

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Meets 2d & 4th Friday of each month at Polish Falcon Hall, 1062 N. Ashland Av.

Issue No. 94

April 1951

GROSZY OVERPRINTS

by Jack Domar

In a letter from the Ministry of Posts and Telegraph, under date of December 14, 1950, addressed to me, the following announcement was made:

"Il est a remarguer que par suite d'un nouveau systeme monetaire en Pologne, tous les timbres postes exprime's en zloty sont actuellement surcharge's en groszy par les divers bureaux de poste, a l'aide d'une estampille manuelle."

Translated it means:

"I would like to call your attention to a new monetary system in Poland, all stamps shown in zloty are to be overprinted in groszy by the various post offices and are to be stamped manually."

This statement would indicate, therefore, that the machine overprint was not authorized and all such were privately printed or without sanction of the Postal officials. In my opinion as privately issued items they have absolutely NO philatelic value.

Speaking of privately issued items. The most recent atrocity perpetrated (again my own opinion) on a postage stamp, are the italic overprints being applied on the Roosevelt and Culture sheets. Can you for one moment imagine a postoffice having any in stock after two years of their release. (Heck, I don't know of any that had them when they were released) and especially after the high prices they were bringing. Let us stretch our imagination and agree that they may have had some, surely it could not be

many. So, it is reasonable to assume that the Postmaster had the few he had on hand overprinted by a special handstamp or a machine overprint and the thousands of regular postage stamps he had on hand he overprinted by hand using a plain rubber stamp. Just who is supposed to be "NUTS?" The fact that they were accepted for postage does not legalize the private overprint.

Personally, I think that the legitimate groszy overprints offer a wonderful field for study, and most of us must depend upon the good reliable dealers for material, but when a few start to dirty up our hobby they should be quickly squelched. I don't mean those who innocently offer such material for sale, because I know they like to be the first with the new material and oftentimes are unable to investigate to determine the legality of the issue. But, I am sure when a doubt exists such as the overprints on the Roosevelt and Culture sheets I think that they should refrain from selling until the facts are known.

If the wholesaler of these sheets can offer proof that they were not privately overprinted and were regularly issued by the Postmaster, I shall be the first to say that the sheets were properly issued. But, until then I reserve the right to form my own opinion.

I suppose this will be just like an incident I recently experienced. I had some Warsaw Locals, which were printed in Gold, Silver, etc., submit-

ted to me, the price asked was rather high considering that they were forgeries. I returned them stating that they were forgeries and I pointed out to him how they could be identified, sending along a good copy for comparison, stating that I did not want it returned. I made a counter offer, since it was good reference material, but I never got a reply. But, this same chap is always complaining that someone is always trying to cheat him. I suppose it will always be the same. Oh yes, I do know that some forgeries are worth more than a good stamp—not these.

POLPEX 1951 AWARD WINNERS

Following are the official winners of the 1951 Polonus Philatelic Society Exhibition held March 2, 3, & 4, at the Falcons Hall, Chicago, Ill.:

The Grand Award consisting of the Larking Trophy and Medal went to Dr. M. E. Uznanski for a highly specialized Marienwerder.

The Polonus Memorial Trophy went to Rev. Paul W. Piechocki for Local Revenues of Poland from 1915 to 1939.

The Dr. L. P. Kozakiewicz Research Award Trophy went to Myron Steczynski for a comprehensive study of the 1923-24 inflation provisionals of Poland.

The Dr. S. Galaskiewicz Trophy went to Barney Fialkowski for his early postal history of Albania.

The Best Other Than Poland Trophy went to Ben Reeves for Heligoland, 50 years under German rule.

The S. P. A. Research Award and Gold Medal went to Roman Wojcicki for pages depicting the history of the City of Lwow, Poland.

The other Gold Medals went to Stephen G. Rich for his United States 1847-69, and to E. C. Hopps for his covers of the World.

