	62g	62ag		25	62ag	25	25
	***g	62h	62ah		26	62ah	26	26
	***h	62i	62ai		26	62ai	26	26
WARSCHAU 1	*1a							25 ^b
	*1b	63a	62ba	22.10.15	26	62ba	26	26
	*1i	63b	62bb		26	62bb	26	26
	*1k	63c	62bc			62bc		25
	*1l	64d				62bd		25
	*1m	64e	62bd			62be		25
	*1n	64f	62be			62bf		25
	*1o	64g	62bf	27.10.15		62bg		25
	*1p	64h	62bg			62bh		24
	*1q	64i	62bh			62bi		25
	*1r	64k				62bj		
	*1s	64l	62bi			62bk		25
	*1t	64m ^a	62bj			62bl		25
	*1u	64n ^a				62bl		
WARSCHAU 2	*2*	65a	62ca	20. 9.15	25	62ca	25	25
	*2a	65b	62cb		26	62cb	26	25
	*2b	65c ^a	62cc		25	62cc	25	25
	*2c	65d	62cd			62cd		25 ^c
	*2e							
	*2f	65e	62ce			62ce		
	*2g	65f	62cf			62cf		25 ^d
	*2h	65g	62cg			62cg		26
WARSCHAU								
TEL.AMT.	*T.A.*	65	62d			62d		^e
	K.TELEGR...							30

- ^a Seen only after stamps no longer available at post office
^b See Straub, C.P., Bull. Polonus Philatelic Society (Chicago), Issue 423,
^c Have part of cancel showing *2e pp. 5-6
^d Cancellation seen on 50 fen/20 gr First Provisional Issue
^e Zirkenbach lists this cancel as WARSCHAU/11.6.17 V8-9/K. TELEGR. AMT

REFERENCES:

1. Zirkenbach, K. German Occupation of Eastern Europe 1914-1918. German Philatelic Review, 2(3):68-75 (May, 1954).
2. Zółkiewski, St. Organizacja Poczty w GGW 1915-1918. Filatelista, 13(16):311-317 and 13(18):351-357 (1966).
3. Zółkiewski, St. Organizacja Sieci Pocztovej w Terenach b. Królestwa Polskiego Okupowanego przez Wojska Niemieckie w Latach 1914-1918. Agencja Wydawnicza "RUCH", Warszawa, 1972.
4. Straub, C. P. Two Unlisted Gen.-Gouv. Warschau Canceled. Bulletin of Polonus Philatelic Society (Chicago), Issue 423, pp. 5-6 (July-August, 1987).

COLLAPSING REICH CREATED UNISSUED RARITY

By DONNA O'KEEFE

Copyright Linn's Stamp News, Sidney Ohio. Reprinted with permission

On September 1st, 1939, Germany invaded Poland. On Sept. 3rd, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany. On Sept. 17th, Russia invaded Poland. The Poles were defeated. Russia and Germany partitioned Poland, but in 1941, Germany attacked Russia and seized all of Poland. In the midst of these events, the Polish postal and telecommunication services collapsed.



This 12 gr. stamp was never issued by the German General Government in occupied Poland. Copies of the stamp are scarce.

Adolph Hitler declared the establishment of the German General Government in Poland, and the Polish Post was annexed by the Deutsche Post Osten. In December of 1939, German stamps were surcharged in black with new values and the inscription "Deutsche Post OSTEN."

In 1940, the General Government began surcharging the stamps of Poland with new values, the inscription "General Gouvernement" and the German swastika and eagle.

Later that year, the General Government began issuing its own stamps. It continued to do so until 1944, when the Russian army invaded Poland and drove out the German army.

At the time of the Russian invasion, the General Government was preparing a new set of stamps for occupied Poland. The set comprised a 6 groszy value showing a derrick, a 12 groszy, depicting a horse-drawn carriage, a 24 groszy featuring a peasant farmer and his wife, and a 40 groszy showing a Ukrainian wooden church.

The State Printing Works in Vienna printed these stamps, as it had done with all the General Government issues. However, the Russian army took over the General Government and the city of Vienna before this set could be issued.

