

BULLETIN OF THE POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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Polonus To Assist in Museum Sobieski Show

Polonus members will show philatelic material related to King John II Sobieski at a Sobieski Exhibition to be held at the Polish Museum of America, 984 Milwaukee Avenue in Chicago. Rev. Donald Bilinski, the museum's curator, announced that the showing will take place October 1st thru November in conjunction with the 300th anniversary of Sobieski's victory over the Turks at the Battle of Vienna.

Among the items to be displayed will be the letter written in Italian by Sobieski to the Secretary of Pope Innocent XI informing of the victory "over the common enemy of our

faith" dated at Vienna, November 30, 1683. This letter (shown below) is from the museum's Old Documents and Royal Letters collection.

Also participating in this showing will be the Polish American Numismatic Association whose members will show coins and medals related to Sobieski.

On September 12, 1983 the celebration of the 300th anniversary of King John III Sobieski's Victory at the Battle of Vienna will take place in Austria. The day before a giant field Mass will be held in Vienna in conjunction with Austrian Catholic Days. Next day Pope John Paul II

*Illmo. et Revmo. Sign. M. Illmo. nostro ben saggio di godere delle benedizioni che in
Noi concede mettere tutto più di noi amica, e stima il suo gran merito. In occasi-
one l'ultima ultima mente ostenza sono venendo contro il comun inimico della Pe-
ne riceviamo nuove contrassegni meriti M. Illmo. con espressioni tanto benigne e
favorevoli delle sue congratulazioni se quelli si compiaccia credere che sono indegni da non
gradire a quel segno che comporta la considerazione con cui l'accompagna. In tanto de-
sidero che ogni occasione valendo a darli prove ueridiche e care della stima che
facciamo del suo gran merito le auguriamo ogni felicità dal cielo. Data a Vienna
Giovanni R.*

will celebrate a special Mass at Kahlenberg, the site of the Battle of Vienna. A large delegation headed by the Primate of Poland is expected as well as Poles from all over the world. Special Exhibits, concerts, and other events are planned.

Austrian postal authorities will issue souvenir sheets for the victory at Vienna and on the Pope's visit to Austria, the first such visit by a pope in 400 years.

The Polish American Congress is planning a September excursion to Austria for the celebrations with several Polonus members coming along. Fred Szebel will make the trip and is also planning to visit local Polonus members and friends as well as in Germany, France and other European countries.

The Polish American Congress honored Sobieski's victory at Vienna by issuing a commemorative medallion designed by Polonus member Leon Kawecki. One side shows the crowned head of Sobieski, while the other shows a winged Hussar horseman with outstretched sword. Size of the medal is 2 3/4 inches in diameter. The medal is available for \$30.00 from the Polish American Congress, c/o Dr. Edward C. Rozanski, 6100 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, IL 60646.

NEW MEMBERS

Tadeusz Czerkies

7409 North Osceola
Chicago, IL 60648

Frank J. Kay

18420 Curtis Avenue
Detroit, MI 48219

Robert J. Young

18 Golden Hill Road
Danbury, CT 06810

Zbigniew Cianciara

1390 Ridge Avenue
Highland Park, IL 60035

TORUŃ PHILATELIC SHOW

The XIVth OGÓLNOPOLSKA WYSTAWA FILATELISTYCZNA is to be held in Toruń, Poland, September 3-11, 1983. The exhibition manager is Dariusz Szymanski, ul. Słusarska, Nr. 4, 87-100 Toruń, Poland.

I have been invited to participate in this exhibition as a judge, exhibitor, and lecturer. I have been assigned four 16-page frames in the frames is US \$2.00 each. The judging will take place September 2-7.

On September 6, I am to give two slide illustrated lectures on: (a) the river gunboats on the Vistula, 1914-1918, and (b) Forgeries of Polish postal material made in Toronto.

This *Polish National Philatelic Exhibition* is held every four years. It is so large that it approaches international stature. In 1979 it was held in Katowice. The jury consisted of 28 members and four apprentice judges. It was under the chairmanship of Jan Witkowski, who, incidentally, was also a judge at POLPEX '79.

At Katowice they had 520 exhibits which filled 2109 frames. Foreign participation was restricted to invited collections shown only in the court of honour. Eight special honorary awards were given in addition to the 20 gold, 44 vermeil, 116 silver, 95 silver-bronze and 90 bronze medals. There were also 86 special awards which consisted of various items such as crystal vases, boxes, pictures, clocks, stamp albums, etc. donated by individuals and commercial enterprises. There were many frames devoted to the Youth and Literature classes. Presumably, the Toruń '83 exhibition will be similar to the Katowice show.

