

BULLETIN of the

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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PAPAL VISIT NEW ISSUES

On June 5th, 1987, the Polish Post Office issued one stamp depicting a view of the restored Royal Castle with the Sigismund III column in foreground in Warsaw. The 50 zł. stamp designed by Stefan Małecki was printed in multicolor photogravure by State Security Printing Works and has 11.75 x 11.50 perforation. Quantity: 5,000 000 stamps. (Michel New Issue Guide No. 3098).



SPOTKANIE PAPIEŻA Z PRZEWODNICZĄCYM RADY PAŃSTWA PRL
NA ZAMKU KRÓLEWSKIM WARSZAWA 1987

On the same day a miniature sheet containing the above stamp, with two tabs was also issued in a quantity of only 100,000 sheets. (M.N.I.G. No. 102). The left tab depicts H.H. Pope John Paul II and the right tab, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski. The top part of the sheet is decorated with an effigy of an eagle — feature in plasterwork of the Royal Castle's Audience Hall. With an inscription: "Spotkanie Papieża z Przewodniczącym Rady Państwa PRL/na Zamku Królewskim - Warszawa 1987." (The Meeting of the Pope with the Chairman of the National Council of PPR/at Royal Castle - Warsaw 1987) at the bottom. The size: 120 mm x 80 mm.

According to the Polish philatelic press, no official FDC were issued for this sheet. However, 1000 registered covers numbered from 10,000 to 11,000 affixed with the miniature sheet were handstamped with suitably worded canceller at WARSZAWA 40 Post Office on 8. 6. 87, the actual date of the meeting. No doubt, these will be much sought after philatelic items.

R.SZ.

426-1

To mark the third Papal visit to Poland, the Polish Post Office issued two stamps printed in se-tenant, a miniature sheet, 9 postcards and commissioned 19 commemorative handstamps. Date of issue: June 8, 1987.

The nominal values of stamps — 15 zł. and 45 zł. respectively and each features a different portrait of the Pope, his coat-of-arms and facsimile of his signature on the 45 zł. stamp. Printed on chalky paper in multicolor photogravure by State Security Printing Works, having 10.75 x 11 perf., were designed by Janusz Wysocki. Quantity: 7,000,000 sets. (Miche! New Issue Guide Nos. 3099 and 3100).



The miniature sheet also features a portrait of the Pope and was designed by Waldemar Andrzejewski. The decorative border depicts the modern architecture of four churches built in recent times. (Tarnów, Siedliska Tuchowskie, Chechły and Wrocław), and a three line inscription: "III Wizyta / Papieża Jana Pawła II / w Polsce." (3rd Visit of / Pope John Paul II / in Poland). Printed in a quantity of 1,700 000 sheets on chalky paper, in multicolor photogravure by S.S.P.W. with harrow perf. 11.75 x 11,50, the size being 76 x 66 mm. (M.N.I.G. No. 3101 - M.S. No. 103).



Commemorative handstamps were designed by Zbigniew Stasik and were in use at the following Post Offices: Warszawa 1 (5), Warszawa 2, Warszawa 40, Łódź 1 (2), Lublin 1, Lublin 18, Tarnów 1 (2), Kraków 1, Szczecin 1, Gdańsk 1, Gdańsk 30, Częstochowa 1, and Włocławek 1.

R.SZ.

(Reprinted from Polish Philatelic Review, Great Britain)

POLSKIE OSTEMPLOWANIA III PIELGRZYMKI OJCA ŚWIĘTEGO JANA PAWŁA II DO OJCZYZNY

WIELKIEGO RODAKA
WITA POLSKA

CZYSTA
TRZĘZWA
PRACOWITA
I GOSPODARNA



WIELKIEGO RODAKA
WITA POLSKA

CZYSTA
TRZĘZWA
PRACOWITA
I GOSPODARNA



WIELKIEGO RODAKA
WITA POLSKA

CZYSTA
TRZĘZWA
PRACOWITA
I GOSPODARNA



PIERWSZE TRZY OSTEMPLOWANIA: PDC Warszawa 1,
Tarnów 1 i Gdańsk 1 POKAZALIŚMY W POPRZEDNIM
• INFORMATORZE •

WIRNIK Warszawa 2 - RYSUNKI PRZEDSTAWIAJĄCE
1.8 - JANA PAWŁA II RÓŻNIA SIĘ TAK MIĘDZY SOBĄ
JAK I W STOSUNKU DO PROJEKTU (1) - PROJEKT.
(2) I (3) RYSUNKI ZE STOSOWANEGO WIRNIKA.

