

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. 174

October, 1959

BALPEX I — GDAŃSK 1959

by Dr. M. A. Rayall de Ragan

On August 30, 1959 at twelve noon, the First International Stamp Exhibition of the Baltic Sea Countries, the so-called Balpex I — Gdańsk 1959, held its formal opening under the protectorate of mgr inż. Zygmunt Moskwa, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs of the Polish Peoples Republic.

In over a 750 sq. meters area were housed over 250 exhibits from nine Baltic countries: Poland 146; East Germany 36; West Germany 8; Soviet

Russia 14; Finland 3; Denmark 5; Norway 1, Sweden 13 and Czechoslovakia 22. In the Literature Class were 22 exhibits; Youth Class 38; Honorary Class 3; Official Class 1 Museum exhibit of Polish Mail.

The exhibits were divided in the following classes: Class A Official exhibits; Class B Honorary; Class C non-competitive; Class D Individual exhibits — 1) Baltic Countries, 2) Europe, 3)* Overseas countries, 4) Air



Balpex commemorative stamp on a First Day Cover with cachet and propaganda label. The cover shows both special cancelations used at the Exhibition.

Mail, 5) Topical, 6) Curiosities (Locals, Camp Posts, Semi-Officials, etc.), and 7) Literature.

To honor this First International Exhibition the Polish Ministry of Posts issued:

a) a 45 gr. stamp with green overprint "Balpex I Gdańsk 1959". This stamp was taken from the 1954 set of the 500th anniversary of the Return of Pomerania to Poland (Scott's No. 640).

b) a 40 gr. postal card.

On this occasion also, there were three commemorative postmarks and a propaganda label issued.

Gdansk is an old Slavonic town. For 1000 years it was connected with Poland. It is situated in the delta of the Vistula River. In the 14th Century the city had been torn from Poland by acts of violence of the Teutonic Knights. It was reinstated with the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania in 1454. In the reign of the kings from the Jagiello family the town attained its "Golden Age".

The modern history of Gdansk is connected with the outbreak of World War II in 1939 from which the heroic defense of the Polish Postal building at Gdansk and the heroic defense of Westerplatte are well remembered.

During this war 90 percent of the town was destroyed, over 30,000 buildings were ruined. These are now quickly being rebuilt.

The Baltic harbor Gdansk ranks sixth in world ship production. This plus its 300,000 inhabitants have made it an important and active economic and culture center. It is often called the "Maritime Capitol of Poland".

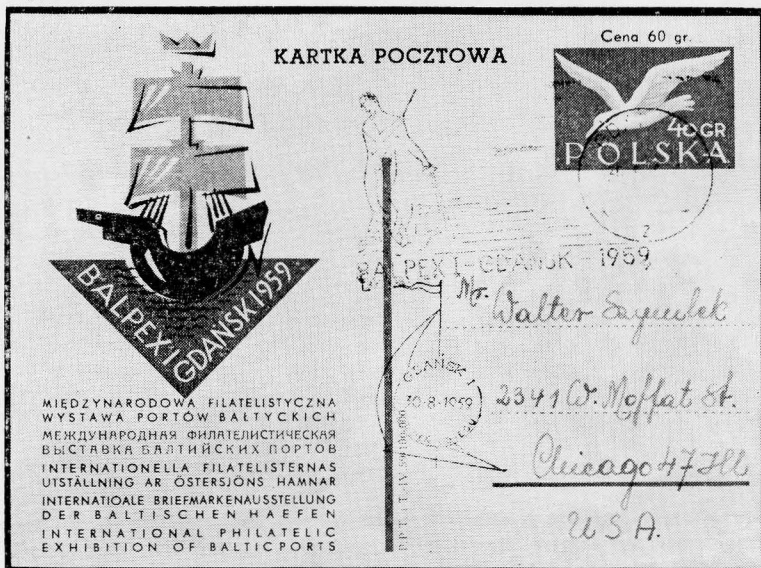
In the last days of World War II many historical buildings and landmarks were destroyed. Since then the following were rebuilt: the Town Gate, Town Hall, part of the ancient town walls the "Barbakan", the long market-place with the famous Neptune Fountain, a famous edifice of Gdańsk, St. Mary's Church and the Artus Court.

