

# BULLETIN OF THE

# POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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## New Poland and Her Stamps

by Raymond Arthur Davies



Three values of the Liberation of Gdansk (Danzig) set issued in Sept. 1945, are among the stamps of New Poland. (Cuts courtesy STAMPS)

It was just about fifteen months ago that I made my way through the rubble that was Warsaw to the postoffice which, for some unexplained reason, had survived more or less intact. There was a big crowd there and the way to the stamp windows was blocked. But my war correspondent's uniform and general foreign appearance helped out. Soon I stood at the special philatelic wicket and was buying stamps. This was the 1945 issue commemorating the liberation of the ten largest cities and bearing their names in overprints. I was given the opportunity to purchase the issues marking the liberation of Warsaw and Krakow. But even then it was obvious that speculation in stamps was wide and unlimited.

I had been in Poland twice during the war, the first time to see the Maj-

danek horror camp in Lublin. I was there only a couple of days and did not have time or space in my mind, after seeing the camp, for stamps. And yet just about that time the Polish Committee of National Liberation, the Government of the time, issued what probably will be the rarest Polish stamps, the three stamps commemorating the Polish patriots Traugutt, Kosciuszko, and Dombrowski. Of these it is said, only 30,000 were issued. Nor was the need greater, for only a small piece of Poland had been liberated at that time. In most places no stamps were used. Wherever postal services were still maintained, the charges were paid in cash and the letter delivered without stamps. There was no inter-city contact.

During the first year of the new

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Polish regime, some modesty was maintained in respect to new stamp issues. But already in March, 1946, the official organ of the Polish Press Agency boasted that "The Post Office Department issued 60 series of stamps, totalling over 145,000,000 stamps." Woe the poor collector. Most of these "series" had not yet reached America.

During German occupation postage stamps became a racket controlled by the occupants and indulged in by the fifth column hangers on and traitors. All stamp dealers were forced to purchase large stocks of constantly appearing stamps, or else.

The firm publishing the Polish stamp catalogue was even forced to list the General Government stamps first, before listing those of free Poland, even though the chronological order was disturbed. So we have the first Polish stamps listed those of Germany of 1915 surcharged "Russisch Polen," then "Gen. Gov. Warsaw," and then the 1939 Hindenburgs overprinted "Deutsche Post Osten." Then followed the German flood.

In 1940 the General Government surcharges were issued. There were 20 stamps. The 24/25, 12/15, 16/15, and 3 zloty on 3 zl. were "found" with surcharge inverted. The 12/15 were made in two types, with 1.5 mm and .75 mm separating the ciphers from "General." Then followed the overprinted winter help issue and the postage dues. Of the latter the 50/25, 50/50, and 50/1 zl exist with surcharge inverted.

The next issue appeared on the fifth of August and depicted various historical monuments. There were several issues differing in margin markings. The 6 gr., 24 gr., and 60 gr., exist in various shades.

On the 17th of the same month a "charity" issue appeared. German cynicism again expressed itself. Issued in a country on the verge of utter exhaustion, these stamps were sold for the benefit of the "German Red Cross."

October 26th saw the appearance of the peasant types charities. The 12 plus 38 exists on two kinds of paper. On December 1st, a second similar issue appeared.

The year 1941 did not record any abatement of the flood. The two, four and ten zloty (N73, 74, 75) appeared, with the 10 zloty appearing in an ornate sheet of 8.

Then came five more stamps showing the Sandomierz city hall. Hitler's face first appeared on General Govern-

ment stamps on October 26th when the full issue from N76 to N87 appeared. The balance of the issue came out on April 7, 1942. Thirteen days later, on April 20th, a "charity" set of three stamps (NB12-NB14) was issued, again depicting Hitler.

The next "charity" set (NB15-NB18) appeared on August 15th, and another similar set on September 20th. The new colors of 2 and 4 zloty (N100-N101) appeared in sheets of twenty-five on April 10, 1943. Ten days later on April 20th, appeared NB24-NB26, in favor of "Hitler's Cultural Fund." On May 24th sheets of ten of NB27 commemorating Copernicus were sold. In August appeared N94-N96. They were printed in sheets of fifty.

