



Edited by

Associate Editors
Lester Jankowski
Clement A. Pulaski

Chester A. Schafer
2144 W. Potomac Ave.
Chicago 22, Illinois

Associate Editors
Chester Mikucki
Bert Powell

Dr. S. M. Mioduszewski, Chairman Membership Committee
1176 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

Fieldpost Cancellations of the Polish 2nd Corps

by Victor Hermanowski

Today with the din of war activity quieted and the world back to normal, the mystery of the Fieldpost offices locations of the Polish 2nd Corps can be revealed. Before unravelling this mystery however, we must know a bit of the 2nd Corps history.

On the strength of the General Sikorski-Stalin agreement of July-August 1941, a Polish Army was formed in the Soviet Union under the leadership of General Władysław Anders. In April, and finally in August 1942, the Polish Army left the Soviet Union for Persia and Iraq — PAIFORCE. This name was derived from "Persian and Iraq Force" (P-A-I-FORCE). Here the Polish Army adopted the name "Polish Army in the East," and later, after its reorganization it was formed into the "Polish 2nd Corps."

In the Soviet Union, Polish soldiers used the Russian postal facilities—civilian mail at first, and fieldpost mail later. Upon the ending of their stay here, Polish Army units formed their own fieldpost offices. These post offices however, did not use Polish cancellations. They performed the function of mediating between Polish soldiers and Soviet fieldpost offices in facilitating the receiving and sending of mail.

From May 15, 1942, the Main Fieldpost Office—which handled a small amount of correspondence, excluding that sent out by its own courier—began to use Polish cancellations. The



Illustration 1

cancellation was engraved by hand. It read: "D-TWO POL. SIL. ZBR. w Z. S. R. R. 1/GLOWNA POCZTA POL-OWA." The date on the cancellation was written in. (Illustration 1).

After the evacuation from the Soviet Union, there was a need of a fieldpost service for the Polish Forces. Immediately, post offices were formed. These post offices and their cancellations were numbered from 101 to 141. In this series however, the cancellations 105, 107, 108, 110, 134, 136, and 138 were never in use. On the other hand, as will be seen later, some post offices had several types of cancellations with the same number. It should be added here that the Polish Forces also used all British Fieldpost facilities.

The many different types of cancellations are due to the fact that the Polish 2nd Corps was located in sever-

POLISH PHILATELIC LITERATURE

(In English)

Bert Powell

With the advent of the Polonus Philatelic Society of Chicago, Polish philately in this country not only gained a new impetus but attracted many new devotees to the hobby as well. As is but natural, when a sectional group is formed in stamp collecting, new information comes to light and philatelic articles and works on that particular branch of the hobby began to appear, as a matter of course.

There has always been a keen interest in the stamps of Poland by many, and now there is a definite trend towards interest in Polish philatelic literature as well. Generally speaking, Polish philatelic literature enthusiasts are agreed that there is a very definite need for a Polish handbook written in the English language. The famed Polish handbook titled *Ikaros* is of course, known to every Polish specialist worthy of the name. Since *Ikaros* is written in Polish, the need for translation arises when the student who cannot read Polish, has recourse to it. Two other factors working to the disadvantage of the non-Polish speaking and reading collector, also enter into consideration. The element of scarcity is the first drawback. At best, it is extremely doubtful if more than fifteen or twenty copies of the *Ikaros* Handbook exist in this country. Certainly, the number of copies in Europe too, must have been drastically reduced during the temporary regime of the nazi's. The other factor which must be considered is that of the time of publication. *Ikaros* was published in 1935, and much has happened in Polish philately since then.

It is extremely doubtful if there will be a reprinting of the *Ikaros* handbook in anything like the immediate future.

