

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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POLPEX 86 AT POLISH HIGHLANDERS

Our next philatelic event is POLPEX 86 to be held March 15th & 16th at the Polish Highlander Community Center, 4808 South Archer Avenue. A 100 frame exhibition is planned with a bourse of as many dealers as there is room for in the exhibition hall. Bourse Chairman Romuald Odrowski reports that dealers who attended last year were well pleased with the new location and that he has just about sold all tables.

A U.S. Postal Station will be operating on the premises using a special Polpex cancel. Cacheted covers, souvenir cards and sheets will be printed for the event showing the dual theme of this year's show: "A SALUTE TO AMERIPEX 86 and THE 140th ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH UPRISING AT CHOCHOLOW", a town in the Polish Highlands.

Polpex entry applications are available from Entries Chairman Art Walinski, 7353 W. Estes, Chicago, IL 60631. Awards will be presented at the Beeba Banquet Saturday, March 15th in the banquet room adjoining the exhibition hall. There will be entertainment along with a program.

As with every Polpex, Polonus will publish a colorful program catalog

with the list of exhibits, philatelic articles, ads, patrons and well wishers. Rates for advertisers in the program catalog are \$50 for a full page, \$40 for a half page, and \$25 for a quarter page. Copy should be sent to the Program Book Chairman, Chester Schafer, 864 N. Ashland Avenue, in Chicago, IL 60622.

The new location is ideal for out-of-towners and it is not far from Midway Airport with plenty of Motels in the area. Plan on coming out to Chicago for this week-end.

DUES REMINDER

With the coming of 1986 it is again time to renew your membership in POLONUS. With the Bulletin we enclose a special remittance envelope for your convenience. Please use it.

NOTICE

Beginning with this issue of the Bulletin, a new computerized mailing system is being used. If there are any mistakes on your mailing label, please send the correction to Polonus Philatelic Society, Box 1217, Oak Park, IL 60304.

From The President

It was back in 1939 that a small group of Polish patriots living in the United States determined to establish a Polish Philatelic Society.

Could such an ambitious undertaking be realized at such a troubling time? Yes, beyond all expectations the number of interested grew, and the Polish philatelic society named itself POLONUS.

Thus for 46 Christmases we've exchanged our holiday greetings and wishes for Happy New Year. We look forward to our GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY, when we will celebrate the Holidays for the 50th time.

On behalf of our officers I send a New Year's wish from us to the founders of Polonus, to all our members and their families, and to our associates and supporters: MAY THE COMING YEAR BRING YOU EVERY HAPPINESS!

—Walenty Poniecki

PROGRAM MEETING

Friday, January 24th. As discussed at the November Meeting, this night will be devoted to "How To Set Up A Stamp Collection." Bring examples of pages from your collection for critique. Meeting starts at 8:00 p.m. promptly.

MEMBERS MART

MR. A. ROSZKOWSKI

1 Cae Braenaf, Holyhead,
Gwyned LL65 2PN England

requires a postally used cover of
Litwa Środkowa (Central Lithuania)
or a stationery card of the same.

Gems of Polish Philately

In December 1918 in Tarnów, Polish nationalizing overprints were imprinted on Austrian stamps. These stamps appear to have been made for speculative philatelic purposes because they usually occur unused or C.T.O. Possibly used these stamps are rarities. Those shown here are tied with the postmark: "Tarnów 1, *2c*" dated January 17, 1919 to a piece of a postal parcel post address form.



This documents their non philatelic usage because these parts of forms with affixed stamps were not delivered to the addressee but were kept and stored by the post office as a proof of delivery. This piece has on its reverse the arrival postmark of Nowy Sącz 1, dated January 18, 1919.

MEMBERS MART

URGENTLY NEEDED: for research — Photostatic copies of philatelic items from extermination camps: Majdanek, Treblinka, Sobibor, Chelmno (Culmhof a/Neir) and Belzec. Will reimburse for copies, mail, etc. Also Ghetto items. Ed Superson, 1850 W. 24th Court, Panama City, FL 32405.

NEW MEMBER

William G. Smith

1557 W. Beverly Blvd.

Los Angeles, CA 90026

Second Provisional Issue of the General Government

By EDWARD SUPERSON

February-March, 1940

Immediately following the Nazi invasion of Poland, during the months of October and November, 1939, a complete inventory of all available Polish postage stamps was made in all post offices of occupied Poland. These stamps, issued during 1937-39 by the Polish government, were shipped to the Nazi State Printing Bureau (Deutsche Staatsdruckerei) in Vienna, (occupied) Austria, to be overprinted as provisionals and to be used for postage until such a time, when definite stamps of the so called "General Gouvernement" could be printed.