The next "charity set" (NB28-NB32) was issued on September 14th.

The 10 zloty orange brown and grey black (N103) was issued in sheets of twenty-five on October 26, 1943. On these sheets the plate number is under stamp #23.

This was the last regular General Government issue in 1943. Came 1944. Soon the Russians were attacking the Germans in Poland. The end was already in sight. But the Germans kept their stamp presses going. On February 11th the 6 zloty (N102) was issued followed by three more charities bearing Hitler's face (NB33-NB35). Then, in July, came NB36-NB40, and on October 26th, 1944 also the NB41 in sheets of eight. As far as is now known these were the last stamps of the German occupation period.

In addition during the years of occupation there were issued three series of officials: in April, 1941, July, 1941, and March 2, 1943. A series of postage dues was issued on December 1, 1940.

Do not think that this was the end of the German postal activities in Poland. Each time a new issue appeared, special cancellations were devised and special fees were charged. The full list of cancellations follows:

Nov. 7, 1939—"Amsantritt des General-gouverneurs—Krakow," Inauguration of the Krakow Governor General into Office.

March 24, 1940—"1. Osterschilf-kampfe-Zakopane," First Eastern Ski Games—Zakopane.

April 20, 1940—"Kriegshilfswerk f. d. Dt. Rote Kreuz"—War Relief Work of the German Red Cross. a) Krakow, b), Warsaw, c) Lublin, & d) Radom.

Oct. 26, 1940—"1 Jahr Generalgouv-

ernement"—One year of General Government. a) Krakow, b) Warsaw, c) Lublin, & d) Radom.

Dec. 6, 1940—"Krakauer Mustermesse 1940"—Krakow Fair.

April 12, 1941—"Osterschiwetkämpfe —Zakopane 12-14.4. 1941"—Eastern Ski Games.

April 20, 1941—"Geburtstag des Fuehrers 1941"—The Fuehrer's birthday, 1941. a) Krakow, b) Warsaw, c) Lublin, & d) Radom.

Aug. 1, 1941—"Uebernahme des Distrikts Galizien"—Occupation of Galicia.

Aug. 1, 1941—"Pferderennen in Lublin"—Horse Races at Lublin.

Aug. 15, 1941—"1 Jahr NSDP im GG"—One year of the National Socialist German Labor Party (Nazi) in the General Government.

Sept. 6, 1941—"Tatra-Bergsportfest Zakopane"—Tatra Mountain Sport Festival.

Nov. 26, 1941—"2 Jahre Generalgouvernement"—Two years of General Government. a) Krakow, b) Warsaw, c) Radom, & d) Lemberg.

Dec. 8, 1941—"W. A. Mozart."

April 20, 1942—"Geburtstag des Fuehrers 1942"—The Fuehrer's birthday, 1942.

Aug. 1, 1942—"1 Jahr Distrikt Galizien im Generalgouvernement"—One year of Galicia in the General Government.

Aug. 14, 1942—"2 Jahre NSDAP im Generalgouvernement"—Two years of the Nazi Party in the General Government.

Sept. 5, 1942—"2 Tatra-Bergsportsfest Zakopane"—Second Mountain Sport Festival.

Oct. 3, 1942—"Lublin—600 Jahre Deutsche Stadt"—Lublin—600 years a German city.

Oct. 26, 1942—"3 Jahre Generalgouvernement"—Three years of General Government.

Nov. 20, 1942—"Deutsche Kuenstler sehen das Generalgouvernement"—German artists visit the General Government.

Dec. 10, 1942—"Eroffnung d. Fleckfieberschugstatts - Lemberg"—Opening of the Petechial Fever Sanatorium in Lwow.

Jan. 24, 1943—"Schachmeisterschaften des Generalgouvernements"—General Government Chess Matches.