To the North of Gdansk are Sopot, famous for its baths and tourists visiting the annual Jazz Festivals, and the harbor city Gdynia. The tri-cities are known as "Trójmiasto".

Editor's Note:

The Balpex stamp may be a second printing. It is on a heavier paper than the original issue and the gum is light-yellow instead of white. There is an error in the overprint. The dash over the "N" in Gdansk is missing on the first and seventh stamps of the sheet.

—W.S.



Postal Card for the Balpex Exhibition with First Day Cancellation.

A Postal Stationery Rarity - The "Czarnkowa" 15 Gr. Postcard of 1931

By Dr. H. Fenigstein



The greatest rarity in the Postal Stationery of Independent Poland is one of the 1931 postcards bearing a portrait of the famous Polish writer Henryk Sienkiewicz, postal value 15 groszy, olive green, on cream paper.

This was the first issue of the Postal Administration to bear views of cities and scenes of national beauty, civic interest, etc., printed at the left of the card, title underneath. Because these postcards were supposed to serve as effective advertising, the descriptions were printed in both Polish and French.

This series of postcards consisted of 32 different scenes, each bearing a notation at the bottom right: M.P.i.T. (VIII-1931) 3,000,000 S.I.-1 or 2, etc. up to 32. The stamp is typographed, the rest of the card being in roto-gravure.

In the printing of card No. 28 the inscription under the picture showing one of the mountains of Eastern Carpathians was erroneously printed "Czarnkowa" instead of "Czarnohora." Because of this, the entire issue of this card was destroyed, with the exception of a few pieces which got into circulation prior to the discovery of the error.

To replace it, a new card No. 28 (second printing) was printed bearing a correct designation, but this time

with a date (VII-1931) in the right corner. This was still another error as the cards were ordered in August 1931, not in July! The scene was again in roto-gravure while the rest of the card was typographed.

Because the introduction of the pictorial postcards created great interest among collectors, the issue was rapidly exhausted, so a couple of months later a new printing of the whole set was ordered. This time the inscription at bottom right read M.P.i.T. (XI-1931) 6,400,000 S.I.-1, to 32. (Note the increase in the quantity ordered).

Postcard 28 had now the correct inscription under the pictorial scene, while 5 others, No's. 4, 10, 14, 18, and 22, had the inscriptions changed.

The fact that the first printing of No. 28 was destroyed over 25 years ago, with the exception of a few pieces in the collection of the Ministry of Posts in Warsaw and possibly in a couple of private collections, indicates that existing cards must indeed be great rarities.

(The writer requests that anyone possessing postcards of the first printing of No. 28 Czarnkowa would get in touch with him. He wants to determine how many still exist. Write to Dr. H. Fenigstein, 301A Markham St., Toronto 3, Ontario, Canada.)

WHAT GOES ON AT POLONUS . . .

By ROMAN STRZELECKI, Secretary

MEETING OF SEPT. 25, 1959

At the beginning of this year a policy was set up for the second meeting of the month, that it be set aside for philatelic entertainment—speakers, discussions, auctions, etc. In the past few months we had speakers and discussion meetings which proved popular. A discussion was planned for this meeting but due to technical difficulties did not take place.

With an attendance of 22 members and two visitors we proceeded with our regular business. The publications Committee informed us of some good contacts with prominent philatelists in Poland. The Committee is working at ways to receive more reliable and first-hand information on new issues as well as new error discoveries. We have noted that a great deal of errors and color changes were discovered. Just how genuine all these errors are—it is difficult for us to judge.

The Treasury Report for Polpex 1959 was given by Adam Kloskowski. It showed a considerable profit and you could see smiling faces all over the place. At this time two motions were made: the first, to accept the financial report, and the second, to congratulate the 1959 Polpex Chairman Stefan Kochanski for his efforts in a highly successful venture.

The New Issues Committee reported the Red Cross Issue. Under New Business arose the selection of a 1960 Polpex Chairman. After several nominations, your present Secretary Roman H. Strzelecki was chosen. Dr. Uznanski, whose famous Christmas Seal collection has brought him awards the world over, has been asked by the Tuberculosis Association in conjunction with their T.B. Fund Drive, to put up his collection for public viewing this Pre-Christmas season. It will be shown in the Inland Steel Building in Downtown Chicago. The good Doctor asked for the loaning of frames and easels for this showing and the Society decided to extend a helping hand and do this gratis.