It was therefore, felt by this writer, that a compilation of some of the known philatelic works in English on the Stamps of Poland would be of interest to the student. This limited series of articles will concern itself chiefly with those works published in this country and England in the English language, and mainly in book form. Of necessity, there will be several exceptions, these being long continued series of magazine articles. The proposed scope of this short series of

reviews does not plan to include EVERY known philatelic magazine article on the stamps of Poland. The main purpose will be to make known some of the more important, larger works only. Thus, it is felt that two purposes will be accomplished. First of all, a starting point will be achieved which may be corrected or added to, at a later date. Secondly, by publicizing these various works, the student will know just what to look for, should the opportunity present itself to him, to obtain some of this material.

Although, most of the short articles on Polish philately which appear in the general philatelic press are sooner or later reprinted in the *Bulletin*, nevertheless the reader is urged to take careful note of them for later use or for reference purposes. It would be a wise plan for our librarian to obtain an assistant to whom this important work for the Polish philatelic record, could be delegated to.

A compilation of such articles should be made NOW, and it is suggested that this compilation be carefully cross indexed by title, author, name of publication in which the article appeared and similar pertinent data. Some interested individual (or team, since Polonus has such success with teams) can certainly perform an outstanding service to Polish Philately and to Polonus by offering to undertake this very interesting and important work. The reason a team was mentioned was due to the fact that we already have ample proof of how well such partnerships work in Polonus. Every Polonus member will immediately think of the important work on the Krakow stamps being done by members Wolosowick and Gapinski and the service rendered Polish collectors by Steczynski and Domar on the Warsaw locals. It is possible, therefore, that two entirely new members may arise to form a partnership to compile ALL the known published articles, works pamphlet and similar data on Polish Philately. Who will volunteer to undertake this important work?

If, and when such a compilation is ever made, we suggest that a copy of this important work should not only be on file with the Polonus Librarian, but copies should also be placed on file with the Collectors Club Librarian of New York and with the curator

of the P. R. C. U. Museum and Archives, here in Chicago. Thus, a record of Polonus accomplishment would be preserved for posterity in the proper places for such data.

Meanwhile, for a beginning, look for the first installment of this series in the Bulletin at an early date. The author makes no claims for completeness but the fact remains, that this will be a start which it is hoped will result in finding volunteers to continue this very important work for the Polish Philatelic record here, and possibly....in Warsaw, as well.

POLISH UNDERGROUND STAMPS*

by Chester J. Mikucki



In the fight with the Nazi occupants, the Polish nation used all types of methods to fight the enemy. One of these methods was applied in the mails in occupied Poland and with stamps as well. This battle was carried on by many of the Underground Organizations. Here is a detailed story of one such Underground Organization which fought the enemy in its own way. The name of this organization was "Polska Niepodlegla."

This organization printed a clandestine weekly which was called "Jutro." The newspaper was mailed in occupied Poland under the nose of the Gestapo. At the beginning counterfeit General Gouvernement stamps were used. When these stamps ran out the problem of getting new stamps came up. It was decided to print a single 25 gr. stamp to defray the mailing and delivery of the newspaper.

The illustrated stamp was issued. It was printed on a hand press, in sheets of 15, 5 stamps in 3 rows, in different

colors: carmine, light blue, lilac, violet, and red-violet. The color of the stamps were changed as well as the grades of paper, to confuse the Gestapo. The stamps were gummed and ungummed, perforated and imperforated. The total amount printed was 30,000, but in one of the raids quite a large amount of stamps was destroyed together with the subscribers list of the newspaper and the plate.

When the newspapers were delivered, a coded agreement was used by two mailmen whereby the proper parties received their copies. At times some copies were delivered to the "volkdeutch" which caused a lot of investigating on the part of the Gestapo.

The above information was received from F. Koprowski, of Poland. He was connected with the underground, and was the printer of these stamps as well as the counterfeiter of the General Gouvernement issues.

Reprinted with permission from STAMPS.