Jan. 30, 1942—"10 Jahre Machtuebernahme"—Ten years of seizure of power.

April 20, 1943—"Geburtstag des

Fuehrers 1943"—Fuehrer's birthday.

May 24, 1943—"400 Todestag d. dt. Astronomen N. Kopernikus"—400th anniv. of the death of astronomer Copernicus.

Aug. 13, 1943—"Tag der NSDAP des Generalgouvernements"—Day of the entrance of the Nazi Party into the General Government.

Sept. 4, 1943—"Drittes Tatra-Bergsportfest Zakopane"—Tatra Mountain Sport Festival.

Oct. 26, 1943—"Vier Jahr Generalgouvernement"—Four years of General Government.

I have not been able to obtain the listing for 1944. All cancellations were made at time of sale, precanceling the stamps.

The rise of New Philatelic Poland began in two ways and on two fronts. The first front, philatelically speaking was the issuance of stamps by the Polish Army fighting at the side of the Allies. These issues are well-known. The second front, almost completely unknown, is that of stamps issued inside the German prison camps and used for postage among war prisoners.

Finally, during the Warsaw uprising, a series of stamps was issued, reportedly on sale at the postoffice inside the rebel zone. These stamps have been seen on covers. There are also two other issues which I have seen on covers. Their authenticity is not unchallenged.

In 1944, as I have already indicated, the Polish Committee of National Liberation issued a series of three stamps in Lublin.

Following this two stamps were issued commemorating the three governments that led to Polish liberation. The Surcharges were made on the 25 groszy with the uncrowned eagle, and are of 1, 2, and 3 zloty denomination.

On January 22, 1945 the 25 groszy Traugutt issued at Lublin was surcharged by a new value of 5 zloty in sheets of 30. On February 21, 1945 the ten stamps commemorating the liberation of various cities were issued. These are the stamps I purchased at the Warsaw postoffice. There are many errors. On March 27th, two stamps of 1 and 5 zloty denominations were issued to commemorate the liberation of Krakow. It is said that 300 sets exist imperforate. I purchased one set at a very high price at a stamp store in Warsaw.

In my capacity of correspondent I

did not have much time to spend on stamps in Poland. I know that many 1944-45 local issues exist, some probably quite rare, nearly all of doubtful origin and authenticity. But I have been able to get the figures on some of the Polish stamps issued before the war. They may be of interest. I am giving Scott, 1946 numbers.