If you don't already know, our frames and easels are stored in the Falcons Building. The building is not a modern fireproof structure and the question of Fire Insurance was brought up. Attorney Chester Makowski was asked to gather the necessary information and he did and presented it. For a reasonable premium we secured insurance to cover our frames, easels and other Society property. With a feeling of security, the meeting was adjourned.

MEETING OF OCT. 9, 1959

This meeting had a large attendance—26 members, with many old timers present. It got under way with hot discussions, arguments and a showing of temperaments. Good old Polonus—just like it was 10 years ago. The Polska 60 Exhibition and the Drive for a Paderewski Stamp were discussed. By the way, have you and your friends signed the Resolution? Have you written to the Postmaster General about this Champions of Liberty issue for 1960? Our Committee made a strong appeal to all members to redouble their efforts and obtain as many signatures as possible. It is still time!

Next came a report from the Central Federation Delegate. The Central Federation is trying to work out a plan for co-ordinating the publishing of catalogs. No details are available as yet but it sounds like a good deal. The Publications Committee received the manuscripts for the first part of a history and catalog of the Warsaw Uprising Postal Service to be published in English. This is a tremendous undertaking and will be quite an achievement for Walter Szymlek and his committee when completed. The original manuscript is in the Polish language. With the aid of Chester Makowski, Dr. Uznanski, Dr. Kozakiewicz, Jack Rux, Stefan Kochanski, Chester Schafer and others, Polonus intends to publish a high caliber contribution to Philatelic literature.

The Membership Committee came to life at this meeting as it reported two new applicants for membership. A

monthly meeting without our treasury report would not be complete. Adam Kloskowski reported an unbelievable amount of delinquent members. To those members who forgot to pay their dues, "Please send us your \$2.50!" We need the money to further the work of the Publications Committee and for other Society necessities.

The New Issues report included the First Painting stamp and the Polish-China Friendship issues. A letter from the Pakistan-America Society was received with a request for stamps and our Bulletins. It was decided to make up a collection of stamps of Poland and other European countries in exchange for Pakistan and Middle East countries. The stamps we receive would be turned over to Stamps of the Wounded and for Children in Polish Sanitariums. Incidentally, we are still collecting stamps, albums, literature and catalogs for both these worthy causes. At every meeting you will see a box specially designed for Stamps for the Wounded, on our meeting table. We appeal to you for donations. For the Children in the Polish Sanitariums, we ask for mostly U.S. and Latin-American stamps. Drop them in an envelope and mail them to your Secretary who is in contact with these institutions and will see to their proper disposition.

To end this report I would like to mention that our Polpex is not too far off. Look over your collections and pick out the best for the February 1960 Show.

• NOTES FROM LONDON •

No. 17

Sept. 1959

The meeting of September 26th provided members with a memorable afternoon during which a display was given by Richard Wagner, well known for his fine work in connection with the Polish Philatelic Review. The subject of his unique display was the "Polish Field Post Offices 1941—1946. He is particularly well qualified to talk on this aspect of Polish Philately, having been personally involved from start to finish.

The formation of this collection was in the nature of a philatelic epic and

the details are well worth recounting. During the period concerned he carried his collection around with him in a box and in one raid the box was involved in a direct hit. He lost the lot with the exception of about twenty pieces left blowing about the desert. These were found by his men and returned to him. Nothing daunted he started all over again, the twenty pieces forming the nucleus of his present collection.

The display was complete and comprehensive, showing markings grouped as follows: —

I. Polish Brigades in Syria 1940.

II. Polish Army in Russia.

III. Field Post Offices in Middle East.

In group I., among other things, we saw a Turkish postcard used by Polish Troops, providing an indirect route to Poland, then under German and Russian occupation. In group II. we were shown examples of 3000 (Polish Army H.Q.), 3001 (5th Infantry Division), 3002 (6th Infantry Division), 3003 (7th Infantry Division) and the first Polish postmark in use — 15th May—20th August, 1942. Group III. provided examples of marks for all the F.P.Os Nos. 101—141 (of which 111 was the first used) with the exception of 107, 108, 134, 142 to 152, which were all prepared for use but never issued.