—Miet Kamieński

PLAN NOW TO EXHIBIT

AT OUR POLPEX 84!

The Decree On Martial Law Censorship

By JOE MICHAUD

The following is a translation of the DECREE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS concerning the implementation of censorship as part of martial law in Poland. This was originally translated into German by Gerhard Binder and published in the German philatelic magazine, SAMMLERDIENST, 15/1982. I take my translation from the German. I have had it checked and amended by Alfred Klages, a German member of the American Civil Censorship Study Group who is fluent in Polish, German and English. Mr. Klages has also been studying martial law material. Since to translate is to interpret, alternate translations are possible for some passages. I hope to have avoided major errors. Monitor Polski No. 30

Warsaw, the 14th December, 1981
Decrees of the Council of Ministers...
275 - Decree of the Minister of the Interior of 12 December, 1981 for the introduction of postal censorship for lettermail, packages, telephone and telecommunication.

According to article 18, Paragraph 2 of the Proclamation of Martial Law (Lawsheet No. 29, Decree No. 154) of 12 December, 1981, as well as Section I of the Decree of the Council of Ministers of 12 December, 1981 concerning the implementation of the decree of martial law in the area of communications (Lawsheet No. 29, Decree No. 160), the following is ordered:

I.

1. A main censorship office will be established as an organic unit of the Ministry of the Interior.

2. In the counties (województwo) under martial law, county cen-

sorship offices will be established which will be organizational units of the respective KWMO (People's Militia County Command).

3. In the counties under martial law, regional censorship offices will be established which will be subordinate to the County Censorship Office.

4. The Censorship Offices in paragraphs 1 to 3 will be called henceforth AGENCIES.

5. A listing of the locations in which censorship agencies will be established will follow at the end.

II.

1. The censorship agencies are authorized to control domestic and foreign correspondence, such as lettermail, packages, telephone, as well as radio and telecommunication.

2. The censorship agencies are authorized, if necessary, to total or partial confiscation of postal transmissions, as well as the disruption of telephone lines and telecommunication installations, insofar as these are not in accord with the laws of the land.

3. The censorship agencies will exercise control and censorship in a selective manner depending on circumstances and needs.

III.

1. The censorship agencies will operate in separate facilities, namely:

a. the main censorship office in the building of the Ministry of the Interior;

b. the county censorship offices in the office of the particular KWMO headquarters;

c. the regional censorship offices in the buildings of the particular town (city) police stations.

2. Censorship agencies can also operate in other buildings, as listed paragraph I, provided they are accordingly adapted and protected by agents of the ministry of the Interior.

IV.

1. The censorship of domestic and foreign lettermail will be executed by the censorship organization.

2. The censorship of domestic packages will be executed by officials of the censorship organization as well as by assistants from the post office authorized for this by the supervisor of the main censorship office or the county censorship office.

3. The censorship of foreign packages will be carried out in the Postal Customs Offices by the Customs officials under supervision of a representative of the censorship organization.

4. The censorship of telecommunication as well as communication by telephone will be controlled and carried out by selected postal workers authorized for this by the main censorship office or the county censorship office. They will be supervised by the censorship organization.

The users of telecommunication, that is, customers who receive teleprinted data, facsimiles or other information by telecommunication are subject to censorship at the receiving end of the telecommunication line.

V.

The forwarding of lettermail between the censorship station and the post offices will be executed by postal officials.

VI.

All modifications of the postal system, as well as the disbanding and transfer of post offices are subject to agreement between the postal

ministry and the main censorship office.

VII.

Detailed guidelines for the activities of the censorship agencies as well as guidelines for the cooperation with organizational units of the State enterprise: POLISH POST, TELEGRAPH and TELEPHONE are laid down in instructions issued by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Telecommunication.

VIII.

This regulation is in force on the day of proclamation of martial law.