CORAL BOOKS

Jack Rux informs us that he still has two copies left of the Stamp Specialist Coral Book, published by H. Lindquist. The book covers the Postal Stationery of Poland and the Poland flag stamp. Price—\$1.50. Write Jack Rux, 6136 Addison St., Chicago 34, Ill.

HO! HUM!

by Clement A. Pulaski

A most interesting evening was spent with member J. Lobsenz. Mr. Lobsenz is an authority on current market trends and he supplied much useful information. He will be remembered for his acquisition of the Buknik collection of blocks. This important addition to his own holdings, places Jack in the unchallenged top position as the foremost collector of blocks. He owns a large stock of duplicate material which is available to any interested reader. Thus runs from the cherished #1 on through to the very latest issue of New Poland.

* * *

Professor Mikstein's Philatelic Cor-

ner in the August 17th issue of PRZEKROJ is devoted entirely to sheet margin markings. A suggested method of collecting and mounting plate markings is illustrated. This is a comparatively infant innovation in the printing of stamps in Poland, and is enthusiastically endorsed by the Professor. With his endorsement and outspoken support, a new field is opened for the Polish collector.

* * *

Now is the time to plan and prepare your exhibit for POLPEX. Don't wait for the deadline. With long wintry nights before us, decide TODAY that you will participate in this grand event, and by so doing, keep POLONUS in front.

* * *

Member Walter Dutkiewicz comes forth with some interesting information about his native Canada. He points out that in the various Provinces there are twelve postoffices bearing Polish names, as follows:—Polonia, Poland, Krakow, Warsaw, Wilno, Wisla, Zbaraz, Janow, Jaroslaw, Tarnopol, Sniatyn, Lemberg and Kleczowski. This presents a grand opportunity to prepare some interesting covers and cancellations. "Wal-

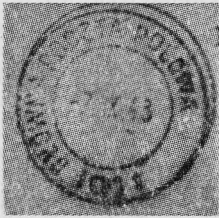
ter" says he will gladly service such pieces and stands ready to assist fellow members in any other way.

* * *

Only yesterday bells all over the Christian world rang out the joyful message "MERRY CHRISTMAS." Notwithstanding the fact that the Christmas holiday is centuries old, it still remains as the grandest day of celebration known to mankind. Once again, all of us, old and young alike, became unspoiled children. We were genuinely thrilled over the arrival of Yuletide greetings and the exchange of small gifts with friends. We became inspired with a sincere desire to share with others such material things we were privileged to own. It is this seasonable feeling of youthful innocence which makes our Christmasses truly happy ones. "Peace on Earth" is now more significant than during the war torn years, so we turn with good wishes to our philatelic friends in Poland, with added hope that any feeling of apprehension or insecurity is dispelled. And to you dear reader, best wishes, whether you be in Kalamazoo, London, or Warsaw. A Happy New Year—with this resolution: "I will attend every POLONUS meeting throughout the year of '47. HO! HUM!

al countries (Paiforce, then the Middle East, and then Italy). Also, over periods of time, cancellations were changed and again, cancellers had to be made up in a hurry.

The first type known was the cancellation of the Fieldpost of the Carpathian Brigade. This post office later became Main Fieldpost Office 101, as can be seen with the addition of the word "Glowna" to "Poczta Polowa 101," and offsetting the centering of this inscription. (Illustration 2).



Illustrations 2 & 3

Later a new cancellation appeared with the inscription centered properly. (Illustration 3).

At the same time, among the larger army units post offices were formed. The names of these units and their exact location, I will not reveal at this time. In the early phases of the postal system, cancellations of the same type were used. (Illustration 4). They bore



Illustration 4



Illustration 5

the numbers 111 to 118, 121 to 124, and 127; and will be known as Type I.

At other, far distant locations, post offices used a different type of cancellation, (illustration 5), which will be known as Type II. These are larger than the preceding type and have the numbers 102, 130, 131, 132, and 141.

Fieldpost Office 106 used its own type of cancellation—Type III. (Illustration 6).