We also saw No. 102 used on the last day on which a Polish F.P.O. mark was used — 3rd January, 1947. Two further rarities were a cover from the period of the siege of Tobruk (1941) and No. 111A which was used in Iraq for three months only.

Details were also given as to how and where all these F.P.O.'s were formed and used. Altogether, an afternoon of rare entertainment of high philatelic interest.

—S. J. Capes.

NEW MEMBERS

Z. Woldarski

274 Willesden Lane

London N. W. 2, England

Jan Haniewicz

35 Bayridge Ave.

Brooklyn 20, N. Y.

GLIDER MAIL OF POLAND

By MARIAN DUŃSKI



In 1958 the International Aeronautical Federation "Federation Aeronautique Internationale" ("FAI") entrusted to Poland organization of the Seventh International Competition for World Championship.

The "Seventh Int. Championship Competition" sponsored by the "Aeroclub of PRL" took place in Leszno, Wlkp. June 15 through 27, 1958.

Through the initiative of the Leszno chapter of the Polish Philatelic Federation PZF, a philatelic exposition of Air Mail and Sport Stamps "Filspost—1958" was organized. The innovation at this Glider Competition was the introduction of Glider Mail.

The original project was made by the PZF—Leszno and accepted by the Aeroclub of Poland. The Ministry of Communication approved this project and issued a Communique P.P. No. 320 from June 3, 1958 and published it in their official organ "Dziennik Urzędowy Min. Łączności No. 13 of June 20, 1958:

"In connection with the Glider Competition of the World "FAI" that will take place June 15—27, 1958 in Leszno, the Ministry of Communication regulates:

1. The crew of the gliders, taking part in this competitions will carry regular mail from Leszno to the places of landings within the boundaries of Poland. This mail will be provided with special labels imprinted "Przesyłka szybowcowa" and supplemented with the impression of a marker with the name of the glider. After landing, the crew of the gliders will forward their letters to the nearest Post Offices, which will forward them in ordinary manner to their destination.

2. For glider transport eligible will be only "EXPRESS" letters of ordinary mail, addressed to recipients inland or abroad, prepaid with postage stamps at regular rates of the postal tariffs and provided with the special label mentioned in No. 1 issued by the Organizing Committee of "Filspost 1958" in Leszno.

3. Letters intended for glider mail transport must be mailed from "Postal Telecommunication Office Leszno 1, or P.T. Office Osieczna k. Leszna either directly at the P.O. window or through the Organizing Committee of "Filspost 1958" Leszno. The Committee should affix the "EXPRESS" labels that will be supplied in proper quantities by the P.T. Office Leszno 1.

4. Before they are put aboard the glider transport, the letters will be postmarked with a dater "for the occasion", used by the P.T. Office Leszno 1 and P.T. Office Osieczna k. Leszna. The dater impression will be made on the postage stamps, affixed to the letters.

5. After the date cancellation the P.T. Office Leszno 1 and Osieczna k. Leszna will release the letters to the Organizing Committee of "Filspost 1958" in Leszno which will hand them over for transport to the glider crew.

6. After landing the pilot from the glider crew delivers the transported letters to the nearest P.T. Office. Together with these letters he will deposit at the P.T. Office the special authorization, issued by the Ministry of Communication. At the same time he should present to the clerk receiving the letters, the affidavit issued to him by the Organizing Committee of "Filspost 1958" in Leszno. The Authorization, issued by the Min. of Communications the P. T. Office retains in their file.

7. After receiving the letters from the pilot, the P.T. Office, without delay will impress on the address side of the letters the dater and direct the letters to their places of destination."

In the World Glider Championship Competition "FAP" there participated 61 pilots representing 22 Aeroclubs of that many nations. There was a total of five flights and one "M"—Młodzieżowy (Juniors).

