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 252 July-August, 1967

POLONUS VISITS LITHUANIAN MUSEUM

The Polonus Philatelic Society held their monthly summer meeting recently at the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 4012 S. Archer Ave., in Chicago. After a short business meeting members heard a talk given by Vito S. Lukosevicius who had on display his award winning collection of autographs of world leaders and famous personalities on stamps. He told how he assembled his collection of some 150 autographs on stamps of such persons as President Lyndon B. Johnson, Queen Elizabeth and the United Arab Republic President Nasser. Members also viewed one of the finest collections of Lithuanian stamps in the world in the Philately Room.



Left to right seated are Polonus officers: J. P. Rux, Director; Chester Schafer, Pres.; Alfred Szebel, Secretary; Sebastian Styczynski, Librarian. Second row: Roman Reinowski, Alexander Florczak, John Bor. Last row: Stanley Kucharz, Zdzislaw Wagrowski, V. Hermanowski, Stanley Balzekas, museum founder, Theo. Gorka and guest, and the speaker of the evening, Vito S. Lukosevicius.

DR. JAMES J. MATEJKA WILL SPEAK AT SEPT. 22 MEETING

The Friday night September 22nd Program Meeting will be an interesting night to attend as our guest speakwill be Dr. James J. Matejka, Jr., the Compex Director; President of the S. P. A.; Member of the Stamp Advisory Committee of the U.S. Post Office Dept.; and active member of many philatelic societies.

At the last Polonus meeting there was much discussion on how members mount their stamps for exhibition exhibition purposes. It was decided to invite someone who was qualified in this field to be a guest speaker at Polonus. Dr. Matejka has served as a judge on countless occasions. He has visited and participated in many national and international exhibitions. We were fortunate indeed when he accepted our invitation to speak "On Exhibiting at National and International Philatelic Exhibitions."

The meeting at Falcons Hall will get under way at 8:30 p.m. Coffee and ponchki will be served after the program.

SUBURBAN COLLECTORS CLUB EXHIBITION NOVEMBER 11-12

SUPEX 1967, the Annual Exhibition of the Suburban Collectors Club will be held on November 11 & 12 at Hinsdale Community House in Hinsdale, Ill. Polonus members desiring to exhibit may contact Ted Crawley, 1229 Cleveland Ave., La Grange Park, Ill. 60525 for an entry application.

APPLICANTS PENDING

Adam Kossek
7440 Malvern Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Edward P. Zabawa
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Cheshire, Ma. 01225

POLONUS PICNIC A SUCCESS

In spite of an on and off rainy day, some forty adults and twenty-five children attended the Polonus Picnic held on August 5th at Dr. Kozakiewicz's Acquilla Lodge in Powers Lake, Wisconsin. They began arriving as early as 10 a.m. and many took advantage of the excellent bathing facilities of Powers Lake. Noontime saw everyone busily eating hot dogs and kielbasa roasted on the outdoor grills. When the committee decided to hold the games and races for the children, it began raining hard. Dr. Kozakiewicz invited everyone into the dance hall which proved to be an excellent place for the events. Roman Strzelecki and Zdzislaw Wagrowski handled the races and games and awarded the winners with prizes. We even had an exhibition soccer game by the Polonus team of Alfred Szebel, Roman Strzelecki, Sebastian Styczynski and Zdsislaw Wagrowski. There was soda pop and plenty of candy for the kiddies. The continuing rain broke up the outing at about 4 p.m. when the picnickers climbed into their autos and headed home.

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MEET JOZEF L. BRODOWSKI

Jozef L. Brodowski, a new Polonus member, is a familiar name to our BULLETIN readers. Numerous articles by him have appeared in our BULLETIN as well as in LINN'S.



He is 58 years of age, born and educated in pre-war Poland. He received his Master's Degree in Law at the University of Lwow, now under Russian occupation. He was employed by the Polish government in public administration until 1939 when he left the country to join the Polish Forces Abroad.

As an officer he served in Libian and Italian campaigns and was decorated by both the Polish and British governments.

After the war he settled in England and in 1955 came to the U.S. In 1958, after 19 years of separation, his wife and son were able to join him. They now reside in Brooklyn, New York.

He has been a philatelist for over 35 years, and while in England, together with his close friends, Mr. Bokiewicz, Mr. Czekanski and Mr. Wagner, organized the Polish Philatelic Society in Exile, which is still active today.

When he came to this country, reading the different philatelic magazines, he learned that not so much was known to an average American, about Poland's history, her heroic past and the role which she had played for centuries in Europe. Encouraged by his close friends, he started writing.