Illustration 6

At times the distance between sections of the same army units necessitated the forming of a post office. Here arose for Post Office 111 an additional Type I cancellation of 111A.



Illustration 7

Again, some post offices had too large an amount of mail to handle, and used another cancellation. This occurred at Fieldpost Office 102 where a smaller type than the original Type II cancellation was used. (Illustration 7).



Illustration 8

Early in 1944, the Polish 2nd Corps established a front in Italy. Here a new Main Fieldpost Office 104 was formed, as the Main Office 101 remained in the Middle East location. The newly organized post office used two different cancellations. (Illustrations 8 and 9).

At the same time, we see new can-



Illustration 9



Illustration 10



Illustration 11

cancellations for Fieldpost Office 103, 133, 135, 137, and 140. (Illustration 10). These will be called Type IV. Besides these appeared a new type of cancellation with the date, month, and year in three separate lines. (Illustration 11). This is Type V and was used at the post offices 109, 125, 126, 128, and 129. Somewhat similar are the cancellations 120 and 139—Type VI. (Illustration 12).



Illustration 12

With a change in style of the numerals, an unsymmetric layout of inscriptions, a plain two circle cancellation was used by Post Office 119. (Illustration 13).

Finally, at Post Office 117, besides its original Type I cancellation, we

note an additional cancellation similar to Type III. (Illustration 14).



Illustration 13



Illustration 14

This article was especially written for the BULLETIN by the author, Victor Hermanowski, who was the editor of the pre-war IKAROS philatelic periodicals. Its translation is by your editor.

The cuts are illustrated partly thru the courtesy of Dr. L. P. Kozakiewicz.

BACK NOS. OF BULLETINS, SEALS ETC.

To those of you who are missing some back numbers of the Polonus BULLETINS, Seals, and other Polpex items:

These items are still obtainable. Back numbers of the Bulletins to No. 3 are in stock (Oct. 1942) to current issue.

For prices on these items refer to Bulletin No. 43, page 5, or write direct to Adam Kloskowski, 2528 N. Drake Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.

POLPEX 1947

Polpex 1947, Polonus's great annual parade of Polish stamps will be held February 14-15-16, 1947, at the Archives and Museum of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, 984 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Illinois. The Museum as usual will make every effort to have displays of related philatelic material on exhibit, so there will be much historical matter to augment the actual exhibit of stamps.

A number of unusual features have already been promised which should prove of interest to the collecting fraternity. On exhibit for the first time will be a complete collection of Souvenir Exhibition sheets of Polish Stamp Clubs in America. The collection of these historical souvenirs depicts the march of Polish philately in this country. Another interesting exhibit will consist of a display of the various "tools" used by a modern collector in the pursuit of the hobby. Present plans call for explanatory cards in the English and Polish languages explaining the use of each tool or piece of equipment. It is felt that this educational display will appeal to many. A beautiful and rare collection of brilliantly colored proofs will also be on display, as will too, selected pages from the great Larking collection which has recently been acquired by our member, Mr. M. E. Steczynski.

One of the evenings of the show will be known as "Museums Donor Night" and all members who have any books, pamphlets, pictures, historical souvenirs or similar material concerning Poland may bring them up for donation to the Museum. It is only in this way that the great story of Poland can be told. J. Elmer Zinsmeister editor of the S. P. A. Journal promises to donate all of the issues which he can find, which contain articles on Polish philately. This will start a Polish philately library at the Museum and all who can should help in every way possible.

The co-operation of every single Polonus member is needed to insure the success of the show. Plan your exhibit NOW. If you are not going to exhibit plan to help one of the numerous committee's in some way. Contribute in some way to make this show the best one yet.

Bert Powell—Publicity.

LIFE AND WORKS OF HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ

Henryk Sienkiewicz was born one hundred years ago on May 5, 1846. He died thirty years ago, on November 15, 1916; consequently the current year is connected in a twofold way with Sienkiewicz and should be solemnly observed.