The Silver Medals went to Bernard Sobczak for first balloon and air flights of Poland; to Richard Estka for Vilnius; and to Chester Mikucki for Montenegro.

The Bronze Medals went to John Wachmanski for Fab stamps; and to John Skotnicki for Topical collection of stamps on stamps.

Seal Director Adam Kloskowski announces that he has a few Special Panna Maria Texas Covers cancelled at this first Polish Colony on the opening day of Polpex, with the Texas as commemorative and the Polpex seal. These covers are available for 50¢ each while they last.

He also has the regular Polpex covers at 25¢ each, and the souvenir seals at 25¢ per set. Write to Adam Kloskowski, 2528 N. Drake Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Edmund Sawczynski
1431 N. Claremont Ave.
Chicago 22, Ill.
Jan Pronislaw Schmidt
2 Chandos St.
Leicester, England
Joseph A. Porkowski
4124 Foster St.
Pittsburgh 1, Pa.
Alex J. Marr
16 Belvedere Crescent
Aberdeen, Scotland
Cecilia Szymanska
3591 E. 76th St.
Cleveland 5, Ohio
John Joseph Suchan
8932 Waymond Ave.
Highland, Indiana

NEW MEMBERS

Max Marcinkiewicz
844 E. 22nd St.
New York 66, N. Y.
John J. Piechowski
6 Sylvan St.
Norwich, Conn.
Victor Diachenko
1455 W. Augusta Blvd.
Chicago 22, Ill.
Joseph A. Buczynski
6200 Fletcher St.
Chicago 344, Ill.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE CONTEST

Prizes were awarded to the following at the March 23rd meeting: 1st, Barney Fialkowski, 2nd Chester Schaffer, 3rd Adam Kloskowski, 4th Stanley Kucharz, and 5th Mr. Wilkanowski.

The new contest is in effect as of February 1st and will continue to August 1st, 1951. How about bringing in that new member?

POLAND

The Postal Issues During and After the Great War

by the late COL. R. N. W. LARKING, C.B.E., F.R.P.S.I.

XII. 1923. COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

Between June and November 1923, a commemorative set of three values was issued bearing the portraits of Kopernik and Konarski.



Kopernik or Copernicus, a noted scholar, was born at Torun, Western Poland, on the 19th February, 1473, and died on the 24th May, 1543. He entered Cracow University in 1491, and studied mathematical science and painting. Thence to Bologna and Padua, where, in 1499, he obtained the degree of Doctor. He proved that the earth revolved round the sun.

His portrait appears on the 1000 mks. dark blue, and the 5000 mks. carmine, in commemoration of the 450th anniversary of his birth.

Stanislaw Konarski, a Piarist monk, was born in Zarzyce in 1700, and died in Warsaw in 1773. An Educational Reformer, he founded boarding schools and colleges on progressive lines (1740) and, just before his death, a Commission of Education, the first Ministry of Public Education in Europe, and the earliest institution of its kind in the world.

His portrait appears on the 3000 mks. red-brown, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the formation of the National Commission of Education.

The three values first appeared on pelure paper, printed by rotary ma-

chine, in sheets of 100 stamps each (10x10), the paper being gummed before printing. There is a narrower margin down the centre of each sheet similar to preceding issues on pelure paper.

There are two dies of the 1000 and 5000 mks. denominations. In Die I, the face of Kopernik is shaded with fine coloured lines, and there is a small coloured dot on the breast of the eagle. In some sheets, where the plate has become worn, these coloured lines are practically invisible, and only an occasional scratch or small dots appear on the face. In Die II, the outline of the drawing is more delicate, and there is no shading whatever on the face, or dot on breast of the eagle.

The stamps are perforated 12½ only, and there are no varieties.

Later issues of the 3000 and 5000 mks. appeared on thin wove paper, varying in thickness. Some sheets have a white gum, whilst others have a brown oily gum, making the stamps quite transparent and giving them the appearance of being on pelure paper.