Minister of the Interior:

C. KISZCZAK

List of localities in which censorship agencies will be established:

I. Main Censorship Office

Warsaw

II. County Censorship Offices:

Biały Podlaska	Opole
Białystok	Ostrołęka
Bielsko-Biała	Piła
Bydgoszcz	Piotrków
Chełm	Trybunalski
Ciechanów	Płock
Częstochowa	Poznań
Elbląg	Przemyśl
Gdańsk	Radom
Gorzów	Rzeszów
Wielkopolski	Siedlce
Jelenia Góra	Sieradz
Kalisz	Skierniewice
Katowice	Słupsk
Kielce	Suwałki
Konin	Szczecin
Koszalin	Tarnobrzeg
Kraków	Tarnów
Krosno	Toruń
Legnica	Wałbrzych
Leszno	Warszawa
Lublin	Włocławek
Łomża	Wrocław
Łódź	Zamość
Nowy Sącz	Zielona Góra
Olsztyn	

III. Regional Censorship Office:

Gdynia

Poland No. 5 (Sobieski) and Its Essays

By STANLEY KRONENBERG

Very soon after the Armistice of November 11, 1918, the first postage stamps of Poland were issued. They were the overprinted "Monument Set" of the Warsaw Citizens' Committee delivery stamps. This set was printed during the German occupation in 1916 and was kept in storage awaiting the independence of Poland.

Illustrated here is the genesis of the top denomination, 50 fen/20 groszy stamp of this set of four.

It was designed together with the other values of this set by the artist Edward Trojanowski of Warsaw. It shows the Warsaw monument of the king Jan III Sobieski, who reigned in Poland from 1674 to 1696 and defeated the Turks at Vienna in 1683.

The first two ideas for this stamp are shown in figures 1 and 2. They



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

are handpainted in tempera in black and in brown respectively on thick white aquarell paper. These were soon followed by two improved ideas shown in figures 3 & 4. They are also handpainted in a combination of tempera and water color on a high quality aquarell paper in violet and in blue respectively.

The final design is shown in figure 5. From this design typographically printed imperforate proofs were made on thick white enameled



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

paper. All fine details can be seen in this unusually sharp printing. The design was then transferred on a lithographic plate to make other proofs in black on a medium thick orange brown paper and on a medium thick gray paper. Proofs in brown were printed on grayish medium thick paper.

In 1918 a competition for postage stamp designs was held in Warsaw. Proposals for future stamps of the "Królestwo Polskie" (Kingdom of Poland) were collected and



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

published in the booklet: "Polskie Marki Pocztowe". This booklet contains in its 36 pages of illustrations stamp designs by Polish artists. Trojanowski entered numerous designs and among them is the 20 fen. design similar to that of the Citizen's Mail stamp but with changed ornaments and inscriptions. It is shown on page 3 of the booklet. These booklets were printed in four color versions and thus depending on the type of the booklet these essays exist in dark blue, dark green, black and in brown, all with a yellowish background.

Black proofs of the 20 (fen.) design were also printed typographically on thick white enameled paper (figure 6). Trojanowski's design was among the finalists and therefore two of its versions: 7½ (fen.) in violet blue and 10 (fen.) in carmine were printed with other winning designs in the colorful foldout of the booklet. These two essays are shown here in figures 7 and 8.

Trojanowski entered in the compe-



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

tition also another version which shows Sobieski's Warsaw monument. This design did not win a prize. It is illustrated in the booklet on page 6 and is shown here in figure 9.



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

The final unissued City Mail stamps were printed by the company Jan Cotty, lithographically in sheets of 9 x 6 stamps on a high quality paper with pronounced watermarks consisting of wavy lines. The 20 groszy stamp exists in blue and in dark blue with darker or lighter underprints. They are line perforated 11½ but some sheets were left imperforate (figures 10 and 11).

According to the printing shop account 209,952 City mail stamps of 20 groszy denomination were printed. 183,000 of these stamps were overprinted typographically and issued on November 17, 1918 as 50 fen. postage stamps of Poland (figure 12).



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

Leon S. Kawecky - Honorary Member

The Polonus Philatelic Society is fortunate to have unique and exquisite designs on its souvenir sheets, first day covers and the program catalog covers. Since 1977 Polonus had all three items designed by the same artist, who happens to be our member, Leon Kawecky.

This year an original design was submitted by Leon who is well known as a commercial artist on the West Coast, where he presently resides.

Leon Kawecky graduated from the State College of Fine Arts in Poznan, Poland. He went thru several art schools here in the States, like the Pittsburgh Art Institute and the California Institute of Art. As a commercial artist, Leon has worked for some large companies like K. Heinz Henning of Hamburg, Fuller Label & Box Co. of Pittsburgh. He presently is art director for the Mead Packaging Corporation in Los Angeles, California.

Many of us remember the Copernicus stamp labels of 1973, which were designed by Leon. He also designed an attractive Bicentennial medallion. He participated in many art exhibits, here and in Mexico, England, Germany and Poland.