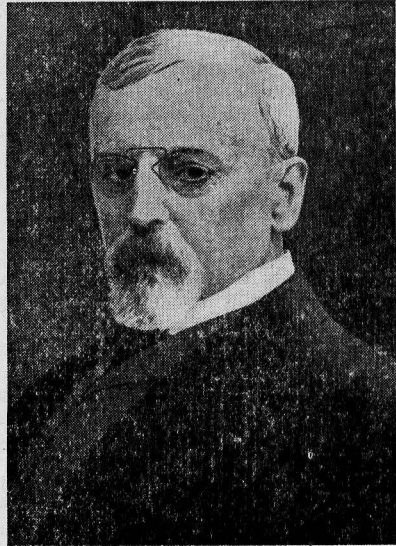
Henryk Sienkiewicz was one of those great Poles, who have not only rendered meritorious services to their own nation and to Polish culture, but who have also contributed priceless values to the treasure chest of humanity, thereby making Poland's name famous throughout the world.

At a time when Poland was torn asunder by three partitioning Powers and obliterated from the map of Europe, when there was no one who could speak in her behalf, express her thoughts and aspirations, Sienkiewicz, having achieved international fame by his literary works, became the Polish nation's Ambassador to the world, the voice of Poland oppressed, but living and aspiring to freedom, and as such he was listened to by the entire world.

By his works Sienkiewicz testified to the vitality of the Polish nation, its strength, its striving for freedom. By showing in his masterpieces the splendor and power of Poland when she was independent, he awakened in the Poles faith in the future and hope for the rebuilding of their homeland. He aroused the admiration of the entire world for his literary genius, and proclaimed before the world that Poland lived, that she was one of the nations, who not only fought for their freedom, but also played a leading role in culture and in the arts, and that therefore independence and an honorable place among free peoples should be restored to her.

Today, when Poland has been engulfed by a night of bondage even worse than in the XIX century, the lesson derived from Sienkiewicz's life and work should be brought to the mind of all Poles to awaken their hope, and to all free nations to awaken their conscience and sense of obligation towards Poland, heroic, leading in culture, and so cruelly wronged.

Henryk Sienkiewicz was born at Wola Okrzejska in the province of Podlasie. He acquired his secondary and university education in Warsaw, studying first at high school and subsequently in the famous Chief School, i.e. the University of Warsaw, which was the



Henryk Sienkiewicz
(Cut courtesy of NATIONAL
POLISH ARTS BULLETIN.)

last Polish University before the Rising of 1863 in the territories annexed by Russia. Its President was the prominent Jozef Mianowski. Among its students were, besides Sienkiewicz, the future great writers, Boleslaw Prus and Alexander Swietochowski.

Henryk Sienkiewicz was part and parcel of the young people of that period, sharing their enthusiasm, faith and illusions. Starting his career as a writer and publicist with columns and chronicles in the Warsaw "Polish Gazette." His first stories, "In Vain," "The Old Servant," indicate the author's uncommon literary talent, his gift of observation, and an unusual sense of humor. These short stories place him at once in the first rank of the writers of the period and gain him a wide circle of readers.

In 1883 there began to appear simultaneously in the Warsaw "Slowo" (Word) and the Cracow "Czas" (Times) Sienkiewicz's historical novel entitled "With Fire and Sword," based on the Cossack wars in the reign of King John Casimir. It is impossible to describe the impact of that novel on the minds of the readers, one might say on the soul of the Polish nation, for it was literally read by everybody; and the papers that printed it passed

from hand to hand, awaited in every home as good, yearned for tidings.

The Polish nation, tormented and in addition fed for years with the conviction of the hopelessness of its fate and responsibility for its downfall, as it were, recovered under the influence of the picture presented to it by Sienkiewicz's belief in its own strength, began to look with different eyes at itself and into the future.