Of the 1 zł labels, (shown on illustration) 13,000 were printed, of which 12,460 were perforated and 450 imperforated. Two varieties of special cacheted covers were in use:

**I. "VII Szybowcowe
Mistrzostwa Świata"**

II. "Championaats Du Monde"

**De La Vol A Voile
Ostiv—Leszno 1958"**

There were three cancellers used for the occasion:

I. Szybowcowe Mistrzostwa Świata, Leszno 1.

II. Congres Ostiv—22. 6. 1958, Osieczna k. Leszna.

III. Wystawa Filatelistyczna 14—29, VI. 1958 Filspost — Leszno 1.

THE FLIGHTS

Flight I. took place on 18. VI. 1958. Glider: "Bocian" SP 1565 piloted by Konrad Olszewski. Carried 901 pieces of mail on this flight. Landed at a distance of 96 klm. in the vicinity of "Ostrow Wlkp.—18. 6. 58—23."

Flight II 24. 6. 58—Glider "Bocian" SP 1565 No. 23. Piloted by Roman Sochacki. Landed 117 klm. from starting point in Żydowo, Pozn. near Gniezno. "Bocian SP 1565 No. 23" and II Lot Poczty Szybowcowej" are in red color. The flight was scheduled for 22. VI. 58 and the mail was cancelled with that date. However the flight was postponed till the 24. VI. 58 and this resulted in marking of the letters with a three-versed marker, impressed at the bottom of the letters in violet color: "Z powodu złych warunków atmosferycznych Lot odbył się w dniu 24. 6. 1958." The landing place was Lydowo k. Gniezna on 24—6 1958. There were 863 pieces of mail on this flight.

Flight III took place on 26. 6. 58. The glider: "Jaskółka" SP 1538. Piloted by Justyn Sandauer. Landed 56 klm. from starting point in Żmigród k. Milicza. Two-line marker "Jaskółka SP 1538" and "III Lot Poczty Szybowcową" are in violet color. The date and place of landing in black: Żmigród k. Milicza 26. 6. 58— "6". The pilot transported 1058 letters.

Flight IV took place on 28. 6. 58. The glider "Mucha" 100-SP 1413 was piloted by Justyn Sandauer. He landed in Gostyn after a 38 klm. flight carrying 1244 letters. Two line marker: "Mucha 100-SP 1413". Single-line: "IV. Lot Poczty Szybowcowej" in red color. Landed at Gostyn, Pozn. 29. 6. 58—15.

Flight V was held 1. 7. 1958 with Roman Sochacki as pilot, landed 320

klm. from the starting point. Markers on mail "Jaskółka SP 1538" and "V. Lot Poczty Szybowcowej" are in red color. The pilot received a total of 1927 pieces of mail of which 1638 were flown on the V Flight and 244 on the Juniors Flight. Additional markings are impressed in four verses: "Projektowany na dzień 29. 6. 59. Lot Szybowca z powodu trudności technicznych przełożono na 1 lipca 1958." Letters from the V. Flight and the Juniors Flight "M" are stamped in red color. The landing place cancellation on both is "Warszawa 33 — 1. 7. 58."

In addition to the above listed markings, all letters bear a numbering machine impression of consecutive numbers, in black color.

IN OUR MAIL BOX

106 W. 13th Street
New York 11, N. Y.
12 Oct. 1959

Dear Jack:

Re: the "What Is It?" on the last page of the latest issue of the Bulletin, I feel absolutely sure that this is a fantasy. I was resident in Warsaw at the time of this supposed issue. I was a member of the Post Office Philatelic

Society, which meant that all issues, slogan cancels, etc., were distributed to the members; I was also a steady customer of every dealer in Warsaw, and most of the dealers throughout the rest of Poland; I had contact with all collectors in the diplomatic corps; and had collector friends of Polish nationality.

Certainly, had there been any sort of official or semi-official item of this nature, it would have come to my attention, since I was (and still am) collecting Poland "in depth," and every conceivable sort of material was offered me, and nothing like this was ever brought up, shown, or even talked of.

While the reproduction is not absolutely clear, the so-called surcharge seems to have been made with typewriter type. Poland at the time this was issued had at its command better means of surcharging, as is evidenced by other surcharges at the same period of time.

I would discount this as completely spurious, just another fantasy to add to the already numerous lot which have sprung from our neighbors below the Equator.

Sincerely,

R. A. Wilson, 369

VARIETIES NOT SHOWN BY SCOTT

From member Joseph M. Jakubecki of 5966 Joseph Campau, Detroit 11, Mich., we received some new finds of Scott's No. 502, 40 gr. Steel Mill in blue color. He believes that two plates were used in printing this value. He has checked other values of this issue and found that they differ in shade only.