On numerous occasions Leon was always willing to contribute his skill and experience. Professionally, Leon received recognition with many awards and medals for his designs.

His hobby is the research in crowns, coins and medals of Poland and he finds relaxation in classical literature and music.

Leon also designed the POLAPEX 83 Medal, and had very successfully designed other medals for the Polish American Numismatic Association as well as for the Polish A-



merican Congress.

At the POLAPEX 83 Beebe Banquet Leon Kawecky was made an Honorary Member of Polonus for his activities in promoting the Society and also Polish philately and culture.

We are proud and happy to have Leon as a Polonus member and we all join in wishing him much success in the future.

—R. H. Strzelecki

POLAPEX 84

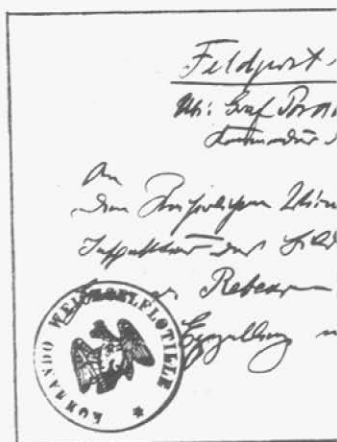
The Organizing Committee for POLAPEX '84, the annual stamp exhibition of the Poland Philatelic Club of Milwaukee, announced that its 1984 show will be held at a new location: Hart Park in Wauwatosa, a western suburb of Milwaukee, on Saturday and Sunday, May 5-6, 1984. Hours have also been changed to 10:00 am-6:00 pm on Saturday and 10:00-5:00 on Sunday. Hart Park is located two blocks south of West State St. and North 72nd St. in the city of Wauwatosa.

A twenty dealer bourse is planned with free admission to the show. Interested dealers are invited to write to Erik Martini, P.O. Box 1266, Milwaukee, WI 53201 for further information on the bourse.

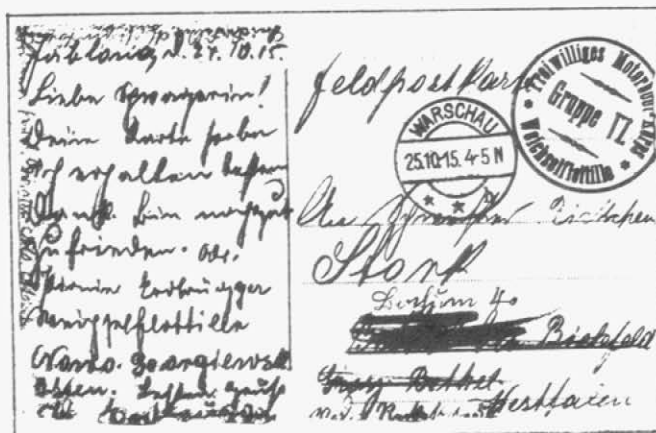
Flotillas on the Northern Vistula River 1914-1919

By JOZEF KUDEREWICZ

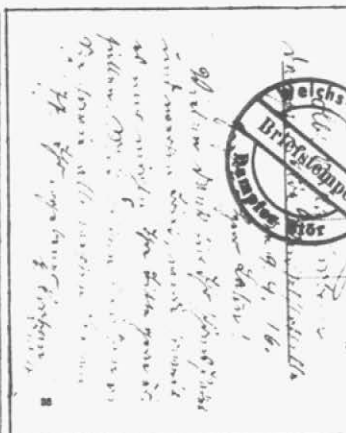
Marcel Koseve described in Filatelista — No. 13/1963 and in No. 1/1964, four postcards; two of them addressed to the German Vistula Flotilla (WEICHSELFLOTILLE) which was under the command of the Military Railways; and two others from the German Vistula Flotilla, one from MODLIN, the other from WŁOCŁAWEK. Although this portion of philately is unknown, and, as Mr. Koseve mentioned, unobtainable, — but as it happens in philately sometimes something will "pop up". While "looking" for the Austrian Vistula Flotilla, I was lucky to get four items from the German Vistula Flotilla:



1. Envelope - undated - from the German Vistula Flotilla was sent to Robert Pasch Academy in Kilon - Cacc Prussian Eagle in the middle "KOMMANDO WEICHSELFLOTILLE".