DLACZEGO NIE ZOSTAŁ ZREALIZOWANY PIERWSZY.
JEDYNY DOBRY PROJEKT ??!



POLPEX 88

POLPEX 88 will take place March 12-13th at the House of the White Eagle, 6839 Milwaukee Avenue, Niles, Illinois. This year Polonus honors the 10th anniversary of the Pontificate of John Paul II. Special stamp cancellations will be applied by the U.S. Polpex Station — a different one each day. Two different cacheted covers will be used. These are priced at \$1.50 for the set. A souvenir card printed in multicolor is priced at \$1.50 mint and \$2.00 cancelled. A pair of souvenir sheets with descriptive folder is available for \$1.00. The official Souvenir Program catalog may also be purchased at \$1.00. Mail orders for the aforementioned items may be sent to Walenty Poniecki, 6020 N. Mason Ave., Chicago, IL 60646. An additional \$1.00 is requested with each order to cover postage and handling.

The official opening ceremony will take place Saturday, March 12th, at 11:00 a.m. Bishop Alfred L. Abramowicz will officiate. The traditional Beeba Banquet will begin Saturday evening, at 7:00 p.m. with the finest in Polish foods being served. Awards will be presented after dinner. Beeba tickets are \$15.00 per person.

Participating in the Polpex is the Polish American Numismatic Association which will show medals and coins related to our papal theme. A special exhibit of literature and other Pope John Paul II memorabilia will also be shown.

Bourse chairman, Romuald Odrowski, tells us that the bourse will feature dealers from the midwest area, where you are certain to find the philatelic material you are looking for.

We always count on our members in helping to defray the cost of the exhibition. One of the best ways to do so is to be a Polpex patron with a donation of \$5.00 or more. All donations should be sent to the treasurer, Fred Szebel, 9041 Emerson Street, Des Plaines, IL 60016.

Free admission and free stamp packets for children. Saturday, March 12th the exhibition will be open from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; Sunday, March 13th, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. See you at the Polpex!

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APO, San Francisco, CA
96366
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12 No. Hanover Avenue
Mangate, NJ 98402
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Sarasota, FL 34231

For Trade or Sale:

Poland's Underground Solidarity Stamps; Polish Legions WWI; Pilsudski; "Groszy" o/p on covers; Postal History of Poland until the 2nd WW.

Looking for items for specializing collection of Pilsudski (proofs, imperf., specials), Early items from Warsaw prior XX Century; Polish Fieldpost WWI & II; Polish Maritime Mail 1800-1939. Write to: Fred Szebel, 9041 Emerson Street, Des Plaines, IL 60016 or call 312 - 299-2580.

Polish Exile Stamps Merge History and Value

By JOHN ROSS

The British and French declared war in 1939 when Hitler attacked Poland. In a few short weeks, the western part of Poland was under German occupation.

Russia quickly occupied the eastern part of the nation, and several thousand Polish soldiers were interned by the Russians.

In the meantime, a Polish government in exile was set up in London, England. Many Polish soldiers interned in Russia found their way to Great Britain, and a Polish army corps eventually fought in Normandy and alongside the Americans in Italy.



The Polish government in exile issued quite a few stamps, among them a set of four to commemorate the capture of Monte Cassino after months of heavy fighting (Scott # 3K17-20). A total of 55,000 sets were issued.

At the time of the issue, many of these sets were sold in this country, and the set is still fairly easy to find in the United States, but it has become difficult to get hold of in Europe.