|     |             |        |             |
|-----|-------------|--------|-------------|
| 11  | 823,000     | 222    | 10,000,000  |
| 12  | 1,714,000   | 223    | 24,340,000  |
| 13  | 271,000     | 224    | 10,100,000  |
| 14  | 183,000     | 225    | 41,920,000  |
| 15  | 96,000      | 226    | 3,500,000   |
| 16  | 705,000     | 243    | 3,059,000   |
| 17  | 417,000     | 245    | 10,000,000  |
| 18  | 425,000     | 246    | 1,540,000   |
| 19  | 500,000     | 247    | 975,000     |
| 20  | 900,000     | 248    | 1,019,000   |
| 21  | 595,000     | 249    | 10,020,000  |
| 23  | 1,288,000   | 251    | 20,020      |
| 24  | 866,000     | 256    | 29,860,000  |
| 25  | 400,000     | 262    | 19,797,000  |
| 26  | 425,000     | 263    | 60,460,000  |
| 30  | 13,000      | 264    | 15,668,000  |
| 31  | 164,000     | 265    | 104,928,000 |
| 32  | 136,000     | 266    | 986,000     |
| 34  | 109,000     | 267    | 15,703,000  |
| 35  | 91,000      | 275    | 5,444,000   |
| 36  | 50,000      | 277    | 10,000,000  |
| 37  | 75,000      | 278    | 2,006,600   |
| 39  | 22,000      | 280    | 40,800      |
| 40  | 108,000     | 281    | 40,800      |
| 41  | 2,350       | 282    | 3,003,000   |
| 42  | 2,050       | 283    | 4,263,000   |
| 43  | 28,800      | 284    | 5,861,000   |
| 44  | 2,250       | 285    | 7,463,500   |
| 45  | 15,640      | 286    | 674,000     |
| 46  | 22,390      | 286a   | 508,000     |
| 47  | 53,230      | 287    | 15,060,000  |
| 48  | 67,020      | 288    | 10,040,000  |
| 49  | 74,190      | 289    | 30,250,000  |
| 50  | 500         | 290    | 1,000,000   |
| 51  | 49,360      | 291    | 1,025,000   |
| 52  | 90,275      | 292    | 729,000     |
| 53  | 8,005       | 293    | 413,000     |
| 54  | 5,508       | 294    | 113,510,000 |
| 55  | 440         | 295    | 39,400,000  |
| 56  | 62,750      | 296    | 76,950,000  |
| 57  | 5,340       | 297    | 14,840,000  |
| 58  | 1,100       | 298    | 104,720,000 |
| 59  | 3,740       | 299    | 10,410,000  |
| 60  | 100,000     | 300    | 5,305,000   |
| 61  | 501,000     | 301    | 10,435,000  |
| 62  | 400,850     | 302    | 13,558,000  |
| 63  | 890,000     | 303    | 2,135,000   |
| 64  | 100,450     | 304    | 510,000     |
| 65  | 1,004,050   | 305    | 330,000     |
| 66  | 1,504,850   | 306-7  | 250,000     |
| 67  | 602,650     | 314-16 | 105,500     |
| 68  | 3,008,550   | B29-30 | 50,500      |
| 69  | 806,650     | 334    | 10,000,000  |
| 70  | 501,150     | 320    | 90,000,000  |
| 71  | 408,400     | 321    | 35,000,000  |
| 215 | 20,300,000  | 322    | 60,000,000  |
| 216 | 25,230,000  | 323    | 7,000,000   |
| 217 | 25,230,000  | 324    | 90,000,000  |
| 218 | 70,240,000  | 325    | 8,000,000   |
| 219 | 80,490,000  | 326    | 3,000,000   |
| 220 | 107,140,000 | 327    | 5,000,000   |
| 221 | 30,150,000  | 328    | 15,000,000  |

|       |           |     |            |
|-------|-----------|-----|------------|
| 329   | 1,000,000 | C6  | 620,000    |
| 330   | 1,000,000 | C7  | 397,700    |
| 331-2 | 500,000   | C8  | 620,000    |
| C1    | 260,000   | C9  | 520,000    |
| C2    | 260,000   | C10 | 10,443,500 |
| C3    | 255,000   | C11 | 222,300    |
| C4, 5 | 620,000   | C12 | 2,080,750  |

## POLPEX 1947 SOUVENIR SHEET



To honor the gallant people of Poland and to lend encouragement in their darkest days, the United States Government issued the Poland flag stamp on June 22, 1943. Previously, it issued stamps honoring Pulaski and Kosciuszko. These three stamps, added to those issued by the Polish Government to honor the United States, are a vivid symbol of the strong friendship that has existed throughout the years between the two countries.

The flag stamp is shown on the souvenir sheet with an appropriate drawing by K. Majewski of Chicago, and with a line of Chopin music at the top. The sheets are issued both in English and in Polish for the benefit of collectors in Poland to whom the sheets are being sent on the opening day of POLPEX with the flag stamp affixed to the cover.

The Polonus Philatelic Society was founded just before Poland was attacked, so that during the trying years of the war, there was little contact among Polish collectors throughout the world. Polonus has carried on with its varied activities to promote Polish philately and to rally collectors of the stamps of Poland. Since contacts are again possible, Polonus is extending a friendly call to Polish collectors everywhere to join its ranks for the en-

joyment and development of the hobby and for benefits from mutual contacts and interests. Let us enjoy together the wealth of the rich philatelic material which Poland offers.