The inventories reflected most stamps were of the postage due series of 1938-39. But the Nazi Post Minister Ohnesorge, acting on the suggestion of the Manager of "Deutsche Post Osten" (German East Post) in Cracow, for obvious reasons, decided to overprint the stamps of the 20th Anniversary of Poland's Independence. For Poles, the significance of these stamps was patriotic, historic and educational. It can only be deducted that the Nazi hatred dictated that they destroy such beautifully engraved stamps with an ugly overprint.

Initially, the Nazis wanted to overprint a limited number of Polish stamps, since they had already programmed for December 1, 1939, thirteen German stamps of the Hindenburg issue to be overprinted "Deutsche Post Osten" with additional Polish monetary values. This series is known as the first provisional issue of the "General Gouvernement." This first series of overprints

did not have much propaganda value for them. However, the designers and engravers in Vienna were slow in their task of creating a definitive issue, for it was not earlier than August 5, 1940, before the first definite stamps of the "General Gouvernement" appeared. Therefore, numerous additional printings of overprinted Polish stamps had to be made to keep up with the demand of post offices.

The Polish stamps were overprinted in the following sequence: eleven stamps of Poland's Independence, five postage due stamps, one additional stamp of Poland's Independence (12 Gr. on 15 Gr. and 16 Gr. on 15 Gr.), two stamps of Rydz-Smigly, one of Moscicki and finally, the three Winterhelp stamps; a total of twenty-three stamps were obliterated with the ghastly overprint. Some of these stamps were overprinted with different values.

These stamps were originally printed on a white, smooth, semi-heavy, unwatermarked paper with a yellow gum. They were fragile in handling. Perforations are as follows:

1937—Rydz-Smigly and Moscicki,
12 1/2 x 12 3/4.

1938/9—Postage due stamps, 12 1/2 x 12.

1938—Winterhelp 12 3/4 x 12 1/2.

1938-1939—20th Anniversary of
Poland's Independence
12 1/2 x 12 3/4 or 12 3/4 x
12 1/2 (3 Zł. value.)

The black overprint, except where indicated, was executed on printing presses in such a manner as to completely obliterate the original design of each stamp. It depicts the

emblem of the National Socialistic German Workers' Party (National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeit Partei), or in short, NSDAP or a Nazi Party. It shows the Nazi eagle clutching the wreathed swastika, the caption "General Gouvernement" and a new value in Polish currency. (Normally, the Nazi Party eagle is depicted with its head to the left, but all stamps of the "General Gouvernement" have the Nazi eagle with its head to the right, symbolizing the Nazi military eagle). Numerous printings were made of these overprints which are different not only in format but also in composition. Thus, each stamp was overprinted in a different format, except the five postage due stamps, which bear the same type and format of overprint. Each time an additional overprinting of stamps was made, new plates were used. Most of the overprints, even when they were executed in the same format, vary in details which are easily identifiable. The main factor contributing to the varieties of overprints was excessive use of ink, which resulted in various deformations of the head of the eagle, the wreath, or the length of the wing span.

For example, in one variety the eagle's eye extends outside the contour of the head outline, and the lower part of the beak is missing. Variety two shows the eagle with a "peak" on top of its head, and the lower portion of the beak is deformed and the wreath is almost completely obliterated. Variety three depicts the eagle without the eye.

Variety four has the eagle's head square, and it looks rather as a head of a vulture (!). Variety five shows

the bill of the eagle as a blot, similar to an ink stain. Variety six has a completely distorted profile of the eagle's head.

These stamps went on sale in February and March, 1940. They were invalidated as of Nov. 31, 1941, although the provisions were not strictly enforced since we encounter these stamps being postally used after that date.

A detailed list of this issue follows. To prevent confusion as to the sequence of issue, all stamps are numbered and are listed in value order:

King Boleslaw Chrobry

This stamp depicts King Boleslaw Chrobry (967-1028) welcoming King Otto III of Germany (980-1002) in Gniezno (first capital city of Poland). In the background is St. Wojciech (949-997) blessing this event. Otto III also placed his own crown on the head of King Boleslaw and presented him with the lance of Saint Maurice, a symbol of royalty, during King Boleslaw's coronation. St. Wojciech, a former bishop of Prague, who was exiled by the Czechs, became active in Poland and was murdered by Teutonic (German) tribes in Prussia while engaged in missionary work there. He was canonized a saint by Pope Sylvester II in 999. This stamp was overprinted twice, each time with a different value. (Fig. 1).