The 1987 Scott catalog lists the four stamps for \$36, up \$4 from the 1986 edition.

Dealers in England are offering

around \$13 for that set. It is missing in many Polish collections and well worth buying.

Reprinted from LINN'S STAMP NEWS

Gems of Poland Philately

Toward the end of World War II, the German Government was preparing in its Vienna printing bureau a new set of postage stamps for occupied Poland. The taking of Vienna and of the "General Gouvernement" by the Soviet Army prevented the issuance of this "Górale" set.



A few sheets of the 6, 24, and 40 gr. denominations of this set survived the war; only several 12 gr. stamps, which show a horse drawn carriage, reached collectors.

—Dr. Stanley Kronenberg

Members' Mart

DISPOSING OF DUPLICATES — non-philatelic use, Local Porto overprints 1919-21 on Parcel Cards, Pre-War slogan cancels on covers, Groszy overprints, Austrian postcards used in Galicia 1880-1914. W. Gruszczyk, 56 Heathrow Dr., Downsview, Ontario M3M 1X2, Canada.

POLISH SHIP POST 1941-45

By STEFAN DANIELSKI

Polish postal agencies operating during WWII on naval and merchant vessels are not an easy subject for students. The lack of good collections restricts research on this subject.

In the following article, I would like to show my research and correct some misleading information as well. My study was solely restricted to analyses of covers and based on literature covering the history of the Polish Navy.

So far no one has ever tried to question the listing of postal agencies which operated on Polish ships. This listing was published first by Bojanowicz (1) and then quoted by the others like "Polskie Znaki Pocztowe", and Polonus. It seems that Bojanowicz's listing was based on the official listing of the Postal Section of Polish Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Shipping of July 31, 1945. Later, some philatelists discovered that the list did not cover all existing numbers of postal agencies.



Figure 1.

My doubts began years ago when I discovered that the Polish Navy postal agency number 3 existed with the date of February 3, 1945. According to Bojanowicz's listing, this agency was on board the cruiser DRA-GON which was sunk 7 months earlier.

During the following years I found another two covers with postmarks dated after the ships were sunk. The first letter, cancelled with a Merchant Marine Postmark #11 is certainly not a philatelic cover. In the listing number 11 is shown as MS ROZEWIE. ROZEWIE was torpedoed and sunk by a U-Boat on August 6, 1942 but the cancellation was dated December 31, 1943!



Figure 2.

Another letter bearing a Merchant Marine Postmark number 25 was sent on May 24, 1945. According to PZP's (2) listing, this agency was opened on SS PADEREWSKI, which was sunk on December 30, 1942.

Analysis of Sea Post markings

These three examples show the necessity of verifying the Bojanowicz's and PZP's listing of postal agencies.

Figure 3.



Based on my own collection and many photocopies of letters I tried to check the possibility of posting mail from the ships. Most of the letters which are on the market were not sent by Polish seamen but by Polish soldiers to themselves or by the Postal Section of Polish Ministry of Finance. Using historical reference literature, we may find if the dates of the postmarks correspond to those the particular ship stayed at British ports. There are many books describing the history of Polish Navy during World War II. With this help, we are able to find the chronology of events for every Polish warship.

My research is based on Polish language sources such as "Flota Białego Orła" (White Eagle Fleet) by E. Kosiarz and "Polskie Siły Zbrojne w II Wojnie Światowej, tom 2, Kampanie na Zachodzie" (Polish Armed Forces in WWII, Volume 2, Campaigns in the West). Unfortunately, the history of Polish Merchant Fleet is described fragmentarily and so far it is impossible to have a clear picture of their activities. The only ship whose history is fully documented is passenger ship MS BATORY in the book "Królewski Statek Batory" (The Royal Vessel Batory) by Pertek.

A. POLISH NAVAL AGENCIES:

Polish Navy – Agency no. 1. According to the listing, this agency operated on the destroyer ORP PIORUN. Date of cancellation known to me: Dec. 15, 1941. From Nov. 13, 1941 to Feb. 3, 1942, ORP PIORUN underwent repairs at the Glasgow shipyard. It is likely that the postal agency was established in December, 1941.