The price of the souvenir sheets, descriptive folder and a Polish and an English sheet is fifteen (15) cents a set, two for a quarter (25c), and ten cents for each additional set ordered. They may be obtained by writing to, the Seal Director, Adam Kloskowski, 2528 North Drake Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.

#### MEMORIAL AWARDS AT POLPEX 1947

With a sincere desire to pay tribute to those of our members who gave their lives that our hobby might live, the society will present a beautiful trophy at Polpex 1947 to be known as the Polonus Memorial Award. It is only fitting and proper that we prove to those of our members who did come back, that we have not forgotten their (and our) buddies who failed to return.

Another award of a similar nature will also be made. It will be donated by our member M. E. Steczynski, the new owner of the world famed Larking Polish collection. Mr. Steczynski is donating the trophy in the memory of Col. R. N. W. Larking whose studies and researches on the stamps of Poland did so much to enrich our hobby.

President Vincent Domanski of the S. P. A. is also donating a beautiful trophy as is also our member J. Jaworski. As usual the members of the Wicker Park Medical Center have donated the distinctive award certificates which are so highly prized by the members who are fortunate enough to win them.

Polpex Chairman Stanley Kucharz announces that Saturday evening February 15th will be designated as Museum Donation Night. Editor J. Elmer Zinsmeister of the S. P. A. Journal will make a presentation to the Museum of past issues of the Journal which contain stories of Polish Philately. Other members who can be also urged to make donations of such Polish Philatelic Literature as they no longer need so that the Polish philatelic record may be preserved for posterity. Of course any gifts and mementos of Polish significance will be gladly accepted. All members who intend to donate any such material are

urged to get in touch with Mr. J. Jaworski of the Museum Committee.

Bert Powell—Publicity.

#### COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

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PHILATELIC EXHIBITION SOUVENIR SHEETS—Adam Kloskowski  
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Stanley Kucharz—POLPEX Chm.

#### NEW MEMBERS

- 316 Lucjan Bielecki 221 W. 78th St., New York, N. Y. (Poland)
- 317 Chester W. Makowski, 2215 West Cortez St., Chicago 22, Ill. (Poland & U. S.)

#### NEW DISCOVERY



A vertical pair is shown with the "Deutsche Post Osten" and the word "Rundfunk" (Radio), issued under the German occupation. One of the pair was apparently a receipt for a fee for permit to own a radio, and the other for internal use of the post office.

#### NEW ISSUES

The Polish Army in Italy set, issued in the early part of 1946, has now been overprinted in red in honor of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Four Freedoms. The words "Honor the Four Freedoms" appear in English or French or Polish on the various values. All



carry the name in script, "Franklin D. Roosevelt."



Three new stamps commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the peasant movement in Poland (1896-1946) are to be released December 1st. The three stamps are of the same design and valuation (5 plus 10 zloty) but will be printed in different colors, i.e., blue, green, and olive. The design portrays four members of the Popular Party—Ks. S. Stojalowski, J. Bojko, J. Stapski, and W. Witos.

The top center inscription is POLSKA with the face value on either side. In the upper left is the Polish Eagle, and in the upper right, the four-leaf clover. The dates 1896-1946 appear in the center left and right, respectively.

The surtax is to be used toward a foundation to broaden Polish culture and enlighten the Polish peasantry.

The issue is to be 160,000.

Reprinted from STAMPS.

#### TID-BITS FROM POLONUS

The holidays behind us finds us back in the grind. This issue of the column will be one of thanks to the different members.

Our thanks to the following for their Christmas greetings to the society: Mrs. Bain, Chester Kozuchowski, M. Rayall de Ragan of Poland, J. T. Ozlebo of England, Mr. Keys of Australia, Mr. Hermanowski, Mr. Kolak-

owski and Mr. W. Paradzinski.