In this issue the 3000 mks. was printed in sheets of 100 stamps, in two groups of 50 stamps each (10x5), with a dividing blank space, the size of the stamp, running down the middle of the sheet and separating each group.

In this printing the 25th stamp of each group shows "KONARSKI" spelt "KONAPSKI." Printings were also made of sheets containing 40 stamps in two groups of 20 stamps each (5x4) with the dividing blank space as before. In these sheets the error "KONAPSKI" occurs on the 15th stamp of each group. Subsequently one of the errors was corrected on the plate by

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adding a downward stroke to the "P," but the "R" thus formed differs slightly in shape from the other "R's" on the sheet. The corrected error is on the left half of the sheet, whilst the right half still shows the error.

The 3000 mks. is found perforated 10½, 12, and 12½.

The 5000 mks. was printed in sheets of 100 stamps (10x10) and perforated 10½, 11½, 11½x12. Dies I and II are found in sheets perforated 10½. Die II only was used for sheets perforated 11½ and 11½x12. There are no varieties.

XIII. 1923-24. PROVISIONAL ISSUES

The sudden further depreciation of the value of the mark towards the end of 1923 necessitated the issue of stamps of increasingly higher value, in quick succession. Whilst these stamps were in preparation, five provisional high values were issued between October until the end of December 1923.

These were created by calling in from all post offices in the country their stock of 2 and 5 mks. (small eagle type), 10 and 20 mks. (sower type) and 25 mks. (large eagle type), and, together with the reserve stock in hand at the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, surcharging them with new values. Broken sheets were made up ready to be surcharged by piecing loose stamps and blocks of stamps together by means of small strips of gummed paper at the back of the stamps.

I would mention here that the surcharge on all values is known inverted, but since I have never heard of an entire sheet thus, and that most of the copies I possess show pieces of gummed paper at the back, it would appear that the inverted surcharge was caused by inadvertency or carelessly inserting loose stamps or blocks in a sheet upside down.

The following is a list of these provisionals in the order in which they were issued:

10 Tysiecy (Thousand) on 25 mks. To be found on the thin wove of June

1921, the thick bluish wove of February 1922, and the thick wove of December 1922.

25,000 on 20 mks. On the thin wove, large die of May 1921.

25,000 on 20 mks. On the thick wove, small die of September 1922, and the pelure of April 1922.

50,000 on 10 mks. On the thin wove, Die I of May 1921, thick bluish wove, Die I of February 1922, thin wove, Die II of March 1922, thick wove, Die II of April 1922, and the pelure of April 1922 (scarce).

20,000 on 2 mks. On the horizontal laid, Die I of January 1921 (scarce) thin wove, Die II of March 1922, and thick wove, Die II of April 1922.

100,000 on 5 mks. On the horizontal laid of January 1921, thin wove of March 1922, pelure of March 1922, and thick wove of April 1922.

100,000 on 5 mks. On the horizontal laid of January 1921, thin wove of March 1922, pelure of March 1922, and thick wove of April 1922.

The surcharges were roughly executed, many showing defective printing, such as broken numerals and missing "MK's," and some copies show a double surcharge more or less pronounced.

The same varieties are found in the above as in the normal stamps. The Plate varieties on the 10 mks. are, in most cases, indistinguishable owing to their being hidden by the large and heavy surcharge "50,000."

Checklist of perforations will be found on the next page.

XIV. 1924. DEFINITIVE ISSUE.

By the beginning of 1924, the new series of high values, all of the large eagle type, was ready, and between January and March the following denominations were issued:

10,000 mks.,	brown-purple
20,000 mks.,	sage-green
30,000 mks.,	scarlet
50,000 mks.,	apple-green
100,000 mks.	chestnut
200,000 mks.,	light blue
300,000 mks.,	magenta


TYSIECY

100,000

50,000

Check List of Perforations found in the Provisional values, 1923.