His first article in this country appeared in 1962 in the COROS CHRONICLE as he joined Coros several years ago as a collector of religion on stamps. Since that time Mr. Brodowski has written over thirty articles on the Polish subject for such philatelic magazines as the COROS CHRONICLE, MARIAN PHILATELIST, TOPICAL TIME and the LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

We welcome Jozef L. Brodowski in the ranks of Polonus. We are indeed fortunate to have a man who sacrifices so much of his spare time writing through philately about the history of the country we all love so much.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL AIRMAIL EXHIBITION 1968

On March 31, 1918, the first international air mail route in the world was inaugurated between Vienna and Kiev via Cracow and Lwow. The 50th anniversary of this event will be commemorated at IFA VIENNA 1968 May 30th through June 4th, 1968 to be held in the Imperial Palace of Vienna, the "Hofburg." Members interested in exhibiting should write to Sekretariat der Internationalen Flugpost-Ausstellung Wien 1968, Universitaetsstrasse 8, A-1096, Vienna, Austria, POB. 79.

8th POLISH PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE CONVENTION

A special postal cancellation for this occasion was used by the Lublin post office with the legend: "VIII NAUKOWY ZJAZD POLSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA FARMACEUTYCZNEGO W LUBLINIE 24-26, VIII. 1967."

The first University in Poland to open after World War II was at Lublin and was named "Marie Curie-Sklodowska University. Honoring the centennary of the birth of this great scientist was the Polish Pharmaceutical Association's VIII Meeting and International Symposium in Lublin.

Danzig, Pawn In Many Wars Through The Years, Is Now A "Dead Country" To Philately

By Jozef L. Brodowski

Reprinted from LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS

In connection with the Millennium of Poland a few sets of postage stamps have been issued by Poland during the past few years. Possibly the most remarkable of them is a set of 20 (Scott Nos. 947-963) representing the old cities of Poland. The eleventh value (No. 957) of this set depicts the old, medieval port of Danzig in Polish "Gdansk".

Danzig, a Baltic seaport on the Gulf of Danzig at the mouth of one arm of the Vistula River, already in the tenth century existed as a defense outpost of the Slavic dukes against invadors from the North (Vikings) and from the West (Germans).

Archeological excavations, carried out in that region during the city's reconstruction drive after the last World War, gave evidence that one of the oldest Slavic settlements was founded there a thousand years ago by the first historic ruler of Poland, Mieszko I (No. 979).

What great attention was paid to this "window" on the Baltic Sea, later a city of several international conflicts, is shown by the fact that already at that time Mieszko's son, Boleslaw the Valliant (992-1025) understood the importance of the whole of Pomerania to his state.

He was the one who brought to Poland Adalbert, bishop of Prague, to preach and to convert Pomeranian tribes to Christianity.

Already in the early centuries of its existence Danzig had become an important fishing, trade (ambra) and artisan center, with several branches of the reads leading in several directions of Europe.

History connected Danzig very closely with the existence and activity of the Knights of the Teutonic Order.

After unsuccessful crusades in the twelfth century against the Turks, the Knights of that Order — searching for a new point of anchorage in Europe — eagerly accepted an invitation of King Andrew II of Hungary to settle in Transylvania and to defend it against the Mongolian tribes.

King Andrew's hospitality, however, had lasted a very short time. The Knights were forcibly thrown out of Hungary as undesirable guests, trying to act as if they were in their own country.

Konrad, Duke of Masovia and one of the sectional rulers of Poland in that disastrous period of her history not experienced in politics and not well informed about the activities of the Order in the neighborly Hungary, signed in 1228 an agreement with the Teutonic Knights.

They settled in the Chelmno district of Poland, north of Torun on the Vistula river to serve in the conversion of the Pagan Pomeranians to Christianity. They agreed that the Christianized Pomeranian tribes with their territories, located between lower Vistula and lower Niemen rivers, would be incorporated into Poland as a sovereign state.

This false step of the Polish duke, not expecting any betrayal in the future, permitted the birth on Polish soil and in the heart of Poland, of a well organized and strong German colony, with the hostile intention, destined for a long life.

The Knights of the Teutonic Order had step by step conquered the Pomeranian territories. They used the sword and fire, deceit and treason as their weapons in building up

their own state within the state already existing.

Complaints to the Holy See did not help. Poland was too far away, and the German Emperors were very close to Rome to make popes believe in assurances of the Order's loyalty.