Polish Navy – Agency no. 3. So far I found only cancels (type II) on philatelic covers from February 3, 1945. I have never seen a postmark type I (Agency number within inner box) with this number. Bojanowicz's listing shows this as an Agency on board the cruiser DRAGON, which was torpedoed on July 8, 1944!

Polish Navy – Agency no. 12. According to the listing the Agency was located on the destroyer BURZA. Cancellations recorded by me: Feb. 26, 1942; March 31, 1942; April 1, 1942; May 4, 1942; July 14, 1942; July 28, 1942. From February 2 to September 14, 1942, ORP BURZA was undergoing repairs and overhauling at the Naval Yards in Portsmouth. All recorded dates fit into this repair period. It seems very likely that when the ship stayed at the shipyard, the Postal Agency was set up. In December,

1941 and January, 1942, the destroyer was a part of Special Group based at Greenock and actively engaged in escort duties in the Irish Sea, with short visits to port.

Polish Navy — Agency no. 15. Agency never listed, ship unknown. Known cancels to me: March 28, 1942; Sept. 5, 1942; Oct. 31, 1942; May 28, 1943; Sept. 21, 1943. Most of these covers bear ship's censormark (tombstone type) or are without any censor mark. I have not seen any cover with a civil rectangular censormarking.

Polish Navy — Agency no. 21. According to the list this Agency operated on the destroyer ORP BŁYSKAWICA. In my collection I have a letter with cancel from April 27, 1942, where on the inside part of the flap is the sender's name and address: "st. mar. Barlicki Zdzisław, ORP BŁYSKAWICA, c/o GPO London.

From April 10 to May 8, 1942, ORP BŁYSKAWICA was repaired in Cowes. It might be possible that during that period the Postal Agency was opened. From December, 1941 till April, 1942, the destroyer was used for escort duties, very seldom, and for short times only, visiting ports.

Polish Navy — Agency no. 25. In Bojanowicz's listing it is mentioned as the submarine ORP SOKÓŁ. All postmarks with this number were found to be the type II (Agency number outside the inner box) and dated after April, 1944, when the ORP SOKÓŁ returned to the United Kingdom from the Mediterranean Sea. I have never seen that cancel in the type I.

According to information received from Mr. Tadeusz Bernas, who was a member of the submarine crew since the ship was taken from Britain and finished the war as the commander of ORP SOKÓŁ, there was no postal agency on board.

The Polish magazine "Filatelista" no. 20 (706) from October 16–30, 1985, shows a letter with PN postmark #25, type II, bearing the date of November 1, 1943. This cover is very interesting because the submarine at that time was in the Mediterranean Sea. From October 21 to November 4, 1943, ORP SOKÓŁ was in Beyruth where she joined the First Submarine Flotilla. On the cover there is also a ship's censormark with the date December 15, 1943. At the time the submarine was on patrols harassing the enemy's shipping. The time span between applying the cancel and censormark is 45 days. It is unlikely that this letter came from the SOKÓŁ.

Polish Navy — Agency no. 27. According to the listing this Agency operated on the submarine ORP WILK. Without doubt, this is a very popular cancel from that period. It is possible that the Agency with this number was on board of that submarine.

ORP WILK was damaged while ramming a U-Boat and since February, 1941 was used only for training. It appears that the postal agency on this ship was available for mailing purposes during the entire period of the war.

Polish Navy — Agency no. 96. In Bojanowicz's listing it was on board

the destroyer ORP KUJAWIAK. For a long time it was believed that instead of the number 95, it should be 36. I have seen the postmark with a number 96 on a letter dated February 12, 1942, together with the ship's censormark. Is it possible that the cover is from ORP KUJAWIAK (?). That time the destroyer was assigned to the destroyer flotilla at Plymouth. The ship was busy fighting the enemy in the English Channel taking part in short patrols. Short visits to Plymouth were spent to refuel and take on ammunition. It seems that the crew did not have much spare time for philately.