Values.	No.	Perf.	10x	10½x
		9 10 10½ 11 11½ 12 12½ 13 13½ 14 14½	10½ 11 11½ 12 12½ 13 13½ 14 14½	10½ 11 11½ 12 12½ 13 13½ 14 14½
10,000 on 25 mks.	1	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Thin wove.	2	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Thick bluish wove.	3	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Thick wove.	4	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
25,000 on 20 mks.	5	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Thin wove.	6	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Thick wove, Die I.	7	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Thick bluish wove, Die I.	8	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Thin wove, Die II.	9	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Thick wove, Die II.	10	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
20,000 on 2 mks.	11	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Hor. laid, Die I.	12	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Thin wove, Die II.	13	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Thick wove, Die II.	14	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
100,000 on 5 mks.	15	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Hor. laid.	16	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Thin wove.	17	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Khure.	18	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
Thick wove.	19	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •

No.	11x	11½x	12x	12½x
	10 10½ 11 11½ 12 12½ 13 13½ 14 14½	10½ 11 11½ 12 12½ 13 13½ 14 14½	10½ 11 11½ 12 12½ 13 13½ 14 14½	10½ 11 11½ 12 12½ 13 13½ 14 14½
1	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
2	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
3	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
4	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
5	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
6	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
7	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
8	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
9	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
10	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
11	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
12	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
13	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
14	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
15	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
16	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •

No.	13x	13½x	14x	14½x
	10 10½ 11 11½ 12 12½ 13 13½ 14 14½	10½ 11 11½ 12 12½ 13 13½ 14 14½	10½ 11 11½ 12 12½ 13 13½ 14 14½	10½ 11 11½ 12 12½ 13 13½ 14 14½
1	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
2	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
3	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
4	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
5	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
6	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
7	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
8	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
9	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
10	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
11	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
12	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
13	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
14	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
15	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
16	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •

- 500,000 mks., brown
- 1,000,000 mks., pink
- 2,000,000 mks., deep green

The paper on which these stamps were printed was of a thin wove, but a certain quantity of each value appeared on a very thin wove, almost pe-lure paper. These latter are scarcer than the former.

The standard shades given above are fairly uniform and vary only from a pale to a dark shade.

The perforations of these stamps are not nearly so numerous as their predecessors, usually gauging 10½ or 11½x 12. A table, giving the full list of perforations is shown on the next page.

Some values show certain plate varieties, which chiefly take the form of small coloured dots in front of, after,

above, or below the "MK's" in the lower label, otherwise the stamps are well and carefully executed and show very few blemishes.

So far I have found the following:

10,000 mks. Dot over "K" of right "MK."

Top of "M" of right "MK" and frame line above broken, No. 32. Right oblique stroke of "M" of right "MK" greatly prolonged.

20,000 mks. Dot half-way between "0" and "MK."

White flaw completely obliterating the left foot of the eagle. Offset.

30,000 mks. Dot in front of left "MK." Dot in front of left "MK," higher up.

Check List of Perforations found in the "Large Eagle" type of 1924.

Values.	No.	Perf.	10 x	10 1/2 x
		9 10 10 1/2 11 11 1/2 12 12 1/2 13	10 1/2 11 11 1/2 12 12 1/2 13	10 1/2 11 11 1/2 12 12 1/2 13
10,000 mks.	1	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
20,000 "	2	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
30,000 "	3	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
50,000 "	4	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
100,000 "	5	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
200,000 "	6	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
300,000 "	7	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
500,000 "	8	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
1,000,000 "	9	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
2,000,000 "	10	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

No.	11 x	11 1/2 x	12 x	12 1/2 x
	10 10 1/2 11 11 1/2 12 12 1/2 13	10 10 1/2 11 11 1/2 12 12 1/2 13	10 10 1/2 11 11 1/2 12 12 1/2 13	10 10 1/2 11 11 1/2 12 12 1/2 13
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Dot in front of right "MK."

Dot in front of right "MK," higher up.