14. 2 Gr. on 5 Gr. red orange (Independence issue) (2,488,000 overprinted).
a. Inverted overprint.
15. 4 Gr. on 5 Gr. red orange (Independence issue), (2,211,000 overprinted).
a. Inverted overprint.



Fig. 1.

King Kazimierz Wielki

King Kazimierz Wielki (Casimir the Great) (1310-1370), the last King of the Piast dynasty, is the theme of this stamp: the King with his court and nobles greets foreign dignitaries in Cracow, who arrived for a Political Congress in Sept., 1364 in order to decide whether another (9th) Crusade should be mobilized. Among the nobility attending the Congress were the German and Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV, kings of Hungary and Denmark, other princes and several of the Piast dynasty princes. Ironically, on March 15th, 1939, Hitler, while annexing the Czechoslovak state, slept in the same Hradshin castle built by Charles IV. This stamp was overprinted three times, each with a different value.

16. 6 Gr. on 10 Gr. green (independence), (2,226,000).
a. Inverted overprint.
17. 8 Gr. on 10 Gr. green. (Independence), (1,540,000).
18. 10 Gr. on 10 Gr. green. (Independence). (3,132,000).

King Wladyslaw Jagiello and Queen Jadwiga

This stamp is a substitution of the original stamp of 1938, which at the bottom of the design had two Teutonic swords and a part of Teutonic armor (helmet). However, early in 1939, under the Nazi diplomatic pressure the Polish government reprinted this stamp by removing the swords and the helmet, while substituting them with Lithuanian national emblem and Queen Jadwiga's crest. King Wladyslaw Jagiello (1351-1434) and his wife, Queen Jadwiga (1374-1399) are the theme of this commemorative stamp. The symbolic Teutonic swords were sent to King Wladyslaw on the eve of the battle of Grunwald (southern Prussia) by the Teutonic Grand Master Ulrich von Jungingen, who in his sarcastic gesture wanted to demonstrate that King Wladyslaw will need these additional swords to win the battle. The King not only accepted the swords, but knelt in the field, while raising the swords high, and



Fig. 2

prayed to God to help him win the battle against the Teutons. On July 15, 1410, he won the battle overwhelmingly. Both the two swords and the helmet symbolize Polish victory over Germans. This stamp also depicts the rector of the Cracow University. Queen Jadwiga restored this University which she modeled after the Sorbonne. This stamp was overprinted twice with different values, and the monetary value of 12 Gr. and 16 Gr. on 15 Gr. has two different types of overprint. (Fig. 2 and 4).

19. 12 Gr. on 15 Gr. reddish brown (Independence), (3,290,000).

I. Regular overprint

a. Inverted overprint.

II. Narrow distance (0.5 mm) between the words 'General' and the value number.

a. Inverted overprint.

20. 16 Gr. on 15 Gr. reddish brown (Independence), (1,217,000) was overprinted in blue-black ink.

a. Inverted overprint.

b. Deep black matt overprint.



Fig. 4

King Zygmunt II August

King Zygmunt II August (1520-1572), the last king of the Jagiellonian Dynasty, is shown signing the Polish-Lithuanian Union Act on July 1, 1569 in Lublin.

21. 24 Gr. on 25 Gr. purple, (Independence), (3,400,000).

Marshal Edward Rydz-Smigly

Marshal Rydz-Smigly (1886-1941) succeeded Marshal Józef Piłsudski, who died in 1935. He was a general serving under Piłsudski in Polish Legions before and during World War I, fighting for Poland's Independence. He supported Hitler's plan for Czechoslovakia, and historians rate him as one of the most inept



Fig. 3

Polish statesmen. There are two varieties of this stamp, as indicated. (Fig. 3).

22. 24 Gr. on 25 Gr., steel-blue. (Rydz-Smigly), (236,000).
 I. Partially lined background, (rare; number of overprints unknown).
 a. Inverted overprint.
 II. Criss-crossed background.
 a. Inverted overprint.
 b. Deformed R in GR.