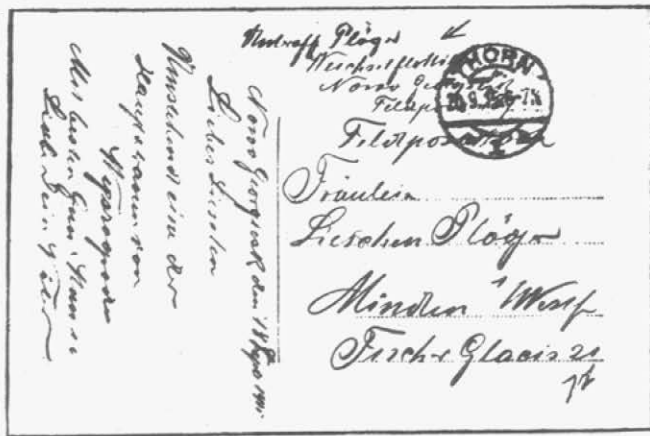
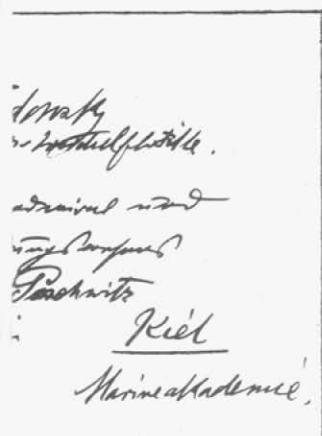


3. Postcard from Warsaw - October 25, 1915 - written at JABŁONNA, with purple marking with the legend: "FREIWILLIGES MOTORBOOT-KORPS GRUPPE 11 - WEICHSELFLOTILLE".



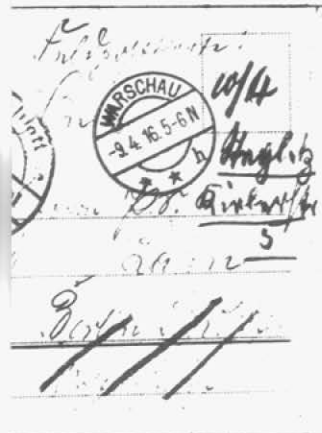
4. Postcard from Warsaw - Cachet and with the legend BRIEFSTEMPEL/DAMPFER

Poland at its Independence own Vistula Flotilla as is shown on the card sent from MODLIN to Cacc Prussian Eagle in the middle



m Commanding Officer of
a Graf Podadowski which
ritz, Inspector of the Naval
het, Circular, Purple -with
ddle and with the legend:
"LOTILLE".

2. Postcard sent from TORUŃ - Seta. 29, 1915 - with the address of the sender: "WEICHSELFLOTILLE NO-WOGEORGIESK" - Russian name for MODLIN.



Sept. 9, 1916 - with purple
legend: "WEICHSELFLOTILLE/
STOR"

5. "KOMPANJA PORTOWA PORTU WOJENNEGO W MODLINIE" — Port Company of Military Port in Modlin. Polish Field Dated Postmark — "Gł. POCZTA POŁOWA 16.IX.19 WARSZAWA".

after W. W. I organized its
own by the following Post-
NIEZNO - with purple Ca-
e and the following legend:

Warsaw City Post Issue of 1860

By JAMES MAZEPA

Concurrent with the issue of the 10 kopeck red and blue stamp on January 1, 1860, postal stationery was released for use in the Kingdom of Poland. A 10 kopeck envelope with a black impressed seal was issued to pay the rate for a letter within Poland and to Russia. The seal was impressed either on the flap or on the front left corner. A three kopeck envelope was issued for mail solely within the city of Warsaw, thus saving the sender seven kopecks over the regular postal rate. These city post envelopes replaced the provisional city post stationery introduced in 1859, and were valid for postage until April 1, 1865 when all Polish stationery and the sole Polish stamp were suppressed and demonitized.

FORM OF THE ENVELOPES & SEALS

The Warsaw City Post envelopes come in two forms. One has the seal impressed on the flap, the other with the seal impressed in the upper left front corner. The same seal was used for both forms. It was engraved by Henryk Majer, who was an engraver for the Polish National Bank. The designer of the seal is unknown; however, trial designs are known and reproduced in the Polanski and Rachmanoff book. The envelopes were folded by hand and generally run 80mm x 140mm with, of course, slight variations.

The seal is 28 mm in diameter and consists of a top inscription in solid letters "POCZTA MIEJSKA WARSZAWSKA" (Warsaw City Post) and a bottom inscription in open letters "ZA LIST I KOPERTĘ 3 KOPIE" (For the letter and envelope, 3 kopecks). The center design is the emblematic Imperial Russian eagle

with the Polish crest imposed in the center. Beneath the eagle are the crossed posthorns which symbolize the postal administration.