Dot over the stop of right "MK," in line with top of "K."

Dot over the stop of right "MK," just above it.

Dot over the stop of right "MK," far to the right.

Dot in second "0" of "30,000."

"POLSKA" shown thus

"POLSKA."

50,000 mks. Foot of left vertical stroke of right "MK" has a pronounced serif.

100,000 mks. Dot in front of left "MK," level with the stop.

Dot in front of left "MK," higher up.

Short downward stroke to "K" of right "MK."

Comma over the stop of left "MK."

"O" of "POLSKA" broken at the top.

200,000 mks. Dot below stop of left "MK."

Loop of the "2" is closed by a serif.

Dot over stop of right "MK."

300,000 mks. Dot in front of left "MK," level with the stop.

Dot in place of left vertical stroke of "M" of left "MK."

500,000 mks. Dot over stops of both "MK's."

Dot in front of left "MK," half-way up.

Dot over stop of left "MK."

Dot over stop after "500,000," No. 81.

Small dot over stop of right "MK."

Large dot over stop of right "MK."

Large dot vertically over stop of right "MK," and dot in front of "5."

1,000,000 mks. Thick stroke under "O" of "POCZTA."

2,000,000 mks. Dot over "O" of "POCZTA."

Dot under "Z" of "POCZTA."

Oblique stroke under "O" of "POCZTA."

Dot under "A" of "POLSKA."

Top of first "0" of "2,000,000," broken.

Enlarged neck to eagle, No. 98.

All the foregoing plate varieties are constant, and are to be found on stamps with different perforations.

Some of the values are found showing a distinct double impression.

XV. NEW CURRENCY ISSUES. 1924-29

The first five years of Poland's independent existence were marked by a continuous decline of the Polish mark, which was the legal currency of the country, introduced by the German Authorities of Occupation.

Many attempts were made to stabilise the currency during that period, but war with Soviet Russia on the Eastern borders of Poland (1919-21), coupled with questions regarding Upper Silesia and Central Lithuania, which still remained unsettled, seriously impeded the work of financial reform.

(to be continued)

From the Desk of

BERT POWELL

(In this column Bert reports on news, literature, and items of interest to Polonus members.)

Did you know that there is a photo of the Court of Honor from our show of 1949 in Chapter VI, page 42, titled "Frames" published in a book titled "Stamp Exhibitions"?

Published by: The Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., Harry Lindquist—President.

Published at: New York.

Price: Not stated, but evidently distributed by the above association to the members of the National Federation of Stamp Clubs.

There is no reading matter on this item with the exception of a few explanatory remarks under the photo as follows: "Court of Honor at POLPEX Annual Exhibition of the Polonus Philatelic Society, Chicago."

This item is a tribute to Polonus and to Ben Reeves who I understand conceived the idea.

• • •

Some years ago, Linn's Weekly Stamp News, then published at Columbus, Ohio, published a series of two articles on the great wooden altar which was carved by Wit Stwosz. Our BULLETIN reprinted these articles in a combined form in Issue No. 77. The articles were written by Mr. John Switalski, and it was quite evident from the tenor of the article that Mr. Switalski must have personally observed and studied the great masterpiece while possibly being a visitor to Poland at one time.

Many of us often wondered just who Mr. Switalski was since we never had the pleasure of meeting him in Polish philatelic circles. Now, years later, one of our members noted in the Vox Pop column of the Chicago Daily News of 11/14/50, a letter written to that paper by the same gentleman. Checking with the Chicago phone directory, we find John Switalski listed at 1234 West 48th St., Yards, 7-6463.

• • •

Excerpt from: "The Art of Poland."

Written by: Irena Piotrowska.

Published by: Philosophical Library,

New York, in 1947, 15 East 40th St.

Price: \$6.00 at time of publishing—now on sale as the supply lasts at \$2.00 per copy at Kroch's Book Store, Chicago.