King Stefan Batory

King Stefan Batory (1533-1586), is shown in 1580 conferring a nobility title on a commoner Kasper Wielech, for his bravery in battle. King Batory was a Prince of Transylvania, Hungary, and in 1576 was elected King of Poland. He conquered most of Russian territories. During his reign the activities of Jesuits devel-

oped throughout Poland and Mikolaj Kopernik published his thesis that the sun was the center of the solar system and that the planets, including the earth, revolved around the sun. Poland was internally weakened by political turmoil fermented by Polish nobility.

23. 30 Gr. on 30 Gr. rose red, (Independence), (1,238,000).

Winterhelp

This semi-postal stamp was issued on December 21, 1938 in a set of three. (Fig. 5).

24. 30 Gr. on 5+5 Gr., red orange (Winterhelp), (762,000).

President Ignacy Moscicki

President Moscicki (1867-1946), originally a professor of chemical technology at the Polytechnic Institute in Lwów, became the president in 1926. Under the Polish system of

Fig. 5



government, he was titular president only, and the country was governed by Marshal Rydz-Śmigły and other generals and colonels. (Fig. 3).

25. 40 Gr. on 30 Gr., rose violet, (Moscicki), (286,000).

- a. Rubber plate overprint (lighter impression, very shiny ink)
- b. P instead of R in GR overprint

Winterhelp

Another stamp of the semi-postal set of three was issued on January 1, 1939.

26. 40 Gr. on 25+10 Gr., dark violet. (Winterhelp), (850,000).

King Jan III Sobieski

King Jan III Sobieski (1629-1696) was elected in 1674. This stamp illustrates his triumphant entry into Vienna in 1683 as its savior. A force of 138,000 Turks under the leadership of Kara Mustafa threatened the continent of Europe and laid siege to Vienna. Responding to the request of the Pope, Innocent XI, King Jan III mobilized a 30,000 strong Polish army, which consisted of the flower of Polish knighthood and proceeded to Austria where near Vienna, he was joined by 46,000 Austrian men. On September 12, 1683, he came down from the hills of Wienerwald, with a tremendous charge of Polish cavalry and annihilated the Turkish

army, which was menacing and decimating the Austrian troops. Ironically, this generosity on the part of the Polish empire was to be forgotten by the Austrians, for a century later, Austria participated together with Prussia and Russia in the partition of Poland. Historians still argue about this "useless generosity." The overprint exists in two types. (Fig. 2 and 4).

27. 50 Gr. on 50 Gr., light violet, (Independence), (1,033,000).

- I. Regular overprint (997,000).
- II. Narrow distance (0.5 mm), between the word 'General' and value number (36,000).

Marshal Edward Rydz-Śmigły

28. 50 Gr. on 50 Gr. blue, (Rydz-Śmigły), (718,000).

Postage Due Stamps

This set of eight stamps were issued on November 25, 1938; however, the Nazis used only five highest values of this set to be overprinted. These stamps have the background of geometric lines similar to those on Polish paper currency. (Fig. 7).

29. 50 Gr. on 20 Gr., dark bluish-green, (Postage due) (332,000)

- a. Inverted overprint.

30. 50 Gr. on 25 Gr., dark bluish-green, (Postage due) (36,000).

- a. Inverted overprint.



Fig. 7

31. 50 Gr. on 30 Gr., dark bluish-green, (Postage due), (20,600).
a. Inverted overprint.
32. 50 gr. on 50 Gr., dark bluish-green, (Postage due) (344,000).
a. Inverted overprint.
33. 50 Gr. on 1 Zł., dark bluish-green, (Postage due), (162,000)
a. Inverted overprint.

NOTE: Forgeries of inverted overprints on stamps No. 30 and 31 are known; they can be readily identified by irregular lines on both sides of the word "General."

Constitution of May 3, 1791

This stamp celebrates the Constitution of May 3, 1791, showing a nobleman, a commoner (peasant) & and a soldier in the background, with the Constitution written on a scroll with a seal in the foreground. Later, May 3rd was established as a Polish national holiday. This Constitution was the very first of such statute decreed in Europe and only second one in the world after the American Constitution of 1787. Although the Constitution did not abolish serfdom in Poland, it guaranteed individual contacts between the nobles and commoners. It also abolished the abortive 'liberum veto' (one person could veto any promulgated provisions, decisions, provisos, etc. of the Polish government while in session). Additional changes to this Constitution were made on Mar. 17, 1921, and April 23, 1935.

34. 60 Gr. on 55 Gr., ultramarine, (independence), (36,000).

Gen. Jan Henryk Dabrowski,

Gen. Tadeusz Kosciuszko,

Gen. Jozef Poniatowski

These Polish national heroes, gen.

Dąbrowski (1755-1818), gen. Kościuszko (1746-1817) and gen. Poniatowski (1763-1873) are depicted on this stamp. Gen. Dąbrowski fought under gen. Kościuszko in the Uprising (1794) against the Russians. In 1806 he organized the Uprising against Prussians, and participated in the Napoleon Bonaparte campaign against Poland's oppressors; at the request of Napoleon, gen. Dąbrowski organized in 1797, Polish Legions in Lombardia, Italy.

Polish and "American" gen. Kościuszko distinguished himself in the Polish Uprising against the Russians in 1794. He was temporarily imprisoned by the Prussians. He also fought under the command of gen. George Washington against the British in America. Gen. Kościuszko designed, built and fortified the West Point.

Prince Poniatowski was a general, Minister of War and commander-in-chief of the Polish army. He was the nephew of the inept Polish King Stanisław II August Poniatowski. One year after the adoption of the May 3rd Constitution, the Polish nobility, dissatisfied with the implied equality with the commoners, conspired against their own country and invoked the support of the Russian Empress (Tsarina) Catherine II, against their own government. Further, the traitorous nobility formed a new Polish provisional government at Targowice. Gen. Poniatowski and gen. Kościuszko, with a Polish army numbering 60,000 troops made significant gains (in 1792) against the untrained and corrupt Russian army. But King Stanisław II capitulated to the traitors' government in Targowice. This treacherous act, on the part of the Polish nobility and the king caused the downfall of the

Kingdom of Poland and its final partition by the Russians, Prussians and Austrians. Gen. Poniałowski left Poland for France, where he became Marshal of French Legions, and gen. Kościuszko left for North America. Of all the Polish Independence stamp series, this stamp, although it emphasizes Polish patriotism in the formal dignity of these three heroes, represents the tragedy of Poland.

35. 80 Gr. on 75 Gr., dull green, (Independence), (36,000).

Winterhelp

This is the last stamp of the Winterhelp set. This stamp was originally issued on March 15, 1939.

36. 1 Zł. on 55+15 Gr., ultramarine (Winterhelp), (56,000).

a. Inverted overprint.

November Uprising 1830-31

On the night of November 29th, 1830, insurrection against Russians broke out in Warsaw. It rapidly spread throughout Poland and Lithuania. It lasted until October, 1831, thus it was more a war against the Russians, than merely an insurrection. Finally, the remnants of the Polish army laid down their arms in Warsaw. This stamp celebrated the November Uprising illustrating armed soldiers bearing their colors. It would be noteworthy to mention other Polish Uprisings: 1846, 1848, and 1863-1864. (Fig. 6).

37. 1 Zł. on 1 Zł., orange, (Independence), (36,000).

Romuald Traugutt

Romuald Traugutt (1826-1864) was a patriot, organizer of passive and active resistance against oppressing powers of Russia, Prussia, and Austria and martyr for Polish independence and freedom. He distinguished himself during the January Uprising (January 22, 1863 to August 5, 1864), against Russia. He was the very last of the insurgents to be executed by the Russians. Some historians are confused as to Traugutt's position during the Uprising, for they call him "the last Polish dictator." This corrupt designation was used by the Russians, and it is an insult to label him as such.

38. 2 Zł. on 2 Zł., carmine rose, (Independence), (104,000).

Marshal Jozef Pilsudski

Born in Lithuania, Józef Piłsudski (1867-1935), was the architect of Poland's independence before, during and after World War I. He was a gifted leader and outstanding organizer. In July, 1917, he was temporarily imprisoned by the Germans. He became Premier and united Poland in historical and ethnographical harmony. He was a federalist and guardian of freedom. With his death Poland lost a giant who was highly



Fig. 6

respected by the Polish population and enemies of Poland as well. (Fig. 6).

39. 3 Zł. on 3 Zł., grey blue, (Independence), (84,000).

Inverted overprints on these stamps were printed unintentionally, and as such they are considered as genuine errors, not printer's waste. Originally, all these Polish stamps, which were to be overprinted by the Nazis, were intact in sheets of 100. Because of the thickness of paper, the perforation allowed some stamps to separate from the sheet. Postal clerks, while using small, narrow

strips of paper affixed the loose stamps back into missing spaces within sheets, sometimes upside down, and sometimes partially within. Hence, the inverted overprints came from these so called "windows."

The total number of stamps with inverted overprints of this provisional issue is unknown. They are very rare and they should be considered the queen of a collection of this issue.

For practical purposes and quick reference, the following table reflects the total of Polish stamps overprinted:

3,400,000	24 Gr. on 25 Gr.		purple. Independence
3,290,000	12 Gr. on 15 Gr.	I & II	reddish-brown. Independence
3,132,000	10 Gr. on 10 Gr.		green. Independence
2,488,000	2 Gr. on 5 Gr.		red orange. Independence
2,226,000	6 Gr. on 10 Gr.		green. Independence
2,211,000	4 Gr. on 5 Gr.		red orange. Independence
1,540,000	8 Gr. on 10 Gr.		green. Independence
1,238,000	30 Gr. on 30 Gr.		rose red. Independence
1,217,000	16 Gr. on 15 Gr.		reddish-brown. Independence
997,000	50 Gr. on 50 Gr.	I	light violet. Independence
850,000	40 Gr. on 25+10 Gr.		dark violet. Winterhelp.
762,000	30 Gr. on 5+5 Gr.		red orange. Winterhelp
718,000	50 Gr. on 55 Gr.		blue. Rydz-Śmigły
344,000	50 Gr. on 50 Gr.		dark bluish-green. Postage Due.
332,000	50 Gr. on 20 Gr.		dark bluish-green. Postage Due.
286,000	40 Gr. on 30 Gr.		rose violet. Mościcki
236,000	24 Gr. on 25 Gr.		steel blue. Rydz-Śmigły
162,000	50 Gr. on 1 Zł.		dark bluish-green. Postage Due.
104,000	2 Zł. on 2 Zł.		carmine rose. Independence
84,000	3 Zł. on 3 Zł.		grey blue. Independence
56,000	1 Zł. on 55+15 Gr.		ultramarine. Winterhelp
36,000	60 Gr. on 55 Gr.		ultramarine. Independence
36,000	80 Gr. on 75 Gr.		dull green. Independence
36,000	1 Zł. on 1 Zł.		orange. Independence
36,000	50 Gr. on 25 Gr.		dark bluish-green. Postage Due.
36,000	50 Gr. on 50 Gr.	II	light violet. Independence
20,600	50 Gr. on 30 Gr.		dark bluish-green. Postage Due.

25,873,600 TOTAL OF OVERPRINTED POLISH STAMPS.

An overprint of 3 Zł. (Fig 8) on the 25 Gr. stamp commemorating

the 25th Anniversary of the Polish Legions (Ruch No. 336, Scott No. 30



Fig. 8

and Michel No. 356) is a fantasy. However, the following 1937 Polish stamps with trial overprints are genuine: 30 Gr. on 5 Gr. (Częstochowa-Jasna Góra) (Ruch Cat. No. 294, Scott 308, Michel 315); 30 Gr. on 10 Gr. (Gdynia - Dworzec Morski), (Ruch 295, Scott 309, Michel 316); 50 Gr. on 5 Gr. (Częstochowa-Jasna Góra); and 50 Gr. on 20 Gr. (Katowice - Województwo) (Ruch 297, Scott 311, Michel 318).

Any imperforated stamps on grey and white papers with overprints, are counterfeits, especially 2 Gr. on 5 Gr. red orange.

This set of Polish overprinted stamps, which is also known as the second provisionals of the "General Gouvernement", is underpriced on the current philatelic market.

These stamps were valid until November 11, 1941, however, postally used covers bearing these stamps after this date, are encountered.

WINNERS' CIRCLE

Marion Dudek - Vermeil Medal for the "Polonus Index" in the Literature Competition at STAMP SHOW '85 in San Diego.

NEW MEMBER

Edwin J. Pruszyński
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— Annual Dues are \$12.50 —

(Please remit in U.S. Currency)

Stanley Rusin, Treasurer
P.O. Box 56148, Chicago, IL 60656

Buffalo Society Cover

At its annual stamp show on September 28-29, the Polish Philatelic Society of Buffalo, NY featured as its theme the "100th Anniversary of the Polish Press." A cover was issued, and the U.S. Postal Service issued a special cancellation.

Covers are available from the Polish Philatelic Society of Buffalo, NY, c/o Jerome Mazurek, 612 Fillmore Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14212 at \$1.00 each, plus SASE.

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