Thanks to Wengielewski, Kloskowski, Powell, Domar, Jaworski, Banasiak, Reinowski, Schafer, Choynecki, Mikucki and others whose names were not received, for their gifts for the STAMPS FOR THE WOUNDED. More material is needed. Donations of stamps or Philatelic material can be brought down to the meetings and turned over to the secretary and he will deliver it to the headquarters for the Stamps for the Wounded.

A hearty thank you to Mr. Vincent Domanski, President of the S. P. A. for donating a cup for the 1947 Polpex.

Thanks to Prof. Mikstein and members of the Polish Philatelic Society in Krakow, (Polskie Towarzystwo Filatelistyczne w Krakowie), for the copy of his works on the 1st Polish Corp, also a copy of the catalogue issued by the society in Krakow, and their monthly bulletin from Jan. to Nov. inclusive. The secretary has written to the different philatelic societies in Poland for information in regards of membership in the respective societies. Members wishing to get more information can write to the secretary in Polonus, C. J. Mikucki, 1844 N. Winchester Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

Congratulations to Stephen G. Rich on winning three awards, two first and one second at the Ripaex.

There has been a new Polish Philatelic Society formed in England. This society has been organized by the author of Polish Post 7 years War. He is at present the secretary of the organization. His name and address is: Mr. H. M. Smith, 2 Oakley Road, Camberley Surrey, England.

In Chicago, a society has been formed for the collectors of Lithuania. This society has many specialists of this country. This is an opportunity for members of Polonus to get a chance to visit our neighbors on the south side and get some information on the stamps of Lithuania, Central Lithuania, and the German occupation of Lithuania. Some of the above stamps fall into a specialized collection of Poland. For further information one can write to the secretary of that society: Ben S. Jurenas, 2534 W. 48th Place, Chicago 32, Ill.

The Christmas party held by Polonus was a success in many ways, for the Stamps for the Wounded benefited some of the prizes of the grab-bag which were turned over by the members who thought of the wounded. If



Shown is a cover from Amon Carter, Jr., from Poland, but postmarked in Washington, D. C. Mr. Carter explains this by saying that it came to him from a friend in Warsaw who was in the American Embassy there, and that it came through in the diplomatic pouch, such mail not being cancelled until it arrives in this country. The cover bears a rubber stamp notation (in magenta) which says, "This article originally mailed in country indicated by postage." (Reprinted with permission from WESTERN STAMP COLLECTOR.)

we could find a tenor we could complete the Polonus quartet, for at this party we found out that the majority of the members could sing very well.

The talk on Christmas Seals by Dr. M. Uznanski was accepted with enthusiasm as the members learned a lot about the seals, their history and background plus some free medical information.

An Idea for the future! Maybe Polonus will get that Handbook out. There are more members now and new members being added, who at one time or another have written articles or items on Polish Philately, if we all put our heads together, I'm sure that it could be done. So, let's start the ball rolling, and let's have a motto just like that of the SeaBees 'CAN DO'!

'Till the next month—"SO LONG—BUT NOT GONE."

TID-A-BIT-ER.

#### DOMANSKI INVITED TO ACT AS CIPEX JUDGE

Polonus and Polish philately have been signally honored recently by having one of their members invited to act as a judge at the forthcoming CIPEX exhibit in New York next May.

Vincent Domanski Jr. has just been asked by Alfred F. Lichtenstein chairman of the CIPEX directing committee; to act in that capacity and has signified his acceptance of the office.

No higher tribute could be paid our self imposed endeavors of popularizing the stamps of Poland than to have this high honor occur to one of our members.

The entire society extends its sincerest congratulations to Vince and we know that he will discharge his duties in this regard in his usual efficient manner.

Bert Powell.

#### SIENKIEWICZ



Shown herewith is the Sienkiewicz stamp as per last month's article. The article did not mention anything about Sienkiewicz Postal Cards.

In 1931 Postal cards appeared with a stamp showing the portrait of Sienkiewicz at the top right, and a series of scenes, with description in Polish and French, at the left. They were of a 15 groszy denomination, olive-green on creamy paper, and an olive on creamy paper. The series consists of thirty-two different scenes, as Lublin, Wilno, Poznan, etc.