B. POLISH MERCHANT MARINE AGENCIES:

Polish Marine — Agency no. 3. In the listing this ship was a troop carrier BATORY. I have two covers in my collection from May 19, 1942 and June 6, 1944. The first cover is a genuine letter sent to England. On May 18, 1942, MS BATORY departed its Clyde River mooring in Scotland heading for Halifax (Canada) to transport troops. The second cover is of philatelic origin and the envelope itself is of official nature from the MS BATORY. That time, the ship was in Egypt (Alexandria ?) preparing for the next operation.

Polish Marine — Agency no. 11. According to the listing the Agency was located on the MS ROZEWIE. So far, I found only one cover with this postmark dated December 31, 1943. ROZEWIE, however was sunk by a German submarine on August 6, 1942.

Polish Marine — Agency no. 25. In the PZP's listing it is shown as the SS PADEREWSKI, which was sunk by a U-Boat December 30, 1942. The only cancellation I recorded is from May 24, 1945 after the ship's loss.

Cancellations with changeable ship numbers.

Due to the fact that secrecy had to be maintained during war, the ships' names were omitted from postmarks and instead every ship postal agency was given a number.

So far, in all articles dealing with this subject it is assumed that agency numbers were fixed throughout the war. Mr. Kucharski (3) was the only one who expressed doubt about this (2), but because he did not have any evidence, no one has ever considered his theory as possible.

I believe that due to war conditions and total secrecy regarding positions of ships, the Postal Section had to consider that after awhile, agency numbers would be deciphered by the enemy. This decoding of ships' names could have been avoided by introducing new postmarks with different numbers after a certain time period or by using postmarks with changeable ship's numbers.

Because the Polish merchant ships and naval vessels were scattered throughout the oceans, the first case was not practical. So the only logical way was to introduce cancellations with changeable ship's numbers, in similar way as the date.

It seems that the Postal Section carried out tests using postmark with a fixed ship's agency number. An example of such a cancel is known only

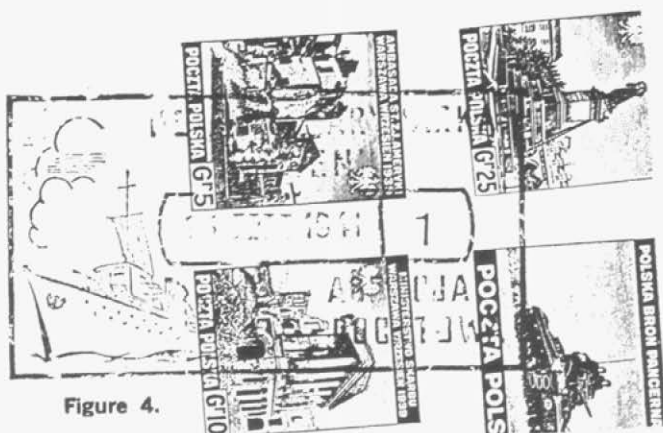


Figure 4.

with a number 1 and it is larger in size (67.5 — 37 mm) (illustration 4). The ship's number is distinctively longer than the numbers in the date box. The only known date is December 15, 1941 and I suspect that it has never been used after that date.

In the beginning all the ships' postal agencies were provided with typical steel hammers. The date and the ship's agency number were of the same height, and were contained within a central date box. This feature allowed for a built-in mechanism to reset the date and the ship's number as well. In my opinion only the last two digits of the agency number could be so reset from "00" to "99" and "—", as well as only single numbers 0 to 9 and "—".

The proof that a ship's number could have been reset may be seen on a commemorative postcard issued in December, 1942. The cards were cancelled with a Polish Marine postmark with number 3 and as well with only "—". In both cases it is probably the same postmark from the postal agency No. 3.



Figure 5.



Figure 6.

There is some confusion with the "1" naval postmark, dated December 15, 1941. Some of them have cancellation with number "1", but there are also others with number "01". Some differences show that there are two different postmarks. Probably the Postal Section, having undistributed hammers for other ships, used those to cancel some philatelic mail from agency no. 1.