A few sheets of the 6gr., 24gr. and 40gr. survived the war. However, only a few 12gr. stamps showing the horse-drawn carriage are known to exist. This set is unlisted by the Scott catalog. The Michel catalog, produced in Germany, lists the 12 groszy at 25,000 deutschemark (about \$16,000.00).

BOOK REVIEW —

POW, Internees & Refugees in European Theatre of WW II

Collectors of postal history have a new source of information. A new book came out last year entitled "Prisoners of War, Internees and

Refugees in The European Theater of World War II: Postal History," published by the authors Prof. Dr. H. F. Stich and W. Stich. It can be purchased directly from the authors (address: 4593 Langara Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6R 1C9).

This comprehensive work is based on 154 references and is well illustrated to show the basic types of postal stationery, cancellations and censorship markings used in Europe, the British Empire and the U.S.

A brief chapter is devoted to the little known postal history of Axis POW's held in the Soviet Union (pp. 69-70, ill. pp. 71-72). For additional reading, a list of 8 studies is given on p. 162. Those who read German will find these studies very interesting. The American equivalent would be the reading of Otis Hays' book "Home from Siberia", about the interned American airmen (Texas A & M University Press, 1990).

Numerous country lists of POW, DP, internee and refugee camps, and a list of abbreviations make this book a desirable reference tool for philatelic libraries and individual collectors of W.W. II postal history.

Especially Polish collectors will find a lot of useful information because so many Poles found themselves in all categories and areas covered in this book.

—Edward D. Wolski



POLAND - LITHUANIA

By CHARLES MATUZAS

(Reprinted from the "Bulletin of the
Lithuanian Society" of New York)



From a young collector from San Antonio, Texas who has joined our Society and had begun collecting Lithuania's stamps, after 25 years of collecting Poland; and no Pole either from the sound of his Irish name, and a prominent one. To him Lithuania and Poland are the same, especially in a religious sense and feels that both countries are responsible for the collapse of communism and the U.S.S.R.

On receiving the handbook, Postage Stamps of Lithuania, he writes that he was really impressed with it and neglected doing school work. All that he was doing was reading the book and arranging and correcting his stamp album.

He writes: "You and your people have done an admirable job!!! Again I would like to express my complete satisfaction with the handbook. It is fantastic!!! I was also pleased to see in LINN's that Lithuanian authorities have released stamps again!!! I pray that they pursue a very, very conservative issue policy."

NEW MEMBERS

1410 John Goodrich
868 Deerflats Dr.
San Dimas, CA 91773

1412 Stephen J. Shebetich
7102 Tolliver St.
Alexandria, VA 22306

FOURTH VISIT OF JOHN PAUL II TO POLAND

During the fourth papal visit to Poland June 1-9, 1991, Pope John Paul II witnessed his homeland rejoicing in the new found freedom.

The busy schedule of visits to a dozen Polish cities consisted of 39 speeches, homilies and greetings at Masses. The Pontiff, apprehensive of the many changes taking place, stressed the battle of today's church in a free society of how faith competes with the good life.



RECENT COMMEMORATIVE CANCELLATIONS IN POLAND

On June 1st, the Polish post office at Koszalin used a FDC cancellation. On the following days the commemorative cancellations of different post offices of the cities visited by the Pontiff, made their appearance.

The Warsaw post office on June 8th used a cancel on mail with the words: "Visit of the Pope with President Lech Wałęsa." On June 9th, "The beatification of Rafał Chyliński" and "Departure of Polish Airline LOT to Rome."

Also on June 1st four postal cards were issued each of 700 zł. value to commemorate the fourth visit.

On the postal cards were the printed likenesses of John Paul II, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, Bishop Józef Sebastian Pelczar and the St. James Cathedral in Olsztyn. The cards were designed by Ryszard Duzicki and printed in a quantity of 1.5 million.

—Stefan Czarniecki



New Polonus officers being sworn in at the May 24 meeting. L. to r.: Stanley Dobrzycki, Director; Stefan Czarniecki, Treasurer; Ted Sokolowski, V. Pres.; Roman Strzelecki, President; Teresa Poniecka Lederer, Sec'y; & Chester Schafer, Director. (Not present: Al Rybariski, Director).