TYPE I —

Lines heavily cut. Silo No. 4 is lined across the width of silo. Other stamps of this set show same engraving.

TYPE II —

Lines are not heavy. Many were eliminated giving a lighter appearance.



"POLSKA 60"

Paramount among the festivities of the centenary of the First Polish Postage stamp planned for 1960 by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunication of Polish People's Republic, will be the International Philatelic Exhibition "Poska 60," organized by the Polish Federation of Philatelists under the patronage of the FIP.

During the Exhibition the Congress of the International Federation of Philatelists will take place in Warsaw.

The International Philatelic Exhibit "Polska 60" will gather together not only the collections of Polish philatelists but also outstanding collections of foreign philatelists, representing almost the whole world.

The International Philatelic Exhibition "Poska 60" will be opened in the Palace of Science and Culture on 3rd September 1960 and will last till 11th September 1960.

The main part of the exposition will be lodged on the fourth floor and take up 55,000 square feet. The entrance to the exhibition will lead through the main portico on the side of the big Square of Parades.

The remaining part of the Exposition will be located on the ground floor in the marble hall where services of State Philatelic Enterprise, Post Office, Travel Office, Information will be available.

In the semi-circular hall on the 4th floor, contiguous to the main exposition area, the Congress of the International Federation of Philatelists will be held.

The organizers anticipate representatives of thirty countries to take part in the Congress. The debate of the Congress will be translated into two or three languages.

A Committee for Celebrating the Centenary of the First Polish Postage Stamp was formed at the Ministry of Post and Telecommunication in Poland. On 28th July 1959 the Committee sent 159 invitations to Postmaster Generals in countries — members of the Universal Postal Union inviting them to participate in the official class of the International Philatelic Ex-

hibition "Polska 60". The invitations were also sent to 8 foreign stamp printing establishments.

Answering the invitations a number of countries have already announced their participation in "Polska 60". The United States Embassy in Warsaw has informed the Executive Committee of "Polska 60" Exhibition that the United States Postmaster General has approved the American participation. The display will show "The Development of Stamp".

Official participations have already been announced by the following countries: Belgium, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Gibraltar, Ghana, Iceland, Luxembourg, San Marino, United Nations Organization.

Belgium will show her first stamps issued in 1849—1851 and a thematic display: Painting and Tourism. Czechoslovakia is going to show the "Development of Stamps in 1918—1959".

Not only official entries are being received. Among individual participations that of Mirko Verner (Yugoslavia) is worth mentioning, showing a specialized study of "Old Serbia".

A lot of other specialized collections has been announced, e. g. Norway (1847—1900) and Russia (1858—1917).

The Executive Committee of the Exhibition has received the following entries: from South Africa — 13 entries, from the US—9 entries, from Australia—2 entries, from Brazil—3 entries. Europe is represented by a lot of participations.

Numerous Polish Philatelists from the USA and Canada have announced they will participate in the exhibition "Polska 60". It should be mentioned that they possess a lot of valuable specialized collections of Polish stamps. These will be displayed at the Exhibition "Polska 60" in Warsaw.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Zygmunt Rucker, 248

6420 Wetherole Street

Rego Park 74, N. Y.