All above remarks are related only to the naval postmarks, with the

ship's number inside the date box.

After measuring the postmarks, with ship's numbers outside the date box (nos. 3 and 25) it was found that the number's width, and its distance to the edge of the date box is different. It proves therefore that it was probably impossible to reset "3" to "25".

Does this mean that the numbers were fixed? I have in my collection a philatelic cover cancelled with postmarks no. 25. One of these cancellations is without number (blank).



Figure 7.

At this time, we don't have any indications that the Postal Section replaced the ship's agency numbers with new ones. I would think that this process would be very difficult to carry out all at once. The question is whether they changed only a few of the ship numbers (?) We cannot reject this possibility. There are some naval agency numbers like "00"; "15"; "26"; "43"; "44" and merchant marine agency without number "—" which are not assigned to any ship. We may presume that some of them may be the work of philatelists. For example, the commemorative postcard, discussed above issued by Stocki in December, 1942 and franked by Merchant Marine stamp without number, is of that nature.

Correcting the errors

There is much misleading information regarding the Polish Sea Post during WWII. A lot of it was caused by lack of information about the activity of Polish vessels during the war and also by simple misinterpretation of the facts. Unfortunately, they are repeated constantly by authors dealing with this subject.

The information contained in the Polskie Znaki Pocztowe has been repeated from STAMPS magazine, particularly the information that deals with a letter cancelled with naval agency postmark dated July 25, 1942. The letter, sent to Nice, was dispatched to French post office on July 29, 1942. As an explanation it is stated that the letter was carried by a Polish

submarine to Villefrance sur Mer. Was this possible to do?

At that time, the Polish Navy had only two submarines: ORP WILK and ORP SOKÓŁ. ORP WILK, due to her poor technical condition, was used only as a training vessel near the British coastal waters and the ORP SOKÓŁ was undergoing repairs in the shipyard.

Some philatelists believe that the Postal Section had its own postmark with the number "00", and the Polish Naval Headquarters in London used one with the number "15". The British magazine "Stamp Collecting" (4) published in full the agreement between the British GPO and the Polish Exiled Government. Article #6 of this agreement states: "Guarantee by the Polish Government: b) Polish stamps will be affixed to letters and cancelled only on board Polish ships."

Many covers with naval postmark #15 have also the "tombstone" censormark. This censormark was applied by the censor only on board the naval vessels.

In an article "The Polish Sea Post", which appeared in "Filatelista" in June, 1971, Stanisław Głowiński listed the destroyer KUJAWIAK as having a postal agency number "36". Unfortunately, that author did not supply any sources on which he had based his statement. In an article entitled "Great Britain and the Polish Connection" part II, published in STAMP COLLECTING on April 29, 1982, a letter with clear naval postmark #96 and ship censor's handstamp is shown. To date I have never come across a cover with a naval postmark #36. Probably Mr. Głowiński misread an unclear 96 cancellation for #36.

Mr. Zolkiewski (5) and Mr. Hejmowski (6) are of an opinion that all Naval Postal Agencies used two types of handstamps: type I, with agency number inside the box, and type II, with agency number outside the box. I do not know what facts this opinion is based on. To this day there are only two recorded postmarks of the type II: "3" and "25". Some Polish philatelic publications show other type II postmarks, but never on genuine cover, and closer look allows one to see that the ship's numbers could have been altered on these drawings.

It is my theory that the Postal Section was short of type I postmarks when the Polish Navy acquired new vessels from the Royal Navy. To meet the demand, the Postal Section ordered new rubber hammers which were similar in design but with the ship's number outside the date box. There was no need to supply new hammers for the existing postal agencies. There is also no record of the naval postmarks no. "3" and "25" in the type I.

Mr. Hejmowski is wrong in claiming that the Postal Agencies operating on merchant vessels, were set up on April 1, 1942 (7).

In my collection I have two covers cancelled with postmarks no. "01" and "8" on December 15, 1941 (see illustration 5).