Sienkiewicz's literary genius, re-created the old Polish life in a thousand and scenes full of movement, fervor and flourish. It was a life of struggle for the homeland, unbounded sacrifice and removal of all obstacles. It electrified the Poles, and opened new vistas of thought and feeling for them. Not only in Poland before Sienkiewicz, but nowhere in the world has there ever been a writer of such inexhaustible imagination, capable of rousing such interest for the events described, for the fate of the characters invented by himself. Skrzetuski, Helena Kurcewicz, Pan Wolodyjowski, Longinus Podbiapieta, and above all the unparalleled Zagloba, become for Sienkiewicz's readers characters as close as family and friends.

"With Fire and Sword" was followed by "The Deluge," which described the struggle against the Swedes, and finally by "Pan Michael"; so that in the course of six years up to 1889, there appeared altogether thirteen volumes of the "Trilogy." These volumes placed Sienkiewicz at the head of Polish creative writing, won the hearts of the entire nation and brought him world fame.

Sienkiewicz took as the subject of his work one of the most difficult periods of Poland's history, when she was harassed from all corners by invaders. Even in the period called the "Deluge" by Sienkiewicz, she was completely overrun by them, so that there was not an inch of Polish soil which was free from an invading army. King John Casimir was forced to flee from the territory of his State. But in spite of this flood, in spite of the fact that Poland was abandoned by everybody, she recovered her freedom, and expelled the enemies from her frontiers. Men appeared, such as the modest Prior Augustine Kordecki, who, in that hardest misfortune, did not lose faith in God and in the nation, and who by their example spurred the nation to resistance.

The Polish nation understood perfectly the lesson given it by Sienkiewicz in his "Trilogy." The great writer played a decisive role in awakening the fighting spirit in Poland, and to this very day his work is a source of enthusiasm and the Polish soldier's favorite book.

The people, who did not expect that the author would be able to turn to the past, with a feeling for history and to carry out such a powerful composition as the "Trilogy," were to be no less amazed when in 1896 Sienkiewicz, abandoning both the realm of Poland's history and her contemporary life, shifted his interests to declining Rome and wrote a novel of the time of the martyrdom of the Christians under Nero, entitled, "Quo Vadis."

Now really the entire world was seized with amazement and admiration. The "Trilogy" was known and admired everywhere. Thanks to it, Sienkiewicz became a great figure in world literature. However, the subject of the novel was specifically Polish, the lesson inherent in it concerned Polish life above all. Now Sienkiewicz spoke about matters that had influenced the history of all mankind, about a civilization from which originated the entire European culture as well as that of the whole modern world, it touched problems comprehensible and important to everybody. The mastery with which he had re-created old Poland did not fail him now, when with the help of his literary genius he reconstructed the world of ancient Rome and Christianity, rising out of martyrdom and sacrifice.

Sienkiewicz became for many years the most popular and widely read novelist of the world. The wonderment of the readers was accompanied by the admiration of scholars, experts on antiquity, who declared that "Quo Vadis" presented a picture of Rome of hitherto unexisting scientific accuracy. All the more important literary institutions and learned academies of the world, including that of St. Petersburg extended their membership to him; and finally in 1905 the Swedish Academy in Stockholm bestowed the Nobel prize on him for "Quo Vadis," the highest distinction that a writer may attain. Thus, in the person of Sienkiewicz, it also paid tribute to the national spirit of oppressed but living Poland.

The Polish nation, grateful to Sien-

kiewicz for everything that he had presented to it, gives him a place among its great men not assigned by any protocol, but which is foremost of all. At all celebrations, such as the unveiling of the Mickiewicz monument in Warsaw he comes first before others. When he speaks to the world, the world knows that the Polish nation speaks through him. And Sienkiewicz with unusual talent always speaks in such a way that the words uttered by him can be accepted by every Pole as in the famous letter to Emperor Wilhelm against the persecution of the Poles under Prussian domination, or in the inquiry directed to the writers of the entire world on the same subject.