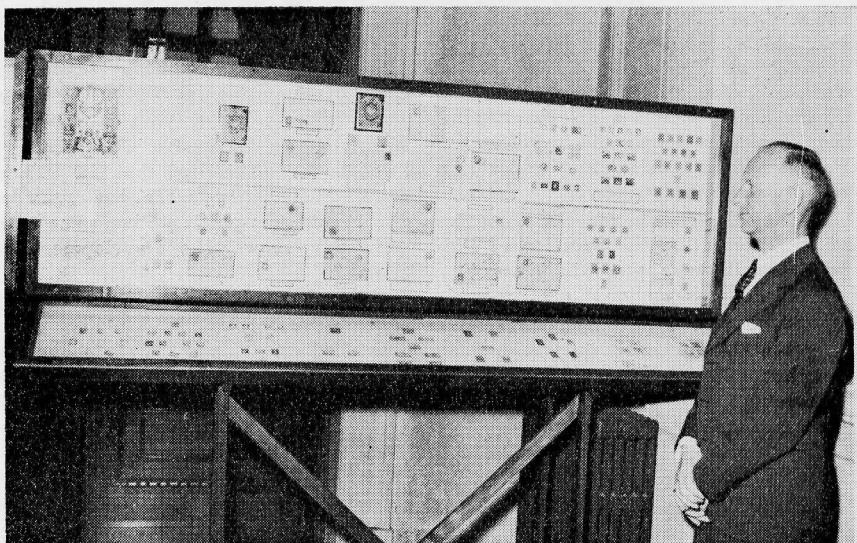
APPLICATION PENDING

Z. Wlodarski

274 Willesden Lane

London N.W. 2, England

MEET MEMBER DEREK PALMER



One of the outstanding Polonus members for a long time has been Mr. Derek Palmer. He exhibits freely and is the recipient of many high awards.

Derek Palmer was born in Kent, England, in 1907 and started his first collection when about 10 years old, his treasures at that time being some French Congo stamps depicting a ferocious leopard. After leaving school he came out to Chile and worked for two years with a local stamp dealer, during which time he had to give up collecting, but later, when he joined the staff of the British Vice Consulate, he took it up again where he had left off. After some years of Consular work he took another job, as a salesman, and during those years before World War II, he formed the basis of his present collections: British Colonies of the reign of King George VI, Chilean postal stationery, covers of the War of the Pacific of 1879-84, Bolivian handstruck stamps and his favorite, Poland.

During the war he was employed at the British Embassy in Santiago but when it ended he returned to his previous job. In 1952 he formed his own firm, with two partners, and since then works in the representation business, dealing principally in hardware, tools and automobile parts.

His collections have grown with the years; being a bachelor he has more spare time than most married men and can spend the week-ends that others dedicate to their families, with his stamps. Even so he finds it difficult to stay up to date! In spite of this, he started another collection a couple of years ago; the stamps known as the "Sacred Cows" of the Indian native state of BUNDI, a very fascinating issue with far more varieties than are given in the catalogs.

Reading philatelic literature is one of his pastimes; he gets much enjoyment from well-written and informative hand-books and specialized catalogs; even though he may have no stamps of the country concerned, he finds there is much to learn which helps one with the study of one's own specialties.

He is a member of quite a number of philatelic societies and has been a director of the Sociedad Filatelica de Chile for almost 25 years.

On two occasions he had the pleasure of visiting Chicago and meeting members of Polonus; to meet them again is one of his ambitions. If all goes well he will go to London for the exhibition there in July 1960, and look forward to meeting some Polonus friends on that occasion.

—J. J. D.

THE EXHIBITION (Continued)

by Roman Strzelecki

(Last Installment)

Exhibit No. 28—Lester Jankowski—The fascinating description of the country proved to be of interest to many visitors. Regular collectors were mystified by the classic name of the exhibit where the more advanced expected to find something unusual. And they did. The exhibit showed Austrian Precancelled Newspaper Tax Stamps, classics of Postal History. Complete and original wrappers were shown with stamps and district cancellations from 1858, 1878 and 1890. Complete items of the early 1900's with newspaper cutouts, showing not only the stamp and cancellation but also part of the newspaper with its name. There probably are not too many collectors of such unusual historical material which not only covers phases of Postal Services but also journalism. This nicely arranged exhibit brought the owners a well-deserved award.

Exhibit No. 29 — Lenorard Zeller, Cleveland, Ohio—This exhibit showed a section of historical events of France. A colorful collection of all cacheted First Day Covers issued during 1955-56. The multicolor cacheted envelopes with large hand cancellations and attractive colored stamps made up a pleasant eye-catching exhibit. Events like France's TV, Julius Verne, Electric Railroad, erduin Commemoration, Canadian-French Friendship and many others were shown. A full description of the stamp issuance and event accompanied each item. Here were recent issues attractively presenting France's history in a philatelic way.