In the same article (8) the author, describing a cover with naval agency no. "01" postmark, came to the conclusion that the "01" postmark may have been used by the Ministry of Finance, because it was stamped

on the back side "THE POLISH MINISTRY OF FINANCE." As I mentioned above neither the Postal Section nor the Ministry of Finance operated any Postal Agencies.

We may find some explanation in Palasiewicz's article: "Activity of Polish Post during WWII", published in "Filatelista" (9). Because the issues of the Polish exiled government were sold to dealers in the U.S.A., Switzerland and the United Kingdom, it was necessary to prove that these stamps were issued for genuine postal purposes. The Postal Section, which until 1944 was under control of the Ministry of Finance, sent packets of cancelled covers to the Polish Consulates and Embassies in the U.S.A. and Switzerland where local dealers could buy these. In Great Britain, dealers could order directly from the Postal Section of the Ministry of Finance. I have seen a number of these covers franked with naval postmark no. "01", "1", "27" and marine postmark no. "01", "8" addressed to Polish Diplomatic Missions in the U.S.A. All of these covers bear the return address of the "POLISH MINISTRY OF FINANCE" on the back.

Conclusion

It seems that further research may bring new light on this subject. The research should be based on Polish wartime records and inventory of existing cancellations. I would appreciate any help from other collectors in reporting all covers or postcards with cancels from Polish Merchant or Naval vessels from WWII. I would like you to send a photocopy of such items, both front and back of covers and cards, and I would be pleased to refund all costs, copying and postage if requested. Please send same to the following address: Stefan Danielski, 309-530 Scarlett Rd., Weston, Ontario, Canada M9P-2S3.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Article "Wydanie Londyńskie" by M. A. Bojanowicz, FILATELISTA, Edinburgh, nr. 4, 1952.
2. Polskie Znaki Pocztowe, Volume 3.
3. Article "Przyczynki do poczty morskiej okresu 1941-1945" by J. Kucharski, FILATELISTA, Warsaw, nr. 22 (385), 1971.
4. Article "Great Britain and the Polish Connection" part 1, by M. Hoare, STAMP COLLECTING, April 22, 1982.
5. Article "Morskie Agencje Pocztowe 1941-1945" by St. Zolkiewski, FILATELISTA, Warsaw.
6. Article "Polska Poczta Morska" part 3, by K. Hejmowski, FILATELISTA TEMATYK, Gdańsk, nr. 23/C, 1984.
7. Article "Polska Poczta Morska" part 8, by K. Hejmowski, FILATELISTA TEMATYK, Gdańsk, nr. 28/C, 1986.
8. Article "Polska Poczta Morska" part 4, by K. Hejmowski, FILATELISTA TEMATYK, Gdańsk, nr. 24/C, 1984.
9. Article "Działalność Poczty Polskiej podczas II Wojny Światowej" by A. Palasiewicz, FILATELISTA, Warsaw, nr. 9 (564), 1979.

FOR SALE: Four volumes of **Polskie Znaki Pocztowe**, complete; also **400 Lat Poczty Polskiej**. Write to: PPS, Box 1217, Oak Park, Illinois 60304.

FOR SALE: Poland Collection at a fraction of Scott Catalogue prices. Send LSSA for inventory listing to: Ed Bernat, 112 Breakspear Road, Syracuse, New York 13219.

In Our Mail Box

Dear Sirs,

In regard to the article on Hungarian Internment Camps by Thomas Gobby, I have been reading a book called "P.O.W." by Douglas Collins which tells of his escapes from Nazi prison camps. I believe, that this book is worthwhile checking out of the library. It gives out little philatelic information, but is interesting.

Also, a question I would like answered: has anyone seen mail to or from the Polish Red Cross in Hungarian Internment Camps mail.

One of these days I would like to see an exhibit on Hungarian Internment Camps mail and possibly hear from members who might have been in a Hungarian camp.

Ronald M. Small
7300 Lennox, Suite K-3
Van Nuys, CA 91405

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Polonus Philatelic Society
Box 1217, Oak Park, IL 60304

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