Taken from the chapter entitled, "The Art of the Polish Stamp," pages 152 and 153 . . . "The Polish Stamps, both the earliest and the latest, are well known to the American philatelists. A number of American stamp collectors own complete (sic) collections of Polish stamps. Many articles have been devoted to Polish stamps by the American press and the American philatelic publications. Noteworthy also are the Polonus—a Monthly Magazine devoted to the Stamps of Poland, published from November 1940 to April 1942 by the Hawthorne Press in Cicero, Ill., and the Bulletin of the Polonus Philatelic Society published in Chicago, to date." . . .

I would certainly recommend that all Polonus members who care to do so would avail themselves of this bargain as the book is not only well written but exceptionally well illustrated and presents a lot of contemporary material for the Polish student.

—Reported by Bert Powell

A REVIEW ON "FILATELISTA"

Through the kindness of member Rev. Marion J. Weron, I was permitted to review the publication FILATELISTA which is the official organ of the society known as the Association of Polish Philatelists in Great Britain.

It is a paper bound pamphlet 4¼ x 7¾" containing about 14 pages. Issue No. 1 was released in October 1950, and is published monthly. It contains articles in both languages, that is Polish and English, which in my opinion, are well covered.

The layout of the magazine contains one article on the stamps of Poland in English, a Reader's Post Bag, an illustrated page of new issues and articles on stamps of Poland in Polish, plus the usual advertisements.

We welcome any new avenue of information about the stamps of Po-

land and we extend the best of luck and good wishes for a successful venture.

The publishers are Thistle Stamps, 22 Ainslie Place, Edinboro 3, Scotland. The subscription rate is \$2.00 per year to Polonus members.

—Reported by Jack Domar

NEW ISSUES

by Jack Domar

For the purposes of record, the "Dove of Peace" set, which was issued to Commemorate the 2nd World Congress of the Partisans for the Peace of Warsaw was released on November 13, 1950.

The design is taken from a drawing by Pablo Picasso. The dimensions, including the margin are 25.5x31.25 mm. They are steel engraved. The perforations are 13x12½, and the amount printed is 2 million of the 40 groszy and 12 million of the 45 groszy value.

The President Bierut, regular postage series have been reissued in the following values: 5 gr. violet, 10 gr. olive-green, 15 gr. green, 25 gr. red-brown, 30 gr. carmine, 40 gr. orange, 45 gr. blue and 75 gr. dark-brown.

On December 16, 1950, a new stamp was issued for the "Rebuilding of Warsaw Fund." It is of 15 groszy value, rotogravured, green in color and identical in design to the previous one. (Illustration in the June 1950 issue of the Bulletin.)

The "First Day of Issue" of the 15 Zloty, President Bierut stamp reported in the February issue of the Bulletin was Oct. 20, 1950.

In the January 1951 issue, I reported, that of the new design postage dues, the 10, 15, 15, 25 and 50 zloty values have been released. Since then the 5, 20 and 100 zloty values were issued. First Day of Issue of the last three values was December 16, 1950.

The blue 15 zloty, Six Year Plan stamp, illustrated in the Sept. 1950 issue of the Bulletin was reissued with the value reengraved to 45 groszy.

The "First Day of Issue" of the large 45 groszy blue, General Bem commemorative was December 10,

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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Associate Editors this issue

Jack Domar

Adam Kloskowski

1950. The amount printed was 1 million.

The Minister of Posts and Telegraph in Poland, advises that on December 21, a stamp bearing the likeness of General Joseph Stalin was to be issued.

—Ministry of Posts and Telegraph, Joseph Bieniecki,
F. L. Prebis.

TID BITS

At the March 23rd Meeting program chairman John Waksmanowski engaged member Edward Hopps who spoke on Thurn and Taxis.

The Austin Philatelic Club will hold its Exhibit and Bourse Sat. and Sun. April 21 and 22, at the Austin Masonic Temple, Central Ave., and Fulton St., Chicago.

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