"The Knights of the Cross" (1900), which followed "Quo Vadis," carries us back into the remote times of Poland's struggle against the Teutonic Order. Like the Germans in the times of Hitler, the Knights wanted to conquer and destroy Poland, in order to establish Germany's world domination on its corpse.

As in the "Trilogy" Sienkiewicz recreated the language of the XVII century in the "Knights of the Cross." He revived the language spoken by the Poles in the XIVth and XVth centuries. With incomparably fewer sources at his disposal than to the times of John Casimir, he evoked from old chronicles the picture of Poland, which crushed the Teutons at Grunwald with Jagiello's sword, and rendered the world a service as memorable as General Eisenhower's armies a year ago.

Released by the Polish American Congress, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Sienkiewicz Postal Issue

In October 1928, a postage stamp appeared honoring this great man. It was of a 15 groszy denomination, typographed on common paper, with a 12½ perforation. Printed in sheets of 150, it was issued in 10 printings:

I and II printing—ultramarine, thinner paper, yellow gum. Quantity 60,000,000.

III printing—dark blue, thicker paper, white gum. Quantity 30,471,000.

IV, VI, and X printing—light blue, same paper as III, shiny gum. Quantity 95,034,000.

V printing—printed from a new plate

in rolls for postal automats. Gum and paper same as above. Quantity 5,017,000.

Sheets of the I, II, and III printing have counting numbers in the left margin. Sheets of the IV, VI to X printing have a margin 23 mm. wide between the eighth and ninth rows of stamps, and do not have counting numbers.

Total quantity of all 10 printings—190,522,000. Overprints for the "Port Gdansk" issue were from the III printing (309,000), and VI to VIII printing (468,000).

From the rolls for the postal automats, the last four stamps which remained in the automat were invalidated with a cancellation of bars. These cancelled stamps are known as the "Sienkiewicz behind bars" oddities.

An illustration of the Sienkiewicz stamp will be shown in the next BULLETIN.

Seasons Greetings



From the editor and staff

TID-BITS FROM POLONUS

This column is devoted to the minor details of the membership of Polonus and their doings.

Polonus has quite a large sick list. We hope and wish to see all the ill members get well and join in the fun at Polonus.

Stamp collecting has its ups and downs just like all other hobbies. One can get a complete New Poland for about \$38.00 and then one finds out some information that someone got quite a few sets for the sum of \$10.00. Why does this happen? One of the answers to this burning question is: the aftermath of the War in Europe has brought on these so-called shenanigans. In the opinion of the writer this is caused by the demand for Polish material here in U. S. A. It has reached the ears of the writer of this column, that the European firms have representatives in Poland who buy the stamps thru the black market, using American money as a medium of transactions.

It looks like the Polonus of days gone, is back. You can see that there is more interest shown in the activities of Polonus. The only difficulty is to get more of our members to take Polonus more seriously.

The letter from Prof. Mikstein sure brought out more members to our meeting. Quoting a part of his letter: "I have heard of Polonus Philatelic Society but due to difficulty I could not contact the officers of the Society." "There are many Philatelic Societies in Poland, mostly located in the larger cities." "I wish to keep our contact for the good of Polish Philately." We will try to keep our promise.

It has come to the attention of the writer that the auction manager needs more material for the Polpex Auction. Send your material to C. J. Mikucki, 1844 N. Winchester Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

To make our Polpex 1947 a success calls for rolling up the sleeves and pitching in with the committee. Mr. S. Kucharz, 2100 W. Cullerton, Chicago 8, Ill. is in charge of the program to be printed for the show. All financial help will be appreciated. The cost of patron is \$1.00. Send your patron ads to Mr. Kucharz at the address above.