It seems reasonable to assume that the seal was to be embossed on the envelope in the same manner as the contemporary Russian stationery. But for unknown reasons this did not occur. Similarly, the eagle on Poland #1 probably was to be embossed as on the current Russian stamps, but this too, did not materialize. No proofs or essays are known.

PAPER FOR THE ENVELOPES

The paper used is uniformly within a range of creme colored with a brownish tint. Often brown specks are found within the paper as are minor imperfections due to the method of production. The paper is impressed with a "waffled" pattern of squares, and this impression can be very light, almost indiscernible, to a very heavy, pronounced impression. Some envelopes lack any evidence of this impression. My experience is that the without waffled impressed envelopes are far scarcer than the with impressed ones, but this may just be due to distribution as the Polish catalog gives only a minor increase of value to the smooth paper examples.

COLOR OF THE SEAL

The literatures generally give two colors for the seal, a light and dark blue. However, there are many shades of the blue. Many of the earlier impressions have a deep Prussian or steel blue, and the later impressions a light, pale blue. Some have a milky blue appearance, and here, too, are several shades. The brightest, sharpest colors come from

the earlier impressions. Overall, one can find at least six distinct shades of blue.

RANGE OF IMPRESSIONS

From the degrees of wear of the impressed seal, one can assume that a large number of impressions were made. There is no evidence based on potential varieties that might occur within the design of the seal to suggest that more than one device was ever used to imprint all the envelopes. Based on a study of the impressions, it seems that the form with the seal on the flap was the first made.

I. Early Impression: In the early impression the overall design is quite clear and sharp. The lines in the crown above the Polish crest are sharp and distinct. The outline of the Polish eagle is distinct and discernible. The shading within the posthorn and in the wings of the Russian eagle is pronounced and definite. The impression is uniformly struck and the edges of the circle are consistently strong and clear.

I have only seen this early impression on the form with the seal on the flap, and it is, by far, the scarcest of all the impressions (figure 1).



Fig. 1

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II. Early-Intermediate Impression:

The lines in the crown are very light. The Polish eagle is discernible, but not crisp. The shading in the feathers of the Russian eagle and the posthorns is less distinct. This impression is found on both forms of the envelope (figure 2).



Fig. 2

III. Intermediate Impression: The lines in the crowns have all but disappeared. The Polish eagle is barely discernible. The lines of shading in the feathers of the Russian eagle and the posthorns are broken, "spotty", or gone. The impression is still generally even. The example shown is somewhat heavily inked and "blotches" occur at the bottom of the seal and in front of the "3". (Figure 3).



Fig. 3

399-11

IV. Intermediate-Late Impression:

The lines in the crown are gone and the Polish eagle cannot be distinguished. The shield of the Polish crest is barely discernible as is the shading of the feathers and posthorn. The left edge of the seal is lightened and less distinct due to wear. This impression and the late impression are the most commonly seen (figure 4).



Fig. 4

V. Late Impression: The seal has an overall poor appearance. The crown and Polish crest are blurred together. Many of the fine lines of shading are gone and the seal has an overall "flat" appearance. The left side of the seal is much lighter and less distinct than other areas of the seal, and the crispness of the letters is gone. (Figure 5).



Fig. 5

"FLOODED POSTHORN VARIETY"

One major variety occurs on the Warsaw City Post envelopes. This is called the "Flooded posthorn variety" and usually occurs on late impressions although I have also seen it on intermediate impressions. It is caused by an overinking or uneven inking of the impression device which causes the ink to run into the vacant spaces of the seal. When this occurs near the posthorns, they become "flooded" with ink (figure 6).



Fig. 6

FORGERIES

One type of forgery is known. The impression is unclear with many minor differences in the design. Most notably, the "i" in the bottom inscription is upper case rather than lower case as in the original, and the accent mark is missing in the word "kopertę". I have seen the forgery only as a cut-out and never as an entire envelope. (Figure 7).

At least two facsimiles exist. One is found in the Polanski and Rachmanoff book, photogravure in blue, and I have had it offered to me as a "proof". I have also seen this seal along with the 1859 seals and the 10 kopeck seal reproduced by George Linn (founder of Linn's Weekly Stamp News) in a little booklet. I believe this was made about 1910, but at present do not



Fig. 7

have access to an example for study. Furthermore an example does not exist in the archives of the Linn organization. No official government reprints were made.