—Photo: Fred Szebel

NEW MEMBERS

- 1414 Joanne V. Poprawski
1828 N. Rutherford
Chicago, IL 60635
- 1415 John J. Pawelski
5010 Indian River Dr., 394
Las Vegas, NV 89103
- 1416 George Swienton
5327 W. Belmont Ave.
Chicago, IL 60641

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

A.P.S. Affiliate #119

ROMAN STRZELECKI, President
7006 West 29th Street
Berwyn, IL 60402

TED SOKOLOWSKI, Vice-Pres.
8456 N. Olcott Avenue
Niles, IL 60648

TERESA PONIECKI-LEDERER, Sec.
110 West Old Elm
Lake Forest, IL 60045

STEFAN CZARNIECKI, Treasurer
Post Office Box 82
River Grove, IL 60171

Board of Directors:

STANLEY DOBRZYCKI
CHESTER SCHAFER
AL RYBARSKI

Bulletin Editor:

CHESTER SCHAFER
864 N. Ashland Avenue
Chicago, IL 60622

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

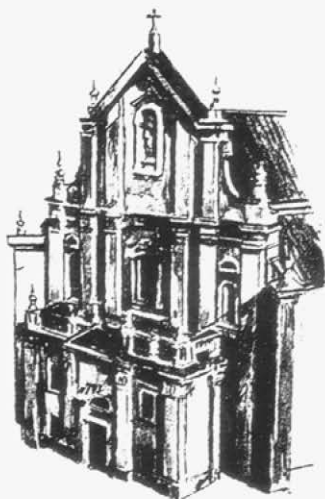
Annual Dues which include a subscription to the Bulletin are \$16.00 (U.S. funds only) and should be sent to Polonus Treasurer, P.O. Box 82, River Grove, IL 60171. Membership Dues are payable by December 31st, for the next calendar year. New members will receive all the 'Bulletins' for the year in which they join. Changes of address, problems with receiving the Bulletin, should be addressed to: Polonus Philatelic So-

ciety, P.O. Box 82, River Grove, IL 60171. General matters pertaining to the Society, contribution of articles for the Bulletin, complaints, or general matters should be directed to the President.

The Polonus Philatelic Society is a Not-for-Profit Organization incorporated in the State of Illinois (1939). The opinions expressed by authors of articles appearing therein, do not necessarily reflect the views of the Polonus Philatelic Society.

KARTKA POCZTOWA

IV Wizyta Papieża Jana Pawła II w Polsce 1991 r.



Katedra w Przemyślu



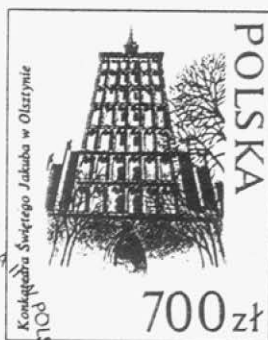
PPTT-V 1991 r. nakład 1.500.000 proj. R. Dudzicki

KARTKA POCZTOWA

IV Wizyta Papieża Jana Pawła II w Polsce 1991 r.



MONSTRANCJA BAROKOWA XVII w.



PPTT-V 1991 r. nakład 1.500.000 proj. R. Dudzicki

KARTKA POCZTOWA

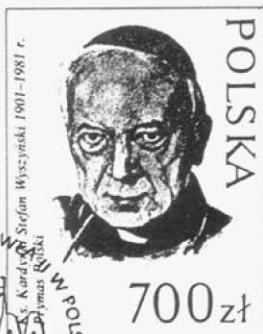
IV Wizyta Papieża Jana Pawła II w Polsce 1991 r.



PPTT-V 1991 r. nakład 1.500.000 proj. R. Dudzicki

KARTKA POCZTOWA

IV Wizyta Papieża Jana Pawła II w Polsce 1991 r.



PPTT-V 1991 r. nakład 1.500.000 proj. R. Dudzicki