Lest we forget, let's keep up the habit of bringing down to the meet-

ing some of our duplicates or philatelic material for the wounded yanks. The last appeal was accepted by the members with great enthusiasm. So let's keep that habit, for it certainly makes the fellows happy when they get the stamps.

Every time we look at parts of the Larking collection, we find something new. We hope to see some of it exhibited at Polpex 1947.

The Clasped hands of Natzek are making History. We find that Czechoslovakia has issued a set honoring the event. (Maybe the undertaker had something to do with it.)

As they say in the Polish language "Do widzenia az do milego zobaczenia" with this we shove off.

TID-A-BIT-ER.

NEW ISSUES

A 6 zl. stamp has appeared which shows a reproduction of the Crypt of Henry IV, The Holy Cross Church, at Wroclow.

Also new is a 3 plus 12 black and gray stamp. New postage dues in a brown, posthorn design are reported in the values of 5, 6, 10, 15, and 25 zl.

The ruins of Warsaw set is reported to be about exhausted, and a new set of regular postage in the making.

A new type of official stamp is shown, measuring 16½ mm. by 21½ mm. The color has also been changed to a light rose instead of dark red. The printing is also not as fine as before.



On October 10th, three new semi-postals were issued for Poland by the International Bureau of Education in Switzerland. The stamps were printed at the firm of Courvollier S. A., designed by E. Bartłomiejczyk, on a white (woodless content) paper, perf. 11½.

The 3 plus 22 zl. red brown shows school children with elementary books, and bears the inscription "Towarzystwo do Ksiąg Elementarnych A. D. 1775."



The 6 plus 24 zł. blue with the statue of Kopernik in the courtyard of the Jagiellon Library, shows the date, above, of the founding of the Jagiellon University "A. D. 1364."

The 11 plus 19 zł. dark green shows Grzegorz Piramowicz, Jesuit priest, and founder of the elementary school system in Poland, 1773.

The sheets are of a 127 by 202 mm. format, of 12 stamps, with the inscription "Poczta Polska" above, and "Komisja Edukacyjna, Międzynarodowe Biuro Wychowania, B. I. E." at the bottom. The total printing is to have been 100,000 sets, of which 25,000 were sent to Poland.

A souvenir sheet bearing one of each of the three stamps, was also issued. It measures 128 by 80mm., and is said to have had a total printing of 25,000, of which only 7,000 were sent to Poland. The surtax on these stamps sold outside of Poland, was for the International Bureau of Education in Switzerland and the Ministry of Education in Poland. Withdrawn from circulation November 10, 1946.

Prof. S. Mikstein

Cuts courtesy STAMPS.

BEG YOUR PARDON

In the article "Lodz Ghetto Issue" which appeared in the November BULLETIN, on the last page, an incomplete listing of the stamps is printed.

The complete listing follows:

- 5 pf. dark blue, on thin paper
 - a) dark blue, on thick gray paper
 - b) brown, on glossy photographic paper
 - c) light brown, on glossy photographic paper
- 10 pf. dark green, on thin paper
 - a) dark gray, on thick gray paper
 - b) gray, on glossy photographic paper
- 20 pf. sepia, on thin paper
 - a) sepia on thick gray paper
 - b) gray, on glossy photographic paper
 - c) sepia, on glossy photographic paper (rare)

NEW MEMBERS

- 311 Edward P. Reczek, 400 Canal St., Rome, N. Y. (Poland and Gen. foreign)
- 312 Wm. W. Wylie, Box 253, Manhattan, Kansas (Polish Cancellations)
- 313 Walter Gajewski, 820 N. Paulina St., Chicago 22, Ill. (Poland and U. S.)
- 314 Henry P. Jilka, 5239 W. Montana St., Chicago 39, Ill. (Poland and U. S.)
- 315 Edward Chmielewski Hopps, 2326 Lister Ave., Chicago 14, Ill. (Covers, Flag Cancellations, & Slo-gans)