USE AND AVAILABILITY

Few used examples have survived and this could suggest that the city post was not too popular. Business firms may have used their "errand boys" for this purpose and saved the three kopecks. Six used examples of the seal impressed on the front have been recorded, and four used examples with the seal impressed on the flap are recorded. These used examples are among the rarest items of Polish philately (see "Gems of Polish Philately" in this issue.) One example with the seal on the front is a dubious late (1884) usage.

Unused examples are more common. Since collectors had spaces only for cut-outs in early albums, these cut-outs are not too difficult to find. Of course, one can not tell if they are from the flap or the front of the envelope. Entire unused envelopes are more difficult, but can be found in auctions periodically.

ARE YOU MOVING?

If so, notify us of your new address.

VANCOUVER'S POLCAPEX 83

This fall, the Polish Philatelic Society of Canada will be hosting POLCAPEX '83 on October 1-2, 1983 at the Polish Community Center, 4015 Fraser Street, Vancouver. The show's theme will honor the 300th anniversary of Polish King Sobieski's victory over the Turks at Vienna in 1683. While theme-related exhibits are encouraged, exhibits are not restricted to theme lines. All categories will be eligible for competition. On Saturday, there will be an Awards Banquet and Dance at the Center beginning at 7pm. For further information write to PPSC, 510 St. George St., New Westminster, B.C., CANADA V3L 1L2.

CZECHOPEX 83

The Chicagoland Czechoslovak Philatelic Society and the First Czechoslovak Philatelic Club of America will host a combined philatelic exhibition October 28-30, 1983 in the Czechoslovak Society of America Building, 2707 S. Harlem Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois.

The theme of this 120 frame exhibition will be the 65th Anniversary of the founding of Czechoslovakia.

Collectors of Czechoslovakia and related material may obtain a prospectus from Jane Sterba, CCPS Secretary, 6624 Windsor Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois 60402.

A fee of \$2.00 per frame will be charged, and each frame will accommodate four pages.

CHICAGOPEX 83

ChicagoPEX '83, the exhibition of the Chicago Philatelic Society, will be held October 14-16 at the Bismark Hotel in downtown Chicago.

TORONTO'S STAMPEX

Dr. Miet A. Kamienski won a gold medal at STAMPEX held in Toronto June 3-5 for his "Poland to 1923".

GEMS OF POLISH PHILATELY



On January 1, 1860, postal stationery was issued for use solely in the city of Warsaw. Two envelopes were issued for this Warsaw City Post, the first issue with the seal on the flap, and the second issue with the seal on the front. Even though the City Post was in existence until April 1, 1865, only four used examples of the first issue are recorded. Several of these have the seal damaged from opening. The example shown here is one of the finest of the known copies. It was mailed on January 28th of an unknown year, probably 1860 or 1861.

MIKSTEIN BOOK AVAILABLE

The translation of St. Mikstein's book on *Polish Postmarks of the 18th Century* is available. Translated by member Ryszard Poddubiuk, this 160 page book is the finest, and only, major work on the postmarks of this period in Poland. Only 50 books

have been made, so if you are interested do order your copy now. Write to: Dr. James Mazepa, Box 1217, Oak Park, IL 60304. The price is \$12.00 plus \$1.25 for postage and packing.

NEW ISSUES

Military Council of National Salvation

On the 1st Anniversary of the creation of the Military Council of National Salvation, the Polish Post issued one postage stamp, face value 2.50zl, showing an obverse and a reverse of a medal with inscriptions: "Military Council of National Salvation" and "We Shall Save Poland, Our Fatherland." The size is 43 x 31.25 mm; 1 FDC envelope.

* * *

120th Anniversary of the January Uprising

In order to commemorate the

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120th Anniversary of the January Uprising, one postage stamp was issued in January, 1983, presenting the Artur Grottger (1837-67) "The Battle" of his "Polonia" series. Value 6 zł; size 51 x 31.25 mm; 1 FDC envelope.

Second Visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland

Issued in June 1983.

31 zł—image of Pope John Paul II by the Jasna Góra sanctuary
65 zł—image of Pope by the church of Niepokalanów

This value appeared in the form of a souvenir sheet with a margin inscription, "John Paul II", "Second Visit to Poland".

Designed by R. Dudzicki; rotogravure; souvenir sheet size 110x80mm; stamp size 40.5x54mm; 2 FDC's; 15 cancellations; 7 postcards; printed on chalky paper.