Exhibit No. 30—Joseph M. Pirog, Chicopee, Mass.—This exhibit not only was specialized but was the result of much hard work. Starting, we see a colorful hand made map of Germany showing the Zones of Allied Military Occupation. This map helps the viewer get acquainted with the occupied territories of Germany and better understand the purpose of three different issues. First we see the 1945-46 issue in circulation from June 26, 1945 until October, 1946. Next we see the London printing, both mint and on covers, showing different perforation. Further

is the Brunswick printing issued in July, 1945 in the British Zone, shown in the form of a condensed sheet with marginal blocks. Here we saw several varieties of printing errors. Then came the Washington printings of 1944, shown in all possible forms, mint, cancelled, cover and varieties. In all the various printings of the AMG issues a large number of errors, flaws and broken lines were shown. The exhibit ended with three full sheets of the so-called "Nurenberg Bogus Issue," showing variations in overprinting. On a whole the exhibit was fully described, properly arranged. We found it pleasant and aesthetic.

BULLETIN ADS — PRICE LIST

For Polonus Members Only

Full Page —	\$12.00
Half Page —	7.00
Quarter Page —	4.00
One inch ad —	1.50

P O L A N D

Mushrooms on First Day Cover	\$.70
Famous Paintings First Day Cover	
Cover	.40
Poland China First Day Cover	.20
Red Cross First Day Cover...	.20
400 Year Silk Sheet First Day Cover	2.50

M I N T

new issues always at lowest prices

1956, 1957, 1958 bound Filatelist	each	\$3.50
400 Year Anniversary book with proofs		5.00

Scott catalogs,
albums, supplies, any brand.

VARIETIES

No. 34 Inverted overprint mint block		\$15.00
No. 73 Double overprint mint single		50.00
No. 104 Grey Lilac mint block		2.00
No. 215/25 proof imperf singles		40.00
No. 243 Chopin imperf single mint		9.00

— WANT LISTS WELCOME —

Twin Eagle Stamp Co.

2140 IOWA

GRANITE CITY, ILL.

NEW ISSUES

by J. J. Domar

A set of three stamps, perforated, was released September 21, 1959 to commemorate ((Forty Years of the Polish Red Cross)). The three values are 40 gr., 60 gr. and 2.50 złoty. The 40 gr. green, red and black green, shows a nurse with a sanitary bag. Underneath the Red Cross which is in the upper left corner, there is the inscription "15-lecie Czerwonego Krzyża P.R.L." (15 years of Red Cross in the People's Poland).

The 60 gr. light-brown, dark-brown and red, depicts a nurse holding a vial of medicine in one hand a bandage in the other. The Red Cross is in the upper right corner and underneath is the inscription "40 Years of the Polish Red Cross".

The 2.50 zł. red, black and red brown, shows a portrait of Henryk Dunant, founder of the Red Cross. In the upper both corners are symbols of the Red Cross. Beneath the portrait is the inscription "Stulecie Międzynarodowego Czerwonego Krzyża" (100 years of the International Red Cross).

All values are printed in offset by the "Państwowa Wytwórnia Papierów Wartościowych" in Warsaw. Size of the 40 and 60 gr. is 25.5 x 21.25 mm., and of the 2.50 zł. is 31.25 x 31.25 mm.

On September 22, 1959 an additional value was added to the "Polish Paintings" series. It is a 1 zł. value, perforated, in black. Dimensions are 31.5 x 43 mm., steel plate engraved, and the design is the Portrait of M^{me} de Romanet by Henryk Rodakowski. The engraving is done by J. D. Esselberger and S. Lukaszewski, S.C. Printed by P.W.P.W., Warsaw.

On September 28, 1959 a set was issued honoring Polish-Chinese Friendship. The design by St. Malecki represents the emblem of the Polish-Chinese Friendship Society. There are two values, a 60 gr. violet, red, yellow and blue, and a 2.50 zł. green, blue, red and yellow. Size is 27 x 27 mm. and it is offset printed by the P.W.P.W.

Two stamps were issued October 9, 1959 in commemoration of "Stamp Day

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1959". The design of both is the same, except a change in color. The drawing represents a stylized flower. Its petals and leaves are formed by stamps. On two vertical lines an inscription "Dzień Znaczka Póczętowego" (Stamp Day) is seen, and across the bottom is the date "9 — X — 1959". Values are:

60 gr.—light-blue, red and green
2.50 zł.—red, dark-blue and green

Size: 25.5 x 31.5 mm. Printed in offset by P.W.P.W., Warsaw.

—A.R.S. Polona

J. Bieniecki

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