"In the name of the Holy Cross" and "in the name of Christianity" these "holy" monks, backed by German emperors, had built in a very short time, several strongholds and castles on the conquered terrains, reaching also for the Polish settlements and towns.

In 1308 came the turn on Danzig which was deceitfully captured and taken from Poles. Extermination of the Slavs there became the Order's main task. About 50 percent of Danzig's population, also women and children, were slain in that well remembered year.

The conflict between Poles and the Teutonic Order was inevitable. In 1410 the Poles and their allies met the main forces of the Teutonic Knights on the Grunwald fields in the present Olsztyn Province.

This most memorable battle of the middle ages brought a complete victory to the Poles, but the victory was not put to good use. Danzig and many other Polish territories still remained in the hands of the Order.

High taxes imposed on the Danzig inhabitants by the Germans — especially on the merchants — discrimination, trade restrictions with Poland and foreign countries, confiscations of private lands and larger estates, were the factors which had spread dissatisfaction and hate among the Danzigers and other populated centers under the Teutonic rulers.

In 1454 an insurrection broke out in D a n z i g against the Teutonic Knights. Danzig burghers threw off the hated yoke, razing the local Teutonic castle to the ground. After this event Danzigers asked the King of Poland for protection from the Germans.

Danzig then again became the main cause of a new conflict between Poland and the Order in 1454-1466, in which it came back to Poland.

In the 16th and 17th centuries the city was one of the greatest and most important European seaports (mostly the grain trade). During the Ren-



Polish merchants selling wheat in Danzig in the 16th century (Scott's IK33).

aissance and Baroque periods, Danzig was really an important center of the fine arts. Goldsmithery, foundry works and cabinet making also prospered as a great number of Flemish and Dutch architects and artists were employed there by the Polish kings and noblemen.

Old chronicles of the city of Danzig mention a few times its postal administration. Already in 1400 several professional couriers and city messengers were established there to serve the postal needs of the Danzig merchants, city council and many foreign traders staying in the city. Since the city had again joined the motherland, many royal privileges improved its trade activities with several countries.

The population of the city was also growing very fast at that time. While at the begining of the 14th century Danzig had only 10,000 inhabitants, in the 15th century its count was over 30,000 and in 1577 already 40,000 people.

(To be continued)

POLAND'S BALLOON FLIGHTS — 1967

By Thaddeus Gryzewski

On the occasion of the 36th International Trade Fair in Poznan the Ninth Annual Balloon Races were held with four balloons participating: POZNAN, POLONEZ, KATOWICE and SYRENA. The date for the balloon races was set for June 24, and as in previous years, the local P.Z.F. Poznan organized the flight mail to be carried on the participating balloons. According to the official communique, only letters franked with a special vignette PRZESYLKA BALONOWA were accepted. These vignettes were printed in sheets of 20 with a change of color for each balloon and sold at 3 zloty each. There were 15,000 of each vignette printed and issued imperforate only.

P.Z.F. Poznan also issued a special cacheted cover that sold for one zloty. The total printing of the covers was 40,000. All letters intended for the flight had to be mailed or deposited at the postoffice Poznan 9 not later than June 21, 1967.

The "Trade Fair" dated cancellation, with different design for each balloon mail, bears the legend in Polish for the balloons POZNAN and SYRENA. The cancellation of the KATOWICE and POLONEZ is bilingual.

All printers' waste and unsold flight vignettes were destroyed by burning under the supervision of P.Z.F. authorities and strict control of the P.W. P.W. (Government Printery of Valuable Papers).

Due to technical difficulties, the balloon POLONEZ failed to take off and letters to be carried on this balloon flight were forwarded via regular mail, after receiving an explanatory rubber stamping.

Upon landing the KATOWICE mail received a Rabczyn dated postmark; POZNAN mail received the Oborniki, k/Poznania; and SYRENA mail was cancelled at Skoki.

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IKAROS PUBLICATIONS
Several books published by the pre-war periodical IKAROS are still available. For information write (in Polish or English) to:
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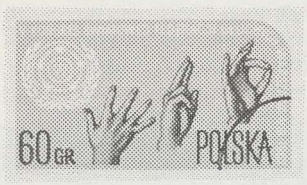
Silesian Insurgents Monument Issue

Issued July 21, 1967 on the occasion of the unveiling of the Monument of Silesian Insurgents in Katowice. The 60 gr. multicolred stamp in maroon, pink, yellow and grey-brown shows the monument designed by sculptor Kazimierz Zemla and architect Wojciech Zabocki.

Offset printed in sheets of 20 on chalky paper by PWPW Warsaw. Designed by R. Dudzicki. Quantity issued: 4,500,000. Designed by R. Dudzicki.

Fifth Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf

On August 1, 1967 the Polish Post issued a 60 gr. blue stamp on the occasion of the 5th Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf which took place August 10-17 in Warsaw.



The stamp shows the emblem of the Federation and three hands whose fingers gesture the inscription: The 5th Congress of the Deaf.

Offset printed in sheets of 30 stamps on common paper at PWPW Warsaw. Designed by Cz. Kaczmarczyk. Quantity issued: 4,500,000.

Flowers of the Meadow

A set of nine stamps were issued on August 5, 1967 showing flowers.

20 gr.—a bouquet of meadow flowers 6,000,000 issued

40 gr.—poppy — Papaver rhoeas L. 6,000,000 issued

60 gr.—bindweed—Convolvulus arvensis L. 5,500,000 issued

90 gr.—violet — viola tricolor L. 3,700,000 issued

1.15 zł.—tansy — tanacetum vulgare L. 4,000,000 issued

2.50 zł.—corn cockle — agrostemma githago L. 3,700,000 issued

3.40 zł.—knautia arvensis Coult. 2,500,000 issued

4.50 zł.—cure all—anagallis arvensis L. 1,300,000 issued



7.90 zł.—wild succory—cichorium intybus L. 1,200,000 issued

Photogravure multicolor printed by PWPW in sheets of 20 on chalky paper. Designed by Tadeusz Michaluk.

100th Anniversary of Maria Skłodowska-Curie's Birth

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of birth of the great Polish scientist Maria Skłodowska-Curie (1867-1934) whose works initiated research on nuclear energy, the Polish Post issued a set of three stamps, each of 60 gr. face value, on August 1, 1967.

Maria Skłodowska-Curie received her degree at the University in Paris. She worked in the laboratory of the French physicist P. Curie, who later became her husband. For joint scientific works on polonium and radium discovery in 1903 Maria Skłodowska-Curie and her husband were awarded with the Nobel Prize. In 1906 she became professor of physics at Sorbona. In 1911 again, she alone, was awarded the Nobel Prize.

60 gr. red—portrait of Madame Curie

60 gr. brown—Nobel Prize certificate

60 gr. violet—monument of her in Warsaw.

Steel die engraved printed in sheets of 50 stamps on common paper by the State Securities Printing Works (PPPW) Warsaw. Quantity issued 5 000 000 each. Designed by Stefan Małecki.





POLAN'D'S MILLENNIUM IN PHILATELY

by Stanley J. Bykowski

Reviewed by Lester Jankowski

If you have a collection of philatelic material issued in connection with the historic religious celebration known as Poland's Millennium of Christianity, then you should (must) have Stanley J. Bykowski's volume issued under the title of POLAND'S MILLENNIUM IN PHILATELY.

He does more than list the various stamps, first day covers, psuedo souvenir sheets, memorablia issued in conjunction with the myriad of celebrations commemorating this outstanding event — he graphically illustrates for you what was issued, the limited number, where known, when issued and by whom. This method is far superior to any catalog listing for this type of material is not easily catalogued.

You see in black and white what was issued, how it was arranged, when and where it was cancelled. No guess work. The book has 128 pages of material showing activities of six countries commemorating this event.

This volume is a must if you collect Poland. It is available from Stanley J. Bykowski, 14 Cleveland Street, Hyde Park, Mass. 02136, for $2.50.

PLEASE SEND US YOUR DUES

Because of the big snow, the new administration was late in taking over. Our new treasurer has a tough job — that of collecting dues. He is doing this job for Polonus for the first time and he needs your help.

Please, if you haven't already done so, mail your $2.50 dues for 1967 to Stanley Dobrzycki, 1935 N. Tripp Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60639.

GET WELL WISHES

. . . are in order for Dr. Jozef Kuderewicz and Hon. Lester Jankowski who were hospitalized recently . . .

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The Polonus Philatelic Society is non-political. Views expressed by the authors of articles appearing herein do not necessarily express the views of the Polonus Philatelic Society.

— Annual Dues are $2.50 —

BULLETIN AD RATES

At the June 9th meeting it was voted on and passed that advertising in the Bulletin be made available to non-members of Polonus.

Rates for Non-Members

Full Page	$15.00
Half Page	9.00
Quarter Page	5.00
One Inch Ad	1.50

For Polonus Members Only

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