The Army of John III Sobieski

Issued in July 1983.

Values: 5 zł, 5 zł, 6 zł, 15 zł, 27 zł.
Designers: B. Wróblewski, Z. Kapuścik, R. Dudzicki. Rotogravure printed; Size 31.25x39.5mm; 3 FDC's.

Toruń 750th Anniversary



Issued in August 1983.

In addition to the 6 zł marking the 750th anniversary of granting of municipal rights to Toruń the Polish Post will issue a block of four with a tab bearing the inscription, XIV Ogólnopolska Wystawa Filatelistyczna Toruń 1983 (XIV Polish Philatelic Ex-

hibition Toruń 1983). Printed quantity: 500,000. Designed by S. Małeck; rotogravure printed; size 54x27 mm; 1 FDC; chalky paper.

Boxing Union 60th Anniversary



To be issued in November 1983.

A 6 zł value designed by J. Brodowski; offset printed; size 40.5x27 mm; 1 FDC; chalky paper.

—ARS Polonia

POLPEX 84

After much deliberation at several past meetings, a theme was chosen for POLPEX '84, which is to be held March 31st and April 1st at the Polish Veterans Building, 6005 West Irving Park Road, at Austin Avenue in Chicago. At the June 24, 1983 meeting Roman Strzelecki motioned for the sports theme of the 1984 Summer Olympics to be held in the United States. His motion passed. A special sports class of exhibits will be established along with general Poland and foreign exhibits.

Chairmen for the various committees are now being appointed. We need many workers to make the exhibition a success. Please check with the President and find out how you can help.

NEW MEMBERS

Edwin Fabiszak
4819 North Mobile
Chicago, IL 60630
Dr. Edmond Henelt
71 East Markris Drive
Hillsdale, MI 49240

NEXT MEETING

Our next meeting will be held on Friday, August 26, 1983 at the Polish American Congress Building, 5844 Milwaukee Avenue in Chicago. Our meeting room will be air conditioned. At 7:00 pm, dealers will already be displaying their wares. A short business meeting will be held at 8:00 pm, after which there will be an exhibit of panels of topical stamps specially prepared in Poland.

OFFICERS FOR 1983-84

At the June 24, 1983 Polonus meeting the following officers were installed for the term of 1983-84:

President	John Bartczak
Vice Pres.	Thomas Gobby
Treasurer	Stanley Rusin
Secretary	Chester Schafer
Directors	Al Rybarski Walenty Poniecki

The President appointed Roman Strzelecki as Membership Chairman, James Mazepa as Publications Chairman, and Chester Schafer as Editor.

The new officers were sworn in by senior member John Bobo, and the meeting was turned into a social party as the members enjoyed hors d'oeuvres and cocktails. President Bartczak donated \$50 toward the refreshments.

POLONUS MAIL SALE

The recent Polpex was a great expense to Polonus. To help defray the costs Joe Bieniecki offered to donate material for a Mail Sale. Tom Gobby volunteered to undertake this venture.

We appeal to members for donations of stamps and covers for this future Polonus Mail Sale. Send it to Thomas Gobby, 5713 W. Warwick, Chicago, IL 60634.

OUR NEXT BULLETIN

... will be Issue No. 400. We are the oldest such publication to appear continuously.

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

James Mazepa, Publications Comm.
P.O. Box 1217, Oak Park, IL 60304

Address all correspondence to:
P.O. Box 82, River Grove, IL 60171

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

— Annual Dues are \$10.00 —

(Please remit in U.S. Currency)

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

POLONUS NOTES

Stefan Kochanski plans to attend the Toruń Philatelic Exhibition in September.

Ed Link will represent Polonus at the coming Philatelic exhibition in Vienna.

The President introduced a new procedure at the meetings in June. He asked the dealers to come at 7:00 pm so members could do their browsing. He called the meeting to order promptly at 8:00 pm with business restricted to as little time as possible. At 8:20 pm the meeting adjourned. The June meeting then proceeded with the Installation Party. At the July meeting, after the adjournment of the business meeting, Chester Schafer spoke on and displayed his Postgebeit Ob. Ost Germania Overprints of 1916-18. Ed Link talked on his topical collecting of Pope John Paul II and showed us some rare 1981 Phillipines covers. Joe Mistrz brought various UN material and described it. His outstanding piece was a UN stamp with the Unesco inscription in Russian. John Bartczak showed pages from his Naval Battleship collection, balloon covers, Galicia, and Polish post card collection.

Polonus is now in its 44th year of existence.