# HO! HUM!

by Clement A. Pulaski

As we stand on the door step of a new year may we pull along with you that your every wish, every philatelic dream comes true. But it is well to remember that there ain't enough attic treasures to make the rounds; so—more realistically, we extend the wish that all hard knocks, disillusionments etcetera are cushioned with your own smile.

\* \* \*

Member Mieczyslaw Rayaft de Ragan, Skr. Pocz. 1004, Poznan 2, Poland, quickly grasped the idea of servicing first day covers, and we are indebted to him for two recent arrivals. Both envelopes bear an attractive cachet. Interested collectors can make arrangement for future issues by writing Mr. de Ragan in the Polish, English or French language.

\* \* \*

Interjection! Readers are reminded that this column is rather whimsical and spontaneous. Opinions may be erratic and information frequently in-

accurate; hence, this blushing reminder that a lone wolf is howling and our dignitaries heading the POLONUS permit these scribblings without censorship.

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All values of the "Ruins of Warsaw" set are completely exhausted. Air mail stamps are extensively used for regular postage, so look for a flood of new issues. The newest arrival is the 10 zloty showing the Castle of Lanckorona.

\* \* \*

Have you noticed the change of color for the last printing of the Castle of Bedzin stamp? HO! HUM!

\* \* \*

The convenient pocket size "Pionier" catalog was issued in 1944, under the direction of Professor Mikstein. The ghastly black eagle surcharges are illustrated, but the pertinent information about quantities is absent. In the short lived "Pionier" monthly, Volume I, (page 21) appears an explanatory note merely stating that publication of figures was prohibited by the German authorities. Here's the dope:

| Scott | Description                             | Quantity surcharged |
|-------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| N30   | 24 g on 25 g slate green .....          | 236,000             |
| N31   | 40 g on 30 g rose violet .....          | 286,000             |
| N32   | 50 g on 55 g blue .....                 | 718,000             |
| N33   | 2 g on 5 g red orange .....             | 2,488,000           |
| N34   | 4 g on 5 g red orange .....             | 2,211,000           |
| N35   | 6 g on 10 g green .....                 | 2,226,000           |
| N36   | 8 g on 10 g green .....                 | 1,540,000           |
| N37   | 10 g on 10 g green .....                | 3,132,000           |
| N38   | 12 g on 15 g reddish brown .....        | 3,290,000           |
| N39   | 16 g on 15 g reddish brown .....        | 1,217,000           |
| N40   | 24 g on 25 g dull violet .....          | 3,400,000           |
| N41   | 30 g on 30 g rose red .....             | 1,238,000           |
| N42   | 50 g on 50 g bright red violet .....    | 997,000             |
| N43   | 60 g on 55 g ultramarine .....          | (HO!) 36,000        |
| N44   | 80 g on 75 g dull green .....           | (HUM!) 36,000       |
| N45   | 1 z on 1 z orange .....                 | 36,000              |
| N46   | 2 z on 2 z carmine red .....            | 104,000             |
| N47   | 3 z on 3 z gray black .....             | 84,000              |
| N48   | 30 g on 5 plus 5 g red orange .....     | 762,000             |
| N49   | 40 g on 25 plus 10 g dark violet .....  | 850,000             |
| N50   | 1 z on 55 plus 15 g bright ultram. .... | 56,000              |
| N51   | 50 g on 20 g dark blue green .....      | 332,000             |
| N52   | 50 g on 25 g dark blue green .....      | (HO!) 36,000        |
| N53   | 50 g on 30 g dark blue green .....      | (HUM!) 20,600       |
| N54   | 50 g on 50 g dark blue green .....      | 344,000             |
| N55   | 50 g on 1 zl dark blue green .....      | 162,000             |

## IN MEMORIAM

Our most heartfelt sympathy to the

family of Dr. Nicholas Kalinowski, upon the notification of the death of this